

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1890

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Area and Population.

The area of the colony is estimated at 310,700 square miles. The colony is divided into 13 pastoral districts, and also into 141 counties.

The following statistics give the population at successive census periods, and the estimated population at the end of 1888:—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Density per square mile	Annual increase per ct.
1861	198,488	152,372	350,860	1.13	—
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1.62	4.3
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2.42	4.9
1888	599,107	486,633	1,085,740	3.5	6.3

According to race or origin the percentages were as follows at the census of 1881:—New South Wales, 61.96; other colonies, 5.94; Aborigines, 0.22; English, 14.31; Irish, 9.21; Scotch, 3.31; Welsh, 0.41; other British subjects, 0.47; total British subjects, 95.86. Chinese, 1.36; German, 1.00; other foreigners, 1.78; total foreigners, 4.14.

In 1888 there was in the colony a population of full blacks comprising 1,983 men, 1,468 women, and 1,277 children, and of half-castes 611 men, 578 women, and 1,578 children—total 7,485.

According to occupation the number of actual workers was distributed thus:—

In agricultural pursuits	72,390	In maritime pursuits	8,000	In professions	14,900
In pastoral pursuits	23,060	In coll. building trades	26,000	In civil employment	21,500
In mining	26,760	In f. unskilled labour	56,230	In military and police	2,100
In manufactures	58,060	In public domestic work and attendance	64,500	In other callings	15,500
In trade and commerce	32,500			Total	421,500

The estimated population of Sydney in 1888 was 357,856, including suburbs; Newcastle, 72,221; Bathurst, 7,221; Goulburn, 8,000; Parramatta, 12,000.

The following table gives the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Year	Marriages	Deaths	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1884	7,485	14,220	33,946	1,495	14,220	19,726
1885	7,618	15,282	35,043	1,612	15,282	19,761
1886	7,611	14,587	26,284	1,637	14,587	21,697
1887	7,590	13,448	37,236	1,711	13,448	23,788
1888	7,844	14,408	38,525	1,958	14,408	24,117

The average annual rate of increase for the last 18 years by reason of the excess of births over deaths is 2·28 per cent.

The following are the statistics of the arrivals and departures by sea for five years:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Immigrants	72,486	78,138	70,388	67,605	65,226
Emigrants	40,254	38,455	41,896	44,089	43,681
Excess of immigrants .	32,232	39,683	28,492	23,615	21,545

Assisted immigration, which became the policy of New South Wales in 1832, ceased in 1887. The total number of assisted immigrants between 1860 and 1888 has been 78,985. Of these, 77,284 persons were British born, 37,136 being from England and Wales, 31,781 from Ireland, and 8,367 from Scotland.

In 1881 a poll-tax of 10% was imposed on Chinese emigrants, and increased to 100% in 1888 in all the Australian colonies.

The arrivals and departures of Chinese have been as follows in five years:—

1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
2,191	2,929	3,092	4,436	1,848
1,038	1,726	1,883	2,773	1,562

Religion.

An Act abolishing State aid to religion clergy (of all denominations) who received aid annuities.

The Church of England in the colony is governed by the Archbishop of Australia, who is also Primate of Australasia. He is nominated and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The affairs of the Church of Rome are administered by the Archbishop of Sydney, who is also Primate of Australasia.

The following are statistics of different religions:

Denomination	Clergy	Adherents	Denomination	Clergy	Adherents
Church of England .	347	494,011	Other	40	22,895
Roman Catholic .	301	299,990	Hebrew	4	4,777
Presbyterian .	161	104,882	Other	—	34,747
Wesleyan and other					
Methodist .	174	93,159			
Congregational .	61	20,738			
Baptist .	33	10,641			

passed in 1863. Those who are still receive annuities.

There were in 1888 six Bishops in Australia administered by seven Bishops, the Primate of Australasia.

1888:—

Clergy	Adherents
40	22,895
4	4,777
—	34,747
1,111	1,066,749

Instruction.

Education is under State control, though many private schools and colleges exist. In 1880 State aid to denominational schools was abolished.

and instruction made compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years; the children of the poor are educated free. There are not only primary public schools, but also high schools for both sexes.

There were in 1888, 2,271 State schools classified as follows:—High schools 5; primary schools 1,635; provisional schools 317; half-time schools 223; house-to-house 79; evening schools 12; total 2,271.

During 1888 there were 186,692 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 112,220, with 3,913 teachers.

The following table details the expenses incurred by the State on education since 1881:—

Year	Number of Schools	Gross Enrolment of Distinct Pupils	Total Expenditure	School Fees	Net State Expenditure
1881	1,667	146,106	£ 474,157	£ 46,347	£ 427,810
1885	2,046	173,440	663,697	58,926	604,771
1886	2,170	179,990	654,411	63,165	591,246
1887	2,236	184,060	624,983	63,896	561,087
1888	2,271	186,692	597,102	69,554	527,548

In addition to State schools there are several educational institutions which receive subsidies from Government.

Of private schools there are 679, with 40,164 pupils, of which 247 schools and 27,172 pupils are Roman Catholic.

The University of Sydney was founded in 1858, and its degrees in art, law, and medicine are recognised as on an equality with those of the United Kingdom. Government grants a yearly subsidy of 12,000*l*. The total revenue for 1888 was 22,500*l*. There were 250 matriculated, and 403 non-matriculated students attending lectures during 1888. There are 39 professors and lecturers.

There is a technical college comprising classes in agriculture, physics, applied mechanism, dentistry, chemistry, and architecture. The daily attendance averaged 120 in 1888. Branch schools are established in the country.

There is a free public library at Sydney, with 82,343 volumes in 1888. The library was visited by 149,425 persons during 1888.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court, with a chief justice and six puisne judges. All prisoners charged with capital crimes are tried by a jury of twelve persons.

Circuit courts are held at the principal towns in the colony twice a year.

District courts are established for the trial of civil causes in which the amount claimed does not exceed 200*l*. They are presided over by judges specially appointed, who also perform the duties of chairmen of quarter sessions, at which magistrates charged with other offences than capital crimes are tried. In the metropolitan district police courts are presided over by stipendiary magistrates; in the country districts police magistrates and justices of the peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

In 1888, 50,876 persons were summarily convicted by magistrates, and 1,425 sent for trial to a higher court.

The police force of the colony is 1,513 strong.

There are in all 57 gaols. On December 31 there were 2,353 prisoners in confinement.

Finance.

The following are statistics of revenue for five years :—

Year	Total Revenue	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Services	From Miscellaneous Sources
1885	£7,587,368	£2,252,651	£1,876,452	£3,168,463	£289,802
1886	7,594,300	2,611,835	1,643,954	3,089,235	249,276
1887	8,582,811	2,664,548	2,378,995	3,245,907	293,361
1888	8,886,360	2,681,883	2,268,253	3,664,100	272,124
1889	9,063,397	2,677,170	2,137,561	3,931,022	317,644

Under the heading 'Services' is included revenue from railways, tramways, posts, &c.

The bulk of taxation is obtained indirectly through the Customs House, as may be seen from the accompanying summary for the year 1889 :—

Customs, 1,905,883*l.*; Excise, 261,370*l.*; Stamps, 379,519*l.*; Licences, 130,398*l.*; total, 2,677,170*l.*

The following table shows the public expenditure, exclusive of expenditure from loans, for five years :—

Year	Railways	Post and Telegraphs	Other Public Works	Debt	Immigration	Total Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885	1,729,894	570,990	1,323,991	1,300,184	52,050	2,833,981
1886	1,710,495	610,651	1,248,877	1,579,689	35,397	3,151,417
1887	1,695,716	634,077	1,179,031	1,692,421	32,251	3,254,693
1888	1,824,291	616,371	1,040,746	1,745,895	7,854	2,861,669
1889	1,800,781	627,918	1,049,415	1,805,770	8,073	3,261,479

Estimated revenue for 1890, 9,382,139*l.*; e

At the close of 1889 the total debt out further sum of 15,259,179*l.* was then authorised upon the market.

The appropriation of loans to the end of 1888 ways and tramways, 36,436,113*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; electric harbours and rivers navigation, 2,099,314*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* 188*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; immigration, 384,463*l.* 4*s.*; sewerage works, 1,685,719*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; and interest, 1,624,634*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; total, 44,100,149*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* In 1884 the nominal rate of interest was fixed at 3½ per cent., at which it has been raised.

re 9,264,413*l.*

was 46,657,849*l.*; a

liament, but not put

as follows :—Railways, 700,598*l.* 14*s.*; and bridges, 569,123*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; miscellaneous public works, 23,500,000*l.* has been

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows:—

—	Total Annual Value of all Property in Municipalities	Estimated Capital Value of all Property in Municipalities	Revenue exclusive of Loans	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney	2,228,817	44,576,340	263,678	248,750	735,000
Suburbs . .	2,987,061	45,635,138	234,056	369,256	510,450
Metropolis .	5,215,878	90,211,478	497,734	618,006	1,245,450
Country . .	2,149,566	30,073,617	234,035	308,289	306,637
Total . .	7,365,444	120,285,095	731,769	926,295	1,552,087

At the close of 1888 the estimated public wealth of the colony was 178,500,000*l.*, represented in the items hereunder:—

Railways, tramways, telegraphs, and other revenue-yielding works	£ 45,500,000
Public works and buildings, not yielding revenue, or only indirectly	18,800,000
Unsold Crown lands, and balances due on lands sold conditionally	110,200,000

Total value of public property or estate	£174,00,000
Municipal property—roads, buildings, and other works constructed by municipalities	4,500,000

Total public wealth £178,500,000

Private property in the colony is estimated at the value of 410,500,000*l.*

Defence.

In 1888 the land force of the colony comprised 6,131 men, of whom 492 formed the permanent staff, 2,930 volunteers, who were partially paid, and 2,709 reserves. The naval force is composed of 476 men. These forces are divided as follows:—

General and Permanent Staff, 114; Cavalry, 325; Artillery, 960; Engineers, 96; Submarine Miners, 117; Mounted Infantry, 197; Infantry, 2,824; Rifle Companies, 1,431; Medical Staff Corps, 67; Naval Brigade, 342; Naval Artillery Volunteers, 134: total, 6,607. The cost of defence of the colony during the year 1888 was 134,502*l.*

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In 1888 there were 999,298 acres, or only one-half per cent. of the area of the colony, under cultivation. The cultivated land is principally to be found in small holdings of less than 500 acres. The colony is divided legally, in accordance with its natural apportionment, into three parts, viz., the Eastern, Central, and Western divisions, and land is obtainable under the following conditions:—1st, by free selection before survey in the two first-mentioned divisions, at the rate of 1*l.* per acre, payable under a system of deferred payments. In the Eastern division the minimum area to be selected is 40 acres, and the maximum 640 acres; in the Central the maximum is

2,560 acres. 2nd, by additional purchases of the same areas and under like conditions after the completion of the condition of residence upon the original selection. 3rd, by purchasing at double the price above-mentioned, without the condition of residence, the maximum area being 320 acres. 4th, Government land is also sold at auction, the upset prices being 8*l.* for town, 2*l.* 10*s.* for suburban, and 1*l.* 5*s.* per acre for country lots. The area sold is not to exceed 200,000 acres annually, and the maximum area for purchasers is 640 acres.

In the Western division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants under various forms. The total land alienated at end of 1888 was 42,383,149 acres, leaving a balance unalienated of 153,499,001 acres. The total proceeds of sales during 1862-88 was over 41,500,000*l.* The following table gives the statistics of holdings of various sizes for the past ten years:—

Acreage	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Under 15 acres	4,974	5,550	5,186	5,124	5,154	5,409	5,877	6,512	7,038	6,889
15 to 200	21,302	20,645	20,361	20,007	20,161	20,998	21,167	21,288	21,651	21,503
200 to 400	6,199	5,854	5,753	5,760	5,969	6,363	6,285	6,362	6,481	6,812
400 to 1,000	4,964	4,833	4,959	5,559	6,031	6,497	6,617	6,792	6,778	6,750
1,000 to 2,000	1,212	1,467	1,470	1,550	1,667	1,886	1,811	1,948	2,010	2,089
2,000 to 10,000	940	1,329	1,176	1,297	1,350	1,413	1,406	1,458	1,618	1,774
10,000 and upwards	327	414	449	463	461	513	563	552	566	580
Total	39,918	39,992	39,354	39,760	40,793	43,079	43,728	44,932	46,142	46,197

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during the last four years and the crops produced were as follows:—

—		1886 .		1887		1888		1889	
Area under Cultivation		Acres 868,093		Acres 977,864		Acres 1,048,305		Acres 999,298	
Principal Crops		Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
Wheat	Grain	Acres 264,861	Bush. 2,732,133	Acres 337,730	Bush. 5,868,844	Acres 389,390	Bush. 6,755,849	Acres 304,803	Bush. 1,450,503
	Hay	106,122	Tons 74,608	74,070	Tons 109,851	60,340	Tons 70,392	102,838	Tons 42,041
Maize	Grain	132,709	Bush. 4,336,163	146,957	Bush. 3,925,146	171,662	Bush. 4,552,125	166,101	Bush. 4,910,404
	Hay	5,297	Tons 85,606	6,079	Tons 132,949	4,402	Tons 84,532	3,218	Tons 86,760
Barley	Grain	2,314	Tons 1,749	2,095	Tons 4,388	1,990	Tons 3,641	3,416	Tons 1,998
	Hay	14,117	Bush. 279,107	23,947	Bush. 600,892	11,393	Bush. 304,762	7,984	Bush. 108,931
Oats	Grain	96,946	Tons 72,484	126,488	Tons 182,921	86,461	Tons 96,126	85,439	Tons 40,753
	Hay	15,166	Tons 38,695	17,322	Tons 45,800	20,915	Tons 51,455	15,419	Tons 36,839
Potatoes and sown grasses		15,504	Cwts. 42,532	20,817	Cwts. 52,738	21,443	Cwts. 60,458	17,888	Cwts. 50,219
Tobacco		1,603	Cwts. 22,947	1,203	Cwts. 13,642	2,371	Cwts. 23,465	4,833	Cwts. 55,478

Year	Sugar-cane		Vines			
	Acres	Tons	Area	Wines	Brandy	Table fruit
				Gallons	Gallons	Tons
1885	17,517	105,323	4,584	442,612	1,482	1,465
1886	16,418	239,347	5,247	555,470	3,898	1,695
1887	15,117	167,959	5,840	601,897	763	1,945
1888	15,287	273,928	6,745	666,382	3,606	2,276
1889	15,281	110,218	7,072	805,813	2,601	2,527

The principal fruit-culture of the colony is that of the orange. There were in 1888-89, 10,851 acres under oranges, with an estimated production of 19,694,000 dozen.

On January 1, 1888, the colony had 46,965,152 sheep, 1,575,487 horned cattle, 390,609 horses, 264,111 pigs.

There were 89,410 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year 1888-89.

In 1887 a Forest Conservation Department was created and attached to one of the principal State departments. There are 16 State forests covering 93,416 acres. The timber reserves number 898 and cover an area of 5,642,872 acres. The following are the general statistics for three years:—

Year	Timber cut in Reserves subject to Royalty	Revenue from Royalties	Quantity of Timber Sawn	Value of Timber Sawn
	Sup. ft.	£	Sq. ft.	£
1886	8,021,236	13,934	110,000,000	366,666
1887	8,745,821	13,629	125,000,000	416,666
1888	19,649,069	19,019	185,000,000	616,666

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold is found in all parts of the territory. The total value raised to the close of the year 1888 was 37,180,817*l*.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold coined and exported during each period of five years since its discovery in 1851:—

Quinquennial Periods	Weight	Value
	Oz.	£
1851-55	1,918,982	6,296,811
1856-60	1,331,146	5,048,452
1861-65	2,250,683	8,619,310
1866-70	1,308,247	5,033,740
1871-75	1,606,515	6,176,861
1876-80	620,164	2,301,831
1881-85	603,622	2,250,933
Three years 1886-88	291,843	1,051,192
Total	9,931,202	36,779,130

Nearly three-fourths of the gold produced in the colony is received at the Mint for coinage, and about one-fourth is exported without passing through that institution.

The value of silver and silver-lead ore exported to the end of 1888 was £,948,754*l*. In 1888, 375,064 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 66,568*l*., and 29,841 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at 1,075,737*l*.

The produce of copper in 1887 was 4,763 tons, valued at 199,102*l*. The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1888 amounted to 5,438,262*l*.

The value of the tin produced in 1882 was 833,461*l*., in 1885 415,626*l*., in 1887 525,420*l*., in 1888 582,496*l*. The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 8,510,372*l*.

In 1888 there were 61 coal mines, employing 7,998 men; the quantity of coal raised in 1888 was 2,922,497 tons, valued at 1,346,440*l*. The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1888 amounted to 21,154,307*l*.

There are twenty smelting furnaces in the colony, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. It is estimated that there were 26,760 persons employed in mining during 1888.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The following classification of manufactories, number of hands employed, and capital invested is compiled from the returns of 1888:—

Classification	Works	Hands	Capital Invested
	No.	No.	£
Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits	193	2,338	403,081
Connected with food and drink or the preparation thereof. . . .	629	7,417	2,788,782
Clothing and textile fabrics . . .	154	5,729	302,076
Building materials	715	7,675	1,908,581
Metal works, implements, machinery and engineering, railway carriages	355	8,986	2,738,579
Docks, ships, ship-building, and sail-making	71	1,061	553,600
Furniture, bedding, &c.	147	1,277	400,515
Paper, printing, binding, engraving, &c.	208	4,378	1,072,943
Vehicles, harness, saddlery . . .	282	2,545	420,462
Fuel and light	49	1,299	3,331,171
Other works	303	2,659	1,173,778
	3,106	45,564	15,093,558

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the total trade of the colony for five years:—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1884	22,826,985	18,251,506
1885	23,365,196	16,541,745
1886	20,973,548	15,556,213
1887	18,806,236	18,496,917
1888	20,885,557	20,859,715

The total customs revenue in 1888 amounted to 2,214,279*l.*, or 10 per cent. of the total value of the imports.

The following table gives the values of the total exports, home and foreign produce, for the last five years:—

Year	Home Produce Exported	Foreign Produce Exported	Total Exports
	£	£	£
1884	14,921,520	3,655,770	18,577,290
1885	13,166,243	3,583,864	16,750,107
1886	12,884,200	2,662,013	15,556,213
1887	15,472,361	3,024,556	18,496,917
1888	17,289,487	3,570,228	20,859,715

Wool is the staple export of the colony. The following is a table of the quantities and values of wool exported since 1879:—

Year	Weight	Value	Year	Weight	Value
	Lbs.	£		Lbs.	£
1879	123,710,450	6,491,198	1884	173,986,303	8,953,100
1880	154,871,832	8,040,625	1885	168,151,659	7,246,642
1881	139,601,506	7,149,787	1886	173,985,640	7,028,596
1882	146,221,182	7,433,091	1887	216,450,342	8,911,155
1883	188,161,710	9,598,761	1888	235,848,944	9,089,776

The direct commercial intercourse (exclusive of gold) of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for each of the five years from 1884 to 1888:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Wales	8,996,096	7,155,870	7,060,428	7,177,912	8,708,250
Imports of British produce	8,403,530	9,106,784	7,605,889	6,345,817	8,078,311

The staple article of export from New South Wales to the United King-

dom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888:—

Year	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	£
1884	120,221,143	6,317,624
1885	110,106,216	4,958,759
1886	134,929,740	5,269,309
1887	115,897,538	5,260,408
1888	149,539,681	6,434,987

Next to wool, the most important articles of export to Great Britain are tin, of the value in 1888 of 674,366*l.*; copper, of the value of 384,703*l.*; tallow, of the value of 286,164*l.*; leather, of the value of 152,369*l.* The imports from Great Britain consist of all the principal articles of British manufacturing industry, chief among them iron, of the value of 1,049,529*l.*, apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,046,227*l.*, and cottons, of the value of 860,487*l.* in 1888.

The following table for 1888 shows the direction of the sea-borne trade of New South Wales:—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
United Kingdom . . .	9,212,981	8,476,669
Australian colonies . . .	6,045,031	4,035,456
Other British provinces . . .	736,750	436,692
United States . . .	967,528	1,044,144
Other foreign countries . . .	1,226,977	1,367,488
Total . . .	18,189,267	15,360,449

The overland trade was as follows for the last five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1884	2,186,553	4,830,770	7,017,323
1885	2,611,130	3,405,073	6,016,203
1886	1,699,589	4,090,074	5,789,663
1887	2,801,492	5,206,621	8,008,113
1888	2,696,290	5,499,266	8,195,556

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, during the years 1886 to 1888:—

Year	British		Foreign		Total		
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	
1886	Entered .	2,432	1,866,207	252	248,411	2,684	2,114,618
	Cleared .	2,491	1,880,518	264	263,468	2,755	2,143,986
1887	Entered .	2,595	1,898,699	220	243,758	2,815	2,142,457
	Cleared .	2,689	1,937,828	217	242,473	2,906	2,180,301
1888	Entered .	2,680	2,088,717	273	325,846	2,955	2,414,750
	Cleared .	2,723	2,052,647	249	298,022	2,972	2,350,669

Of the total cleared in 1888, 1,407 of 1,424,429 tons were from Sydney, and 949 of 815,516 tons were from Newcastle.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1888 there were 6,500 miles of road formed, metalled, and gravelled; 4,500 formed and properly drained.

The following are particulars of the railways in the colony at the end of 1888:—Lines open for traffic, 2,125 miles; lines under construction, 55 miles; lines authorised by vote of funds, 1,245 miles; total length of line, 3,425 miles. The total amount of money expended on railway construction at the close of 1888, was 36,097,803*l.* The gross earnings for 1888 amounted to 2,509,577*l.*, working expenses 1,578,590*l.*, and percentage of working expenses to the gross earnings, 62·90.

The tramways are the property of the Government. There were on December 31, 1888, 48½ miles open for traffic, of which 36 miles were within the city and suburbs of Sydney.

In 1888 there were 1,203 post-offices; number of letters carried, 48,986,000; newspapers, 33,755,100; packets, &c., 6,601,900; revenue, 368,956*l.*; expenditure, 415,392*l.*

At the end of December 1888 there were in the colony 22,219 miles of telegraph wire in operation, the cost of constructing which amounted to 704,912*l.* In 1888 there were 460 stations; number of telegrams, 3,410,417; total receipts, 213,759*l.*; net revenue, 185,365*l.*

Money and Credit.

Statistics of money and bills in circulation within the colony are given below for the years 1884-88:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Notes	Bills
1884	6,397,049	432,675	22,893	1,644,469	60,443
1885	6,805,846	488,363	25,713	1,714,095	55,300
1886	7,258,012	516,345	27,289	1,621,090	60,827
1887	8,315,133	512,401	27,442	1,526,096	64,146
1888	8,459,450	509,623	28,275	1,591,500	84,111

Value of gold, silver, and bronze coin issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during the last five years :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1884	1,595,000	46,200	1,765	1,642,965
1885	1,486,000	43,900	2,485	1,532,385
1886	1,708,000	17,400	1,095	1,726,495
1887	2,069,000	6,115	800	2,075,915
1888	2,187,000	11,285	1,630	2,199,915

Assets of banks trading in New South Wales, average of each year from 1884 to 1888 :—

Year	Coin	Bullion	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Notes and Bills discounted and all other Debts due to the Banks	Landed Property	Total Assets
1884	3,559,869	61,223	117,983	3,225,096	27,479,142	818,043	35,261,346
1885	4,171,043	62,066	131,448	1,936,042	30,558,628	958,349	37,815,576
1886	3,958,238	66,243	125,073	2,020,946	32,527,431	1,107,377	39,806,308
1887	4,870,316	65,187	116,233	2,680,343	33,352,179	1,184,463	42,268,720
1888	5,461,393	59,608	226,333	2,065,567	35,870,485	1,287,671	44,971,957

Liabilities of same banks :—

Year	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Banks	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Total Deposits	Total Liabilities
1884	1,844,469	60,443	583,020	7,453,914	17,738,445	25,192,359	27,480,291
1885	1,714,095	55,300	868,543	8,819,979	18,387,706	27,207,684	29,845,622
1886	1,621,080	60,827	1,366,202	8,355,255	18,274,984	27,330,239	30,376,358
1887	1,526,096	64,146	1,208,727	8,870,037	20,162,493	29,032,530	31,381,499
1888	1,691,600	84,111	539,901	10,436,539	20,362,990	30,819,549	33,035,061

Of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, established in 1832, the Governor is president, and by him the trustees are appointed. Besides the head office in Sydney there are seventeen branches in the country districts. There are besides post-office savings-banks. Statistics are given below of both branches of savings-banks :—

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount on Dec. 31	Average per Depositor		
		£	£	s.	d.
1884	98,521	3,177,280	32	4	11
1885	107,515	3,848,550	32	8	11
1886	111,944	3,504,803	31	6	2
1887	118,875	3,675,893	30	18	3
1888	128,297	4,087,675	31	9	5

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.;
Secretary, Samuel Yardley.

Under the supervision of the Governor of New South Wales are NORFOLK ISLAND, 29° S. latitude, 168° E. longitude, area 10 square miles, population 140; PITCAIRN ISLAND, 25° S., 130° W., area 3 square miles, population 120; and LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 30' S., 159° E., population 50.

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NEW GUINEA.

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of that name. Area of British New Guinea, 90,000 square miles; population, 135,000; white population, mostly officials and missionaries, about 50. The colony of New Guinea includes the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagoes, and all islands between 8° and 12° S. latitude, and 141° and 155° E. longitude.

By the New Guinea Act of November 1887, the administration of New Guinea is placed on a new basis, a sum not exceeding 15,000*l.* per annum for ten years being secured for administration. New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland each contribute equally towards this payment; the colony of Queensland being primarily responsible for the whole amount. On September 4, 1888, the sovereignty of the Queen was proclaimed over British New Guinea, the government being placed under an administrator, Sir William Macgregor, K.C.M.G., formerly Acting Colonial Secretary and Administrator of Fiji (salary 1,500*l.*).

There is a missionary settlement, with stores, hotel, and other conveniences at Port Moresby, but little has yet been done to develop the resources of the island. Population of Port Moresby, about 1,500.

The territory is divided into a western, central, and eastern division,

each in charge of a Deputy Commissioner. Revenue in 1888, 9,700*l.*; expenditure 7,022*l.*; customs receipts about 3,000*l.* Valuable timber abounds, the coco and sago palm are plentiful, with figs, spices, and other natural products, and it is stated that much of the country is suitable for sugar and other tropical cultures; in the high grounds in the interior suitable localities may be found for European settlement, and for cultivation of various products. Gold is found in the Louisiade Islands, and 400 miners were at work in 1889; 4,839 ounces, valued at 18,200*l.*, having been sent to Cooktown up to the end of September. In the fourteen years 1875-88, 360 vessels of 21,434 tons have entered New Guinea ports from Queensland, and 373 of 20,592 tons cleared. In 1888, entered 39 of 1,540 tons, cleared 18 of 1,214 tons. The exports are *bêche-de-mer*, copra, birdskins, gum, pearl-shells, and rattans, &c. Imports from Queensland (1875-88), 49,589*l.*; exports to Queensland, 30,337*l.* In 1888 the exports were gold, 14,387*l.*; pearl-shells, 3,960*l.*; *bêche-de-mer*, 2,895*l.*; copra, &c., 1,500*l.*: total, 22,742*l.* There is good water communication to some parts of the interior.

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NEW ZEALAND.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act the colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise practically amounting to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict. No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Governor has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or can reserve them for Her Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly.

before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists of forty-five members, nominated by the Crown for life. By an Act passed in 1887, the number of members to be elected to the House of Representatives was reduced to seventy-four, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. The qualifications of electors are as follows :—(a) Residence in the colony and electoral district for six months immediately preceding registration, in case of European males 21 years of age and upwards ; (b) possessors of a freehold estate of the value of 25*l.* ; (c) every male Maori 21 years of age or over, whose name is on a ratepayers' roll, or who has a freehold estate of the value of 25*l.*

At the general election in 1887 there were 175,410 electors on the rolls for the electoral districts, which return 91 European members to the House of Representatives ; and at the election of the four Maori members for the districts under the Maori Representation Act, 8,822 votes of natives were recorded.

The proportion of representation to population was in 1888 one European member in the House of Representatives to every 6,675 persons, and one Maori member to every 10,492 natives.

Governor.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G. ; Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1887 ; Vice-President of the Colonial Conference, 1887 ; Secretary of the Board of Trade, 1888 ; appointed Governor of New Zealand, November 1888.

The Governor, who is by virtue of his office Commander-in-Chief of the forces, has a salary of 5,000*l.*, which is to cover all expenses of his establishment and for travelling.

The proportion of electors to population in the year 1887 was one to every 3·4 persons.

The general administration rests with a responsible Ministry consisting of about seven members,

The following is a list of the present Ministry :—

Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Minister of Marine, Commissioner of Stamps, and Commissioner of Trade and Customs.—Hon. Sir H. A. Atkinson, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir Frederick Whitaker, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Native Affairs, Postmaster-General, and Telegraph Commissioner.—Hon. E. Mitchelson.

Colonial Secretary, Minister of Justice, and Minister of Defence.—Hon. W. R. Russell.

Minister of Lands, Agriculture, and Immigration.—Hon. G. F. Richardson.

Minister for Public Works and Mines.—Hon. T. Fergus.

Minister of Education.—Hon. T. W. Hislop.

Hon. E. C. J. Stevens (without portfolio).

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington on account of the central position of the latter city.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs for purposes of local government. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town districts and river and harbour boards.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, known as the North and Middle Islands, besides the South or Stewart's Island, and small outlying islands. The group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles across at the broadest part. Its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. New Zealand is situated 1,200 miles to the east of the Australian continent. It was first visited by Tasman in 1642, afterwards by Captain Cook in 1769.

The area of New Zealand is estimated at 104,471 square miles. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,467 square miles, the Middle Island 58,525, while Stewart's Island has an area of 665 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840. The total acreage of the colony is 66,861,440, and up to the end of 1888, 19,244,344 acres had been alienated from the Crown. The following table gives the population of New Zealand, exclusive of aborigines, at various dates, according to census returns :—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1858	33,679	25,734	59,413	—
1864	106,580	65,578	172,158	19
1871	150,267	105,993	256,260	6.3
1878	230,998	183,414	414,412	8
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	6
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3.6

The population of each provincial district and its area, with the population per square mile, is shown in the succeeding table as at last census (1886):—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population	Persons to a square mile
Auckland	25,746	130,379	5·06
Taranaki	3,308	17,999	5·44
Wellington	11,003	77,536	7·04
Hawke's Bay	4,410	24,568	5·57
Marlborough	4,753	11,113	2·33
Nelson	10,269	30,203	2·94
Westland	4,641	15,931	3·43*
Canterbury	14,040	121,400	8·64
Otago	25,487	149,154	5·85

In 1886 the population of the North Island was 250,482; of the South Island, including Stewart's Island, 327,801. In 1876, New Zealand, previously divided into ten provinces, was divided into counties and boroughs. The census of 1886 gave the total population as 620,451, including 41,969 Maoris. The total included 4,542 Chinese, of whom only 15 were females.

Of the Maoris, 22,840 were males, and 19,129 females. The total number includes 2,254 half-castes, living, as members of Maori tribes, and 201 Maori wives of European husbands. In 1857 the number was estimated at 56,049, but this statement is not closely reliable.

Of the total population, excluding Maoris, in 1886, 560,598 persons, or 96·91 per cent., were British-born subjects. Of these, 300,190, or 51·89 per cent., were born in New Zealand, and 233,856, or 40·43 per cent., born in the United Kingdom (125,657 in England, 1,981 in Wales, 54,810 in Scotland, and 51,408 in Ireland).

The foreign subjects numbered 17,884, or 3·09 of the population.

Excluding the Chinese, 67·48 per cent. of the population was found to be unmarried; 29·45 per cent. married; and 2·79 widowers or widows.

Of the population, 327,328 lived in the rural districts; 245,612, or 42·5 per cent., lived in boroughs; 816 lived on adjacent islands, and 4,726 were on board ship.

Of the total population in 1886, 64·43 per cent. were returned as domestic (wives, children, servants, &c.); 11·27 as agricultural; 13·21 industrial; 4·70, commercial; 2·16, professional.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1884	19,846	587	5,740	3,800	14,106
1885	19,693	630	6,081	3,813	13,612
1886	19,299	602	6,135	3,488	13,164
1887	19,135	617	6,137	3,563	12,998
1888	18,902	577	5,708	3,617	13,194

The birth rate for the year 1888 was 31·22 per 1,000 persons living; the death rate was 9·43 per 1,000; and the marriage rate, 5·97.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Inmigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1884	20,021	10,700	9,321
1885	16,199	11,695	4,504
1886	16,101	15,037	1,064
1887	13,689	12,712	977
1888	13,606	22,781	- 9,175 ¹

¹ Decrease, excess of emigration.

At the census of 1886 there were four towns with over 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand—namely, Auckland, 33,161, or with suburbs, 57,048; Wellington (the seat of Government), 25,945, or with suburbs, 27,833; Christchurch, 15,265, or with suburbs, 44,688; and Dunedin, 23,243, or with suburbs, 45,518 inhabitants. All the towns showed a large increase in population between the enumerations of 1874 and 1886.

Religion.

There is no State Church, and no State aid is given to any form of religion. When the settlements of Canterbury and Otago were originally founded, the bodies in connection with the Church of England and the Free Church of Scotland respectively obtained endowments from the Societies by which the settlements were organised, which they still retain. For purposes of the Church of England the colony is divided into six dioceses—Auckland, Waiapu, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The Bishop of Wellington is now the Primate. The Roman Catholic Church has four dioceses. The Archbishop resides at Wellington. The list of officiating clergy under the Marriage Act shows the numbers given below. The churches and chapels are given from the census :—

Denomination	Number of clergy	Number of churches and chapels, &c.	Denomination	Number of clergy	Number of churches and chapels, &c.
Church of England .	251	469	Baptist. . .	17	28
Presbyterian . .	169	367	Other Christian bodies . .	27	81
Roman Catholic .	116	173	Hebrew . . .	4	4
Methodist bodies .	129	282			
Congregational .	16	20			

According to the census of 1886, 40·17 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maoris) belonged to the Church of England, 22·59 were Presbyterians, 9·55 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects represented being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 461,340, and Roman Catholics, 79,020, or 1,366 per cent. of the population. There were 1,595 Jews, 4,472 Pagans, and 19,589 objected to state their religion.

Instruction.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, and grants degrees by virtue of a royal charter. It receives an annual grant of 3,000*l*. It awards scholarships to be held by students at affiliated colleges. The number of graduates admitted after examination is 199, and the number of undergraduates 937. There are 3 affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 9 professors and 13 lecturers; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 5 professors and 2 lecturers; and the Auckland University College, with 4 professors and 1 lecturer. They are all endowed with lands. Total students (1888) 583, of whom 298 were matriculated.

At the end of 1888 there were in operation 22 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 165 teachers and 2,120 pupils. Seven endowed schools were not in operation. The income of all the schools for 1888 was 56,300*l*., of which 23,500*l*. was from endowments, and 22,700*l*. from fees. The colonial primary school system is administered by an Education Department, under a Minister, 13 Education Boards, and 990 School Committees. There are 1,128 public primary schools, with 2,839 teachers, and 112,685 scholars on the rolls; average attendance, 90,108. School age is from 5 to 15. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13 in those districts in which the school committees bring the compulsory clauses of the Act into operation. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no secondary schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which fees may be charged. The system is maintained by a statutory allowance of 3*l*. 15*s*. per annum to the boards for each average attendance; by votes for school buildings, which amounts, on the average of 12 years, to 72,000*l*. per annum; and by special votes of about 10,000*l*. per annum for inspection and scholarships.

There are 75 native village schools, with 99 teachers, 2,512 scholars on the rolls, and average attendance of 2,070; and 4 boarding schools for native children, at which 80 Government scholars are under instruction. Total expenditure by Government on native schools in 1888 was 16,780*l*.

Total Government expenditure in 1888-89 upon education of all kinds 384,223*l*., including 12,905*l*. for industrial schools. There are 299 private schools, 723 teachers, and 13,853 scholars.

There is a medical school, and a school of mines; a school of agriculture, 2 normal schools, 3 schools of art.

In 1886 there were 303 public libraries, mechanics' institutes, and other literary and scientific institutions, with 13,684 members, 292,108 volumes. There were 47 daily papers, 55 weekly, and 21 monthly.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is in the hands of five supreme court judges, four judges of district courts, and twenty-eight resident magistrates, with forty-four resident magistrates' districts. There are numerous justices of the peace.

The convictions for the last five years in the superior and inferior courts are given :—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Europeans summarily convicted	17,672	17,556	16,428	15,258	14,259
Europeans convicted before supreme or district courts	219	223	259	334	255

There are 12 principal gaols and 29 minor gaols. At the end of 1888 these gaols contained 641 prisoners. The police force consists of 482 officers and men.

Pauperism.

The Government does not deal directly with pauperism. The colony is divided into hospital and charitable aid districts. The boards rate the local bodies within their boundaries, and receive Government subsidy equal to what is raised. There are, besides, what are called 'separate institutions,' or 'incorporated hospitals and benevolent societies,' who receive from Government 24s. a pound on private subscriptions. The total sum paid in 1888 out of the Consolidated Fund was 65,332*l*.

The number of indoor pauper cases was 563.

1,554 children (921 boys and 633 girls) were wholly or in part maintained by the Government in industrial schools and other institutions, or were boarded out.

Finance.

The ordinary and territorial revenue and expenditure for five calendar years are given below. The figures exclude all advances, refunds, and cross entries of all kinds.

REVENUE.

Years ended 31st Dec.	Ordinary Revenue						Terri- torial Revenue	Total Revenue	
	From Taxation			Railways	Postal ¹ and Tele- graph	Other Sources			Total Ordinary
	Direct	Indirect	Total ¹						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1884	269,728	1,465,294	1,735,022 ¹	1,145,225	280,984	218,484	3,280,115	427,373	3,707,488
1885	495,257	1,476,454	1,971,711 ¹	1,016,925	299,108	176,507	3,464,251	395,745	3,859,996
1886	498,382	1,369,153	1,867,535 ¹	1,001,113	312,667	168,576	3,349,891	338,125	3,688,016
1887	330,904	1,326,649	1,657,553 ¹	990,396	318,902	173,722	3,141,673	321,922	3,463,495
1888	819,792	1,440,991	2,260,783 ¹	1,019,791	318,558	180,449	3,779,581	330,234	4,109,815

¹ The amounts stated above as the revenue received from taxation sources do not represent the true taxation for each year, on account of the property tax being collected in the latter part of any one year and the beginning of the next. The true taxation per head of population was *£* 8*s.* 9*d.* in 1884, and *£* 7*s.* 1*d.* in 1888.

^a Not including revenue from telephone. The amount was 17,613*l.* in 1888-89.

EXPENDITURE.

Years ended 31st Dec.	Charges of the Public Debt	Railways	Public Instruction	Postal and Telegraphs	Constabulary, Militia, and Volunteers	Other Ordinary Expenditure	Total Ordinary Expenditure	Territorial Expenditure	Total Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884	1,452,064 ¹	639,085	336,177	250,377	160,046	717,363	3,555,112	298,506	3,853,618
1885	1,461,699 ¹	736,009	361,764	282,912	174,696	728,137	3,745,117	300,784	4,045,901
1886	1,612,833 ¹	692,039	376,920	287,095	178,539	780,509	3,927,935	242,530	4,170,465
1887	1,499,785 ¹	653,363	393,989	270,987	200,086	708,327	3,716,497	237,793	3,954,290
1888	1,569,557 ¹	675,895	377,234	252,832	188,358	671,317	3,735,193	227,719	3,962,912

¹The charges of the sinking fund met by debentures issued under the Consolidation Stock Act, 1884, are not included. The amount of debentures issued was, in 1884, 247,700*l.*; in 1885, 237,000*l.*; in 1886, 140,410*l.*; in 1887, 258,184*l.*; and in 1888, 263,200*l.*

The expenditure out of loan money for the same periods was as follows (advances to or refunds from the Consolidated Fund have been omitted, and the expenditure given is that on services only) :—

Years ended December 31	On Construction of Railways	On Roads	Other Services	Total Expenditure out of Loans
	£	£	£	£
1884	791,323	184,426	589,999	1,565,748
1885	526,029	306,443	346,412	1,178,884
1886	504,422	284,011	795,290	1,583,723
1887	820,289	230,629	436,932	1,487,850
1888	284,392	151,109	304,173	739,674

The direct taxation consists of a property tax of one penny in the pound on all assessed real and personal property, with exemption of 500*l.*, and the stamp duties. The indirect taxation is by way of customs duty and excise duty on beer made in the colony. The average per head of taxation in 1888 was 3*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, excluding Maoris.

In the financial period ending March 31, 1888, the ordinary revenue was 3,779,674*l.*, and the expenditure 4,082,634*l.*; there was therefore a deficit of 302,960*l.*, in addition to the deficit with which the year began, 92,293*l.*

The total ordinary revenue of the year ended March 31, 1889, exclusive of receipts from sales of lands, was 3,791,833*l.*, of which the customs duties constituted 1,459,608*l.*; stamps, 600,370*l.*; property tax, 373,830*l.*; and railways, 1,001,134*l.* The revenue, together with the proceeds of debentures issued under 'The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884,' for the accretions of sinking fund for the year, 263,200*l.*, gave a total of 4,055,033*l.*

The ordinary expenditure was 3,977,265*l.*, thus leaving a surplus of 77,768*l.* The chief items of expenditure were: interest and sinking fund, 1,833,494*l.*; railways, 641,118*l.*; education, 377,858*l.*; postal and telegraphic, 260,280*l.*; defence and constabulary, 157,855*l.* The receipts from land sales amounted to 108,006*l.*

The estimated expenditure out of ordinary revenue for 1889-90 amounts to 4,117,331*l.*, and the revenue to 4,187,800*l.*, leaving an anticipated surplus of 70,469*l.*

The total expenditure in public works from 1870 to March 31, 1889, was 26,189,303*l.*, including discount and charges for raising loans.

The public debt for five years is shown in the following table :—

Years ended 31st December	Amount of Debentures and Stock in Circulation	Amount of Sinking Fund Accrued	Net Indebtedness	Net Indebtedness per head of European Population	Annual Charge.		
					Interest	Sinking Fund	Total
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£
1884	32,860,983	2,983,403	29,877,579	52 18 11	1,451,351	119,052	1,570,403
1885	35,790,422	3,217,930	32,572,492	56 12 6	1,575,026	119,082	1,694,078
1886	37,587,776	3,469,264	34,118,512	57 17 9	1,609,975	115,022	1,724,997
1887	38,225,537	3,271,502	34,954,035	57 18 8	1,620,422	119,022	1,745,444
1888	38,325,550	1,353,779	36,971,771	60 17 6	1,760,571	117,540	1,888,111

The provisions of 'The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884,' prevent any further decrease of the colonial indebtedness through the increase of the sinking fund, as the Government is empowered to issue debentures in every year equivalent to the annual increase of the sinking fund, the proceeds to be paid to the consolidated revenue. By the conversion of some of the loans into consolidated stock, the sinking funds relating to such converted loans have been set free.

LOCAL FINANCE.

For the purposes of local government the colony is divided into 85 boroughs and 76 counties, the latter being subdivided into 274 road districts and 50 town districts.

The following table shows receipts from rates and other sources, and the expenditure and outstanding loans, of the local governing bodies (counties, boroughs, town, road, river, drainage, and harbour boards), for each of the financial years from 1883-84 to 1887-88 :—

Year	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans
	From Rates	From Government and other Sources, including Loans		
	£	£	£	£
1884	398,659	1,076,521	5,499,117	3,962,330
1885	401,393	1,272,456	1,653,706	4,313,223
1886	410,639	1,397,345	1,644,706	4,943,270
1887	434,236	1,782,696	1,885,000	5,620,747
1888	433,831	1,306,661	1,819,787	5,812,803

In October 1885 the assessment of the property tax showed the real estate in the colony, exclusive of all native lands, to have been valued at 110,529,554*l.*; personal property, 82,540,315*l.*; reproductive public works, 15,588,609*l.*; total of assets and wealth, 208,658,478*l.*, as representing what was available either for sale or taxing purposes.

Defence.

The first consideration has been to provide sufficient means of protection for the principal ports of the colony. The approaches thereto are defended by batteries of heavy ordnance, supplemented by torpedo-boats and submarine mines.

The Volunteer force has a strength of 10,132 of all ranks. There is besides a permanent militia, consisting of an artillery branch of 141 officers and men. Torpedo branch 53. The police force numbers 482. All males from 17 to 55 years of age are liable to serve in the Militia. It has been estimated that in 1887 there would have been 153,386 persons at ages liable to be called upon for this service.

Production and Industry.

1. AGRICULTURE.

It is supposed that two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. Of the total area, sixty-one millions of acres, nine millions are barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country. The total acreage under crop (including 6,279,311 acres in sown grasses and 142,747 acres broken up but not under crop) in 1889 was 7,670,167 acres. Of thirty-four millions of acres of Crown lands remaining for disposal fifteen millions are open grass or fern country and ten millions forest.

The rural lands of the colony can be bought from the Crown for cash. They can also be held on deferred payment or perpetual leases (with restriction of area) or in some parts on pastoral leases. The largest freehold estates are held in the Middle Island. The total extent of occupied holdings over one acre in 1886 was 27,848,690 acres, of which 11,728,236 acres were freehold of the occupier, 5,348,838 leased from private individuals or corporations, and 10,771,616 acres rented from the Crown for pastoral purposes. The following table shows the number of holdings of various sizes, and number of acres held in freehold and leasehold, exclusive of Crown lands held for pastoral purposes in 1886 :—

Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acreage		
		Freehold	Leasehold ¹	Total
Over . . . 1 to . . . 10 acres inclusive	9,172	24,408	18,160	42,568
" " " 10 " " 50 "	7,507	140,870	78,548	219,418
" " " 50 " " 100 "	5,014	262,299	128,444	390,743
" " " 100 " " 200 "	5,926	604,752	299,598	904,350
" " " 200 " " 300 "	3,161	533,891	292,625	826,516
" " " 300 " " 400 "	2,804	899,881	376,140	1,276,021
" " " 400 " " 600 "	977	548,176	299,159	847,335
" " " 600 " " 1,000 "	1,398	1,980,719	994,376	2,975,095
" " " 1,000 " " 5,000 "	222	1,179,667	438,218	1,617,885
" " " 5,000 " " 10,000 "	170	1,866,215	652,953	2,519,168
" " " 10,000 " " 20,000 "	108	2,246,064	824,496	3,070,560
" " " 20,000 " " 50,000 "	28	1,120,836	715,121	1,835,957
" " " 50,000 " " 100,000 "	4	320,490	291,000	611,490
Upwards of 100,000 acres	4	320,490	291,000	611,490
Total	36,485	11,728,236	5,348,838	17,077,074

¹ Leased by occupiers from others than the Crown.

At the census of 1886 there were in New Zealand 65,178 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, of whom 22,699 were farmers, 10,984 relatives assisting on farms, 13,996 farm labourers, 828 run-holders, and 4,577 station hands.

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of minerals produced for ten years ending December 31, 1888.

Year	Silver		Antimony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	Ounces	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Ounces	Value in £
1879	20,645	4,512	—	—	2,140	8,338	231,218	115,609	3,229	147,555	287,464	1,148,108
1880	20,005	4,500	60	612	2,611	10,423	299,923	149,961	4,725	242,817	305,248	1,227,252
1881	18,885	4,286	2	24	1,271	3,283	337,262	168,631	5,461	253,798	270,561	1,080,790
1882	5,694	1,286	30	900	2,181	6,963	378,272	189,136	5,533	260,369	251,204	1,002,720
1883	16,826	3,785	31	804	384	1,155	421,764	210,882	6,518	336,606	248,374	993,352
1884	24,914	5,125	—	—	312	809	480,831	240,416	6,393	342,151	229,946	921,797
1885	16,624	3,169	666	5,289	602	1,716	511,063	255,531	5,876	299,770	237,371	948,615
1886	12,108	2,946	62	1,784	328	1,316	534,353	267,176	4,920	257,653	227,079	903,569
1887	20,809	3,453	134	3,989	305	895	558,620	279,310	6,791	362,449	203,369	811,100
1888	403	71	376	6,246	1,085	2,404	613,895	306,947	8,482	380,933	201,219	801,066
	156,913	33,083	1,361	19,648	11,225	37,302	4,367,201	2,183,599	57,928	2,884,071	2,462,335	9,838,369

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows:—

Wheat				Oats			Barley			Hay		
Years	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	Tons	Average per acre
1885	270,043	6,866	25.43	354,794	12,360	34.84	39,703	1,200	30.37	56,670	79,868	1.41
1886	173,891	4,242	24.40	329,488	8,603	26.11	34,608	897	25.92	40,304	45,818	1.13
1887	258,025	6,297	24.89	387,228	11,973	30.92	21,535	568	25.94	57,938	79,103	1.37
1888	357,359	9,424	26.37	336,474	10,512	31.24	27,912	761	27.26	67,812	100,507	1.48
1889	362,153	8,770	24.22	367,225	10,977	29.89	45,027	1,402	31.15	50,656	71,296	1.41

The production of butter for the year 1885 amounted to 12,170,964 lbs., and that of cheese to 4,594,795 lbs., since which time there has been a great increase.

The live stock of the colony consisted in March 1886 of 187,382 horses, 853,358 cattle, 16,580,388 sheep, 278,669 pigs, and 1,679,021 head of poultry. The greatest increase of live stock in recent years has been in sheep. They numbered in 1858, 1,523,324; 1864, 4,937,273; 1871, 9,700,629; 1874, 11,704,853; 1886, 16,580,388.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading manufactories and works in the colony:—

Years	Number of each kind	Number of Hands employed	Estimated Value of Capital	Estimated Value of Produce
1885	2,268	25,655	£ 5,697,117	£ 7,436,649
1881	1,643	17,938	3,605,471	Not obtained
1878	1,271	14,177	3,051,072	Not obtained

The woollen mill industry is extending. The quantity of wool used at the mills increased to 4,079,563 lbs. in 1888, from 2,001,155 lbs. in the previous year. The meat freezing has largely developed (see Exports).

Commerce.

Only a small proportion of the imports are admitted duty free. Nearly all classes of imports are taxed. Luxuries, such as spirits, wine, and tobacco, are highly rated. For a very large number of dutiable articles (including clothing) other than these the rates of duty are 25, 20, and 15 per cent. There is a primage duty of 1 per cent. on all imports besides these charges.

The value of the trade is shown in the accompanying table :-

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Colonial Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1884	7,663,888	6,942,486	49,181	7,091,667
1885	7,479,921	6,591,911	228,028	6,819,939
1886	6,759,013	6,386,682	286,109	6,672,791
1887.	6,245,515	6,551,081	315,088	6,866,169
1888	5,941,900	7,255,128	512,197	7,767,325
1889	6,279,000			9,131,373

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1888 are shown in the following table:—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export ¹	Value
	£		£
Clothing, and materials for	1,510,013	Wool	3,115,008
Iron and steel goods, machinery, &c.	697,784	Gold	914,309
Sugar	350,637	Grain, pulse, and flour	761,795
Tea	186,217	Frozen meat	628,800
Spirits, wines, and beer.	244,853	Kauri gum	380,933
Tobacco and cigars	106,246	Tallow.	124,950
Paper, printed books, and stationery.	247,580	Timber	179,543
Coal	98,431	Hides, skins, and leather	214,194
Bags and sacks	152,140	Live stock	50,577
Fruit	113,311	Butter and cheese	197,170
Oils	121,159	Bacon and hams	21,790
Fancy goods	64,806	Preserved meats	86,128
Other imports excluding specie	1,536,873	Grass seed	70,336
Specie	511,850	Other exports, excluding specie	656,673
Total	5,941,900	Specie.	365,119
		Total	7,767,325

¹ The produce or manufacture of the colony.

The expansion of the export trade in wool, grain, frozen meat, kauri gum, and timber, in the last four decennial periods, has been very considerable, as shown in the following table:—

Years	Wool	Grain	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Timber Sawn & Hewn
	Lbs.	Bushels	Cwts.	Tons	Feet
1858	3,810,372	71,243		1,810	877,379
1868	28,875,163	632,556		2,690	1,750,218
1878	59,270,256	2,112,214		3,445	4,071,326
1888	83,225,733	4,997,587	552,293	8,482	43,474,434

In 1857 the export of gold was 10,436 oz., valued at 40,442*l*. It rose to 628,450 oz., value 2,431,723*l*., in 1863. In 1881 the export had fallen to 250,683 oz., value 996,867*l*.; and in 1888, to 229,608 oz., value 914,309*l*. The total value of gold entered for export from the colony to December 31, 1888, was 44,843,642*l*. Most of the mining is done on Government land. The following table shows the value of trade with the leading countries, 1884–88 :—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1884	1886	1887	1888	1884	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	4,934,493	4,481,101	4,173,497	3,725,624	5,158,078	4,587,434	4,847,413	5,708,517
Australian Colonies	1,635,762	1,317,370	1,030,084	1,218,593	1,591,524	1,705,534	1,457,782	1,563,130
Pacific Islands . .	100,181	85,882	141,704	142,175	90,070	104,749	93,528	120,881
India	73,467	121,580	107,453	172,306	4,582	6,019	9,196	16,394
China	128,499	170,044	186,623	183,049	13,762	9,217	1,430	15,423
Mauritius	257,670	118,758	100,464	90,496	3,856	76	223	785
United States . .	348,557	337,322	298,736	323,069	214,369	247,400	409,480	323,716
Other places . .	185,359	126,960	236,944	86,588	15,432	12,062	46,717	18,479
Totals . .	7,663,888	6,759,013	6,245,515	5,941,900	7,091,067	6,672,791	6,866,169	7,767,325

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table according to the Board of Trade Returns for each of the five years 1884–88 :—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from N. Zealand	6,014,534	5,137,300	4,717,465	5,737,364	5,920,774
Imports of British produce . .	3,698,115	3,901,070	3,306,806	3,054,849	2,992,006

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1888 were wheat 256,201*l*., fresh mutton 1,018,013*l*., wool 3,579,440*l*., gum 169,736*l*.; the chief imports from the United Kingdom were apparel and haberdashery 363,560*l*., cottons 379,395*l*., iron (wrought and unwrought) 326,717*l*., woollens 256,902*l*.

The total trade (imports and exports) for five years at each of the principal ports is given as follows :—

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
1884	2,814,369	2,376,626	3,210,412	3,885,173
1885	2,892,780	2,656,873	2,910,495	3,285,145
1886	2,551,663	2,650,184	2,972,113	2,937,613
1887	2,388,091	2,358,202	2,951,385	2,848,199
1888	2,337,622	2,256,691	3,280,922	2,607,017

Shipping and Navigation.

The following statistics show the shipping inwards and outwards for five years:—

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1884	801	516,222	852	529,188	765	486,529	872	534,242
1885	723	502,633	786	519,700	707	467,836	780	513,000
1886	673	485,478	725	502,572	629	442,401	707	488,331
1887	597	467,387	653	489,754	605	455,787	675	493,583
1888	570	456,237	683	526,435	687	524,874	701	531,478

Of the vessels entered inwards in 1888, 130 of 182,020 tons were British; 497 of 276,624 tons colonial; and 56 of 67,791 tons foreign. Of vessels outwards, 109 of 167,872 tons were British; 533 of 305,263 tons colonial; and 59 of 68,343 tons foreign.

For the year 1888, the shipping at five principal ports was as under:—

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland	246	169,301	228	137,894
Wellington	83	103,667	72	112,342
Lyttelton	61	48,688	85	90,673
Dunedin	72	70,916	17	19,387
Bluff Harbour	89	72,284	103	86,480

In 1888 the registered vessels of the colony engaged in both foreign and coasting trade numbered 412 of 85,226 tons, manned by 4,157 men and boys.

Internal Communications.

RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1889, there were 661 miles of Government railways open for traffic in the North Island, and 1,116 in the Middle Island, besides 88 miles of private lines—1,865 miles in all. For that year the revenue from Government railways was 997,615*l.*, and the expenditure 647,045*l.*, surplus 350,570*l.*, the expenditure being 64.86 per cent. of revenue. The total expenditure on construction of all the Government lines to March 31, 1889, had amounted to 14,875,187*l.* In 1888-89 the tonnage of goods carried answered to 1,920,431, and the passengers numbered 3,132,803.

The private line of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company is 84 miles long. It cost 737,377*l.* The gross earnings from traffic are 55,249*l.*, and traffic working expenses 20,087*l.*

All the chief towns of the colony are provided with tramway systems worked by horses, steam-motors, or cables.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the last five years the Post Office received and despatched the following correspondence:—

Years	Letters	Post Cards	Books and Parcels	Newspapers	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Issued.	Paid.
1884	35,257,846	1,153,555	3,041,113	14,093,742	186,052	169,517
1885	35,829,855	1,319,933	3,265,980	14,233,878	188,622	169,335
1886	38,084,592	1,433,887	3,467,695	14,324,047	155,680	129,242
1887	39,377,774	1,607,693	4,319,705	15,881,323	159,579	133,910
1888	40,398,020	1,654,097	4,728,308	16,202,849	162,387	144,450

The revenue of the Post Office Department was 212,247*l.* for the year 1888, and the expenditure 160,278*l.* The officials numbered 2,016 in the combined Post and Telegraph Department.

The telegraph system is entirely in the hands of the Government. On December 31, 1888, the colony had 4,992 miles of line, and 11,617 of wire. In the year 1866 there were 699 miles of line, and 1,390 of wire.

The number of telegrams despatched was in 1888 1,765,860, of which over a million and a half were private messages. The total receipts from telegrams and incidental sources amounted to 106,311*l.* The working expense was 95,463*l.* for maintenance of lines and stations, but excluding the Australian cable subsidy.

The telephone is very generally used, and is in charge of the Telegraph Department. In March 1888 there were 1,310 miles of wire laid, 2,152 connections, and a revenue of 16,881*l.* per annum.

Money and Credit.¹

There were, in the year 1888, six banks of issue doing business in New Zealand. Three of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital amounting to 1,650,000*l.*, and reserves amounting to about 130,000*l.* The total average liabilities for the year of all six banks in respect of New Zealand transactions were 12,108,353*l.*, and the average assets 18,709,444*l.* The average amount on deposit was 11,155,779*l.* The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was 873,000*l.*

The post-office and private savings-bank business has been progressive during the last five years:—

Years	No. of Savings Banks	No. of Depositors	Amounts Deposited	Amounts Withdrawn	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year
			£	£	£
1884	250	79,514	1,602,105	1,534,850	1,926,758
1885	263	85,769	1,792,384	1,658,814	2,142,726
1886	278	91,296	1,653,250	1,750,307	2,133,780
1887	290	97,496	1,728,059	1,545,194	2,407,776
1888	—	103,046	1,974,043	1,794,832	2,691,893

¹ See also under FINANCE.

Agent-General in London.—Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, Walter Kennaway.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands:—

Chatham Islands, 43° 50' S., 177° W., 600 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 375 square miles; population (1886) 394; 64,000 sheep, 670 cattle.

Auckland Islands, 51° S., 166° E., 300 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 400 square miles. Uninhabited.

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30' W., 500 miles NNE. of New Zealand. Area 20 square miles.

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QUEENSLAND.

[Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of thirty-nine members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly comprises seventy-two members, returned from sixty electoral districts, for five years, elected by ballot, a six months' residence qualifying every adult male for the franchise. Owners of freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of house property of 10*l.* annual value, or leasehold of 10*l.* annual rent, or holders of pastoral lease or licence from the Crown, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated. At the end of 1888 there were 72,458 registered electors.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I., &c.; 1862, Military Secretary to the Government of India; 1870, Member of the Viceroy's Council; 1878, Member of Council of India in London; 1883-88, Governor of Jamaica; appointed Governor of Queensland December 1888.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of seven ministers, consisting of the following members:—

Premier, Chief Secretary, and Vice President Executive Council—Hon. B D Morehead

Minister for Lands—Hon M. Hume Black,

Minister for Railways and Public Works—Hon H M Nelson.

Postmaster-General and Minister for Public Instruction—Hon Charles Powers.

Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Mines—Hon J M Macrossan.

Minister of Justice (with seat in Upper House)—Hon A J Thynne

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon J Donaldson

Each of the ministers who hold a portfolio has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. The Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.* per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Queensland is divided into 17 municipalities, 10 boroughs, 5 shires, and 103 divisions. The municipalities (often of considerable area) have local government somewhat similar to that which prevails in England. The largest municipality as regards population is Brisbane.

Area and Population

Queensland comprises the whole north eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The territory is of an estimated area of 668,497 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, with the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first Governor, Sir G. Bowen.

The first settlement of the colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers. The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Years	Population	Increase per cent per annum	Years	Population	Increase per cent per annum
1846	2,257		1881	213,525	7
1856	18,544	72	1886	322,853	10
1861	34,367	17	1889	387,468	6 6
1871	125,146	26			

On May 1, 1886, there were 190,344 males, 182,509 females. The numbers in 1886 included 10,500 Chinese (of whom only 56 were Europeans) principally engaged in the gold mines, and 10,165 'Polynesians,' 827

whom were males. No return is made of the aborigines, but police reports estimate their number at about 12,000.

At the census of 1886 it was found that 55,890 persons were directly occupied with agriculture, 51,499 in industry, 19,790 in commerce, 7,040 in professions, and 171,188 were classed as domestic (wives, children, servants, &c.).

The bulk of the population are natives of the United Kingdom or the Australian colonies, there being, at the census of 1886, 47,880 only of other nationalities. Of the total population 38 per cent. were born in Queensland, 20 per cent. in England, 6 per cent. in Scotland, 18 per cent. in Ireland.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for 1884-88:—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1884	10,679	432	6,861	2,661	7,818
1885	11,672	176	6,235	2,842	8,430
1886	12,582	500	5,575	2,785	9,797
1887	13,513	607	5,166	2,914	10,599
1888	14,217	588	5,529	3,254	10,998

The immigration and emigration have been as follows during the five years 1884-88.—

Years	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total	Chinese	(Polynesian)	Total	Chinese	Polynesian
1884	36,883	1,489	3,365	18,263	1,164	2,102
1885	34,314	679	1,929	22,768	1,288	1,903
1886	34,101	501	1,595	20,911	1,223	2,783
1887	32,393	307	2,079	16,414	821	2,120
1888	34,864	45	2,328	23,056	873	1,385

The city of Brisbane, the capital of the colony, and the seat of government, had a municipal population of 32,667 on May 1, 1886, but on the same date 78,649 persons were located within a five-mile radius. The three next largest towns of the colony are Rockhampton, with an estimated population of 13,212; Maryborough, with 12,000; Townsville, with 11,454; and Ipswich, with 9,575 inhabitants, in 1888.

Religion.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain, free of taxation. The following are the proportions the various religious denominations bore to the total population at the last census in 1886:—Church of England, 31.99; Church of Rome, 23.47; Methodists, 21.79; other Protestant Churches by Statute, 20.11; other religions, 7.04.

Instruction.

Education is by statute compulsory, but no steps have been taken to enforce the law. There were seven grammar or middle-class schools, with 48 teachers and 597 pupils, in 1888. These receive Government grants under certain conditions. In 1888 there were 552 public elementary schools, with 1,480 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 38,926 pupils. There were besides 126 private schools, with 437 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 7,403, in 1888. Education in the State schools is free, the cost to the colony for the year 1888 being 176,989*l*. At the census of 1886, 29.44 per cent. of the total population could not read or write, and in 1886, 5.62 per cent. persons married signed by marks.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, district courts, and police magistrates assisted by Justices of the Peace. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences in 1888 was 78. At the penal establishment St. Helene, there were 253 persons in January 1888. There are 7 gaols, with 487 male and 57 female prisoners at the same date. The total police force, including native troopers, was 726.

Pauperism.

There are many charitable institutions in the colony, partly supported by Government. There is a Board of outdoor relief in Brisbane, which assisted 8,424 persons in 1887 with an expenditure of 1,770*l*.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the five years from 1884 to 1889:—

	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89
Revenue .	2,720,656	2,868,295	2,807,699	3,177,518	3,614,652
Expenditure .	2,819,854	3,090,160	3,263,584	3,368,883	3,497,806

¹ Financial years ending 30th June.

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1888-89:—Customs, 1,467,315*l*.; excise, 44,503*l*.; stamp duty, 166,112*l*.; licences, 56,422*l*. From land—Rent, pastoral occupations, 323,296*l*.; other rents and sale of land, 333,649*l*. From railways, 780,624*l*. From posts and telegraphs, 225,891*l*.

The chief items of expenditure during 1888-89 were as under:—Interest on public debt, 1,059,768*l*.; endowments to public institutions, 111,790*l*.; endowments to divisional boards, 111,790*l*.; instruction, 212,192*l*.; colonial treasurer's office, 5,048*l*.; secretary of public lands department,

136,867*l.*; cost of working railways, 572,182*l.*; posts and telegraphs department, 328,325*l.* The total expenditure from loans resulting on public works was 1,641,704*l.*, of which the following are the principal items:—On immigration, 138,466*l.*; on electric telegraphs, 22,041*l.*; on railways, 1,088,032*l.*; on harbours and rivers, 127,662*l.*

The estimated revenue for 1889-90 is 3,749,000*l.*, and the estimated expenditure 3,629,814*l.* The estimated value of the landed property of the colony in 1888, as taken for purposes of assessment under the several Acts for providing Local Government, was 46,879,367*l.* This does not include lands leased for pastoral purposes, which were valued for assessment purposes at 3,770,359*l.*, nor unoccupied Crown lands, nor lands the property of local bodies, churches, or reserves for public purposes.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on June 30, 1889, to the sum of 27,915,684*l.*

Defence.

The defence of the colony was provided for by an Act passed in 1884, by which, in addition to fully paid militia and volunteer corps to be maintained and assisted by the Government, every man (with a very few exceptions) between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable for military service under this Act. The Government have organised a drilled force of 3,500 men, about 100 of whom are fully paid regulars; some 2,000 militia, paid for each day's drill; the rest volunteers, assisted with uniform, &c. Naval defences are provided for with two gunboats, a torpedo boat, and a picket-boat and six corps of naval reserve and naval artillery. In addition, some of the tugs built for the harbour service are fitted with a bow gun for service if required.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the colony, 9,466,273 acres, or but little more than 2 per cent., have been alienated by the Government up to December 31, 1888, yielding a return of 6,016,428*l.* Under a Land Act passed in 1884, a maximum of 1,280 acres of agricultural land can be selected on a lease for 50 years, and a maximum of 20,000 acres of pastoral land for 30 years. The agricultural land can afterwards be secured in fee simple under certain conditions and in return for certain payments. In both cases there are numerous conditions and restrictions contained in the Act, and in the rules framed in accordance with its provisions.

About one-half the area of the colony is natural forest, though little has been done hitherto to develop the forestry of the colony. A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 392,948,907 acres; the number of runs was 6,836. The live stock in 1888 numbered 324,326 horses, 4,654,932 cattle, 13,444,006 sheep, and 68,994 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1888 was 214,002 acres, and of this 192,987 acres were under crop. The leading grain crop is maize. The growth of sugar-cane has in recent years been successful, though the want of labour hinders its development; in 1888 there were 27,340 acres under this crop; of this the produce of 32,375 acres yielded 54,650 tons of sugar.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 311,412 tons in 1888, valued at 127,341*l.* Gold is also discovered in 1888, the produce of which amounted to 212,788 ounces for the

year 1883, 307,304 for 1884, 310,341 for 1885, 340,938 for 1886, 425,923 for 1887, 481,643 for 1888, making a total of 2,068,785 ounces to the end of the latter year, which at 3*l.* 10*s.* per oz. = 21,310,747*l.* Tin, copper, and lead are also mined to some extent, the quantity and value of these minerals raised in the year 1888 being—

Tin	3,586 tons	200,019 <i>l.</i>
Copper	1,126 "	9,248 <i>l.</i>
Silver and lead	1,190 "	44,015 <i>l.</i>

Commerce.

A very large number of articles are subject to tariffs; the total customs duties collected in 1888 amounted to 1,345,103*l.*, being 20 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the five years from 1884 to 1888, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1884	6,381,976	4,673,864	1887	5,821,611	6,453,945
1885	6,422,490	5,243,404	1888	6,616,738	6,126,362
1886	6,103,227	4,933,970			

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australasian colonies, and, next to them, with the United Kingdom. The leading exports are gold, 1,662,639*l.*; wool, 2,258,365*l.*; sugar, 384,419*l.*; hides and skins, 112,729*l.*; tin, 230,360*l.*; and preserved meat, 80,714*l.* in 1888. The leading imports are textiles and apparel, 1,545,924*l.*; metal goods, 876,292*l.*; liquors, 487,393*l.*; provisions, grain, and flour, 542,858*l.* in 1888.

The following table gives, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the trade with Great Britain in each of the five years 1884 to 1888:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Queensland	1,677,041	1,648,225	1,279,517	1,489,460	1,985,332
Imports of British produce	2,075,605	2,442,824	2,219,060	2,096,278	2,745,254

The principal articles of export from Queensland to the United Kingdom are wool, the value of which was 1,517,766*l.* in 1884, 1,385,702*l.* in 1885, 1,077,701*l.* in 1886, 1,214,644*l.* in 1887, 1,447,849*l.* in 1888; preserved meat, of the value of 40,679*l.* in 1885, only 8*l.* in 1886, 24,465*l.* in 1887, and 454*l.* in 1888; shell, 43,470*l.*; tin, 36,806*l.*; tallow, 48,092*l.* Among the imports of British produce into Queensland in the year 1888, the chief

were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 321,024*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 406,560*l.*; cottons, of the value of 279,279*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 188,478*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1888, 928 vessels of 478,517 tons entered, and 936 of 517,712 tons cleared, the ports of the colony; of the former, 96 of 111,997 tons were from the United Kingdom, and 669 of 312,318 tons from the Australasian colonies; and of the latter, 34 of 73,541 tons were from the United Kingdom, and 705 of 336,279 tons from the Australasian colonies. Vessels entering and clearing more than one port on the same voyage are only counted at one port of arrival and departure. There were registered in the colony 39 ocean steamers of 23,425 tons, 32 harbour steamers of 2,589 tons, and 63 river steamers of 72,392 tons.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1888 there were 1,931 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and 681 miles more in course of construction or authorised. The railways are all in the hands of the Government, and the cost of construction up to the end of 1888 has been 13,064,598*l.* The revenue from railways during 1888 was 776,794*l.*, and the expenditure in working them 507,961*l.* The total expenditure to June 30, 1889, has been 14,748,589*l.*

The Post Office of the colony in the year 1888 carried 12,897,102 letters, 10,347,451 newspapers, and 1,847,915 packets. There were 766 post and receiving offices in the colony at the close of 1888. The post-office revenue was 128,798*l.*, and the expenditure 197,437*l.*

At the end of 1888 there were in the colony 9,167 miles of telegraph lines, and 16,648 miles of wire, with 311 stations. The number of messages sent was 1,284,438 in the year 1888, and 152,493 received from places outside the colony. The receipts of the Department during that year were 103,790*l.*, and the working expenses 113,067*l.*

Banks.

There are eleven banks established in Queensland, of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1888:—Notes in circulation, 740,926*l.*; deposits, 11,201,189*l.*; total liabilities, 12,071,608*l.*; coin and bullion, 2,100,864*l.*; advances, 16,926,026*l.*; landed property, 644,526*l.*; total assets, 19,905,421*l.* There is a Government savings bank with 113 branches. On January 1, 1888, there were 39,780 depositors, with 1,426,017*l.* to their credit.

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—Thomas Archer,
C.M.G. Secretary.—Charles Shortt Dicken.

Books of Reference.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former (according to a law which came into force in 1881) is composed of twenty-four members. Every three years the eight members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are supplied by two new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. It is elected by the whole colony voting as one district. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists of fifty-two members, elected for three years. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 62,434 registered electors in 1888. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both Houses take place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of the responsible ministers and specially appointed members.

Governor of South Australia.—Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G. Appointed December, 1888.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the forces, marine and military, has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The ministry is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members :—

Chief Secretary and Premier.—Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., M.P.

Attorney-General.—Hon. B. A. Moulden, M.P.

Treasurer.—Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. Thomas Burgoyne, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. J. H. Howe, M.P.

Minister of Education.—Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The settled part of the colony is divided into counties, hundreds, and district councils, the last being the most important, as it gives the powers of a municipality, the ratepayers having the power of levying rates, &c., and applying the funds for road-making purposes. There are 87 counties, mainly used for electoral purposes. The hundreds are blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are 4 extensive pastoral districts—the eastern, western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 31 municipalities and 121 district councils. The northern territory is presided over by a president, assisted by a small staff.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the south the Southern Ocean. The boundaries of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of the colony is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers; that the control of the company's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor be nominated by the Crown.

The population at various censuses has been :—

	Population	Yearly Increase per Cent.	—	Population	Yearly Increase per Cent.
1844	17,366	—	1871	185,626	2·7
1855	85,821	22·5	1881	279,865	4·4
1866	163,452	7·0			

Of the total population in 1881, 3,451 belonged to the northern territory.

On December 31, 1888, the population was estimated at 318,308—164,121 males, 154,187 females. There is only 1 person to about 3 square miles. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the colony, was, in 1881, 38,479, exclusive of suburbs.

The enumerations here given, except the two last, did not include the aboriginal population. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,869, namely, 1,883 males and 1,986 females, at

the census of March 26, 1876. In 1881 the number of aborigines was stated to be 6,346—3,478 males, 2,868 females. Of the population in 1881, 2,734 were Chinese (adult males).

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1884	11,847	2,555	4,789	7,058
1885	12,046	2,447	3,987	8,059
1886	11,177	1,976	4,234	6,943
1887	10,831	1,977	3,944	6,887
1888	10,510	2,084	3,759	6,751

The following are the statistics of immigrants and emigrants for five years, and the excess of immigrants over emigrants:—

	1884	1885	1887	1888
Immigrants .	17,290	14,500	17,623	15,468
Emigrants .	16,082	20,596	25,231	17,667
	+ 1,208	- 6,096	- 7,608	- 2,199
				- 113

Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the colony in 1888 was 1,014. At the census of 1881 the number belonging to the leading denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 76,000; Roman Catholic, 42,928; Wesleyans, 42,103; Lutherans, 19,617; Presbyterians, 17,917; Baptists, 14,000; Methodists, 10,790; Bible Christians, 10,500; Congregationalists, 9,908; Jews, 702. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Instruction.

Public instruction is under charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid partly by fees and partly by Government grants, public lands being set apart for educational purposes. Education is compulsory up to a certain standard. Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and universities. At the close of 1881, 64,541 persons were unable to read and write. In 1888 there were 250 public schools and 286 provisional schools; the number of children under instruction during 1888 being 45,236. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide was founded in 1872. The university is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, medicines, and sciences. Its endowment amounts to 50,000*l.* and 50,000 acres of land. There are several denominational colleges. There were 287 private schools, with 13,524 pupils, in 1887.

Justice and Crime.

There is 1 supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, a court of insolvency, 71 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. In 1886 there were 121 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours, 102 in 1887, and 91 in 1888. The total number of white persons in prison for felony at the end of 1886 was 134 males and 4 females.

Defence.

The colony possesses an efficient militia and volunteer force, the former consisting of 1,084 men of all ranks, and the latter of 1,594, or a total military force, including the head-quarter staff and a permanent force of artillery—46 strong—of 2,735 men. For purposes of naval defence a war-vessel of the latest design and construction is stationed off the colony. Adelaide and its ports are defended by two well-armed forts.

Finance.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of the five financial years ending June 30, from 1885 to 1889, were as follows:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1885	2,157,931	2,430,513
1886	2,279,038	2,383,289
1887	1,869,942	2,165,245
1888	2,354,743	2,545,931
1889	2,302,494	2,273,203

The revenue for 1889-90 is estimated at 2,485,420*l.*, and expenditure 2,430,859*l.*

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, posts and telegraphs, railways, and territorial receipts, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt. The customs duties and territorial revenue produce together about one-half of the total revenue. About one-third of the expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges, &c., civil establishments and police, gaols, and prisons. The disbursements for public works amounted in recent years to about one-third of the total expenditure.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, on December 31, 1889, to 20,885,500*l.* The whole of the existing debt has been raised for productive public works, mainly railways, telegraphs, and harbour improvements.

The real property of the colony in 1886 was valued at 50,000,000*l.*, and personal property at 20,000,000*l.*

Production and Industry.

Of the total area (578,361,600 acres), 9,622,228 acres were alienated at the end of 1888. The total land enclosed amounts to 53,444,411 acres, of which 2,785,490 acres were under cultivation in 1884-85.¹ Of this 1,942,453 acres were under wheat, 308,429 under hay, 5,825 under orchards, 4,590 vineyards, and 450,536 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1879-80 was 14,260,964 bushels, and in 1884-85, 14,621,755 bushels. In 1884, 473,535 gallons of wine were produced, of which 50,080 gallons were exported. The live stock in 1888 numbered—horses, 170,000; cattle, 430,000; sheep, 7,150,000. In 1888, of the total area 174,287 square miles were held under pastoral leases, and the number of leases was 1,247.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper and silver. The value of the copper ore produced in 1888 was 72,600*l.*; and of copper, 252,627*l.*; and the total value of all minerals produced, 369,889*l.*; in 1887 it was 319,954*l.*; 1886, 275,280*l.*; 1885, 341,451*l.*; 1884, 491,950*l.*

In 1885 (latest statistics) there were 646 factories in the colony, employing 9,302 people. There were 28 iron and brass furnaces employing 1,137 people, and 38 manufacturers of agricultural implements to 538 people.

Commerce.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the five years 1884 to 1888, was as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1884	5,749,353	6,623,704	1887	5,096,293	5,330,780
1885	5,289,014	5,417,145	1888	5,413,638	6,904,098
1886	4,852,750	4,189,008			

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods.

The principal exports have been as follows for five years :—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool . . .	1,864,903	1,417,245	1,447,971	1,955,207	1,610,456
Wheat . . .	1,675,935	1,576,873	82,134		1,492,145
" flour . . .	793,608	585,640	544,476	626,610	663,701
Copper ore . .	181,477	128,893	58,538	230,868	325,227

Only about 5 per cent. of the trade is with foreign countries. Of the remainder, on an average, about one-half of the imports are from the United Kingdom, and the other half from the other Australian colonies. Of the exports about two-thirds go to the

¹ No agricultural statistics have been collected since 1884-85.

United Kingdom, and the bulk of the remainder to the Australian colonies.

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, exclusive of gold, for the five years from 1884 to 1887:—

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British home produce into South Australia	Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British home produce into South Australia
	£	£			£
1884	3,262,394	2,156,997	1887	2,803,316	1,488,220
1885	3,459,412	2,237,626	1888	3,096,982	1,902,714
1886	2,487,032	1,518,152			

The following were the values of the principal exports to and imports from the United Kingdom, the values being shown from the Board of Trade returns:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Exports	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	1,976,003	1,513,485	1,723,081	1,547,941	1,442,202
Wheat & flour	861,258	1,611,731	69,669	209,138	558,188
Copper ore	182,964	90,226	213,897	156,440	45,081
Imports					
Iron	320,337	387,070	286,273	231,210	305,678
Apparel &c.	304,641	288,532	185,072	176,631	258,956
Cottons	236,674	252,582	163,745	192,595	240,902
Woollens	186,204	212,127	131,301	128,359	197,088
Machinery	126,914	131,719	85,049	66,614	74,617

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1886, 859 vessels of 777,922 tons entered and 878 vessels of 797,554 tons cleared the ports of the colony. The total shipping belonging to the colony is 312 vessels of 38,483 tons.

Communications.

The colony possesses 4,500 miles of made roads. It had 1,500 miles of railway open for traffic in December 1888, and 324 miles of lines in course of construction.

There were 5,509 miles of telegraph and telephone in operation at the end of 1888, with 11,448 miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an over-land line running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, a distance of 2,000 miles, in connection with the British Australian cable. Attached to the telegraph department, a telephone exchange has been established.

In 1888 there were 594 post offices in the colony; and during 1888 there passed through them 17,012,577 letters, 816,570 packets, and 7,884,453 newspapers.

Banks.

There are 9 banking associations. In 1887 their total liabilities were 5,402,774*l.*, and assets 10,480,890*l.* The average note circulation was 383,685*l.*, and deposits 49,565,452*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 107 branches. At the end of 1887 there were 56,685 depositors, with a total balance of 1,581,100*l.*

Agent-General of South Australia in Great Britain.—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B. *Assistant Agent-General.*—Samuel Deering.

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TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 34 Vict. No. 42, passed in 1871, and by Act 49 Vict. No. 12, passed in 1885. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of eighteen members, elected by all natural-born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 20*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 80*l.*, or are barristers or solicitors on roll of Supreme Court, medical practitioners duly qualified, and all subjects holding a commission or possessing a degree. Each member is elected for six years. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, elected by all whose names appear on valuation rolls as owners or occupiers of property, or who are in receipt of income of 60*l.* per annum (of which 30*l.* must have been received during last six months before claim to vote is sent in), and who have continuously resided in Tasmania for over 12 months. The Assembly is elected for five years. The number of electors for the Legislative Council in 1887 was 55,721, or 3.91 of the total population, and for the House of Assembly 25,066, or 17.59 of the total population. The

legislative authority vests in both Houses, while the executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor.—Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B. Appointed January 1887.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of four members, as follows:—

Premier and Chief Secretary.—Hon. Philip Oakley Fysh.

Treasurer.—Hon. Bolton Stafford Bird.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Andrew Inglis Clark.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. Alfred Pillinger.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 900*l.* per annum. The position of Premier has a salary of 200*l.* per annum attached in addition. The ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

Area and Population.

The first penal settlement was formed in Tasmania in 1804; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency until 1825. Transportation ceased in 1853.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The colony is divided into eighteen counties.

The population has increased as follows:—

Population			Population		
		Increase per Ct. per Annum			Increase per Ct. per Annum
1841	50,216	—	1870	99,328	1·15
1851	70,130	3·96	1881	115,705	1·43
1861	89,977	2·8			

At the census of 1881 there were 61,162 males and 54,543 females. The estimated population on December 31, 1889, was 161,470, giving an average density of 54·77 persons to a square mile, and an increase of 8·64 per cent. during the year. Of the total population in 1881, 79,991 were natives of Tasmania, 28,243 natives of the United Kingdom, 3,987 natives of other Australasian colonies, 844 Chinese, 782 German. In 1881 there were 17,744 males and 17,134 females married, 40,364 males and 34,429 females unmarried, 2,378 males and 2,974 females widowed, 5 males and 6 females divorced, and 71 males unspecified. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Of the population in 1881, 2,320 were returned as professional, 68,982 domestic (including wives, children, and dependents), 3,834 commercial, 23,408 agricultural, 14,484 industrial.

The births, deaths, and marriages for six years have been as follows:—

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1884	4,578	1,003	1,990	2,588
1885	4,637	1,054	2,036	2,601
1886	4,627	985	1,976	2,651
1887	4,736	939	2,161	2,575
1888	4,777	951	2,036	2,741
1889	4,751	—	2,102	2,649

Of the total births in 1888, 173, or 3·62 per cent., were illegitimate.

The number of immigrants and of emigrants was as follows in each of the five years from 1884 to 1889 :—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Immigrants	14,257	14,822	15,399	14,980	18,866	23,443
Emigrants	12,524	14,173	14,630	12,288	17,936	20,771

The direct movement of population is mainly between the Australian colonies (chiefly Victoria) and Tasmania.

The population of the capital, Hobart, was 21,118 in 1881, and of Launceston 12,752.

Religion.

The Government contributes 5,330*l.* annually for various religious purposes. On January 1, 1889, there belonged to the Church of England 78,058 of the population, Roman Catholics 32,504, Wesleyan Methodists 10,566, Presbyterians 13,328, Independents 5,788, Jews 336.

Instruction.

There are 16 superior schools or colleges in the colony, with an average attendance of 1,420; 220 public elementary schools, with 17,125 scholars on roll; and 134 private schools, with 4,701 scholars. Education is compulsory. There were also 582 children attending ragged schools. Two technical schools were started in 1888 at Hobart and Launceston. The higher education is under a council, who hold examinations and grant degrees; and by Act passed in last session the governing body have been constituted a university. Elementary education is under the control of a director working under a ministerial head. There are several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools, and from the higher schools to English universities. At the census of 1881 the number of persons returned as unable to read and write was 31,080, or 27 per cent. of the population.

The total cost to Government of education in 1887-88 was 37,598*l.* There are 37 public libraries and mechanics' institutes, with 57,340 volumes. There are 6 daily, 4 weekly, and 4 monthly journals.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the former presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace. The total number of prisoners that came before all the criminal courts in 1887 was 4,064 males, and 999 females; of these, 3,992 males

and 832 females were summarily convicted, mostly for fraud; and 78 males and 11 females committed for trial. Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 56 persons were convicted. The total police force is 200. There were 3 gaols, with 151 male and 50 female inmates, at end of 1887.

Pauperism.

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions, there are two establishments for paupers, with 547 male and 193 female inmates at the end of the year 1887, the daily average number of persons maintained during the year being 607 males and 203 females. The total expenditure during the year was 10,756*l.* mainly contributed by the colonial Government. During the year outdoor relief was administered to 1,286 people.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Of the total yearly revenue for 1887, 63 per cent. was derived from taxation, chiefly customs; 21 per cent. from railways, postal, telegraph, and other public services; and the remainder principally from the rental and sale of Crown lands. Of the expenditure 38 per cent. is for special public works, 27·30 per cent. for interest, 10 per cent. for general purposes, and 5½ per cent. for religion, science, and education. In 1887 10,810*l.* was spent in defence. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the five years from 1885 to 1889:—

—	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	571,412	568,924	594,976	640,068	673,000
Expenditure	586,598	584,756	668,759	709,486	673,000

Not included in the above receipts and disbursements are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The revenue for 1890 is estimated at 717,255*l.*, and expenditure 705,593*l.*

The total imperial expenditure in 1888 was 18,102*l.*, mainly by the War Office.

The public debt of Tasmania amounted, December 31, 1889, to 4,595,750*l.*; the debt, except 1,000,000*l.* at 3½ per cent., consists of 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1876 to 1920, and the whole was raised for the construction of public works. The interest on the amount realised on the last 4 per cent. loan floated was equivalent to 3·98 per cent. at par. The following is an abstract of loans expenditure up to December 31, 1888:—Public works: railways, 1,686,878*l.*, or 40·20 per cent.; telegraphs, 93,626*l.*, or 2·23 per cent.; roads, bridges, jetties, &c., 1,222,153*l.*, or 26·18 per cent.; public buildings, 487,889*l.*, or 11·63 per cent.; defences, 108,411*l.*, or 2·46 per cent.; other public works, 82,523*l.*, or 1·97 per cent.—total

public works, 3,675,780*l.*, or 87·62 per cent.; other public services, 519,591*l.*, or 12·38 per cent.—total, 4,195,371*l.*, or 100 per cent.; balance of loans, raised chiefly for railways now being constructed, 361,496*l.*

The total local revenue for 1887 was 318,981*l.*, and expenditure 251,815*l.*

Defence.

The volunteer defence force of the colony numbers some 800 officers and men, and is composed of two rifle regiments, engineers, artillery, and cadets corps, all under jurisdiction of commandants stationed at Hobart and Launceston. Included in the above is a small permanent force, stationed at Hobart, of 25 men for the purpose of keeping barracks and batteries in order and to form the nucleus of a larger force. There is a staff for the instruction of the other branches of the volunteer system, including the country rifle clubs scattered throughout the island.

There are four batteries on the river Derwent, and one on the Tamar.

Production and Industry.

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres. At the end of 1888 24,337 persons were directly engaged in agriculture. In 1888 there were 481,583 acres under cultivation. Of the total area, 4,612,400 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1888; while 1,258,114 acres have been leased as sheep runs. The total area under crops in 1888-89 was 172,189 acres; under grasses, 178,801 acres; fallow, 20,605; 10,401 acres were devoted to horticulture. The following table shows the acreage and produce of the chief crops for five years:—

	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Wheat, acres . . .	34,091	30,266	35,322	40,498	40,657
" bushels . . .	654,638	524,318	632,573	675,069	819,497
" bushels per acre .	19·20	17·32	17·91	16·42	20·15
Oats, acres . . .	28,956	29,247	21,607	21,169	33,834
" bushels . . .	829,611	784,325	560,622	385,195	946,354
" bushels per acre .	28·65	26·82	25·94	18·19	27·97
Potatoes, acres . . .	9,037	11,073	16,084	16,394	13,653
" tons . . .	39,503	53,521	75,773	42,526	66,721
" tons per acre .	4·37	4·83	4·71	2·59	4·88
Hay, acres . . .	44,735	41,963	47,269	44,562	52,521
" tons . . .	55,587	51,872	50,178	50,901	58,299
" tons per acre .	1·22	1·24	1·06	1·14	1·11

Under the head of horticulture 564 acres were sown with hops in 1888, yielding 567,442 lbs. of hops. The yield of apples was 289,904 bushels. Fruit culture is of great importance; large quantities of fruit are exported.

There were in the colony 29,238 horses, 142,019 head of cattle, 1,430,065 sheep and lambs, and 43,227 pigs, on March 31, 1889.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore and tin, and there are large beds of coal. The total number of gold-mining leases in force at the end of 1888 was 279; of tin-mining leases, 1,091; coal, 37; silver, 123. Gold to the amount of 29,610 oz., valued at 11,750*l.*, was raised in 1888. Owing to cessation of alluvial working the total number of persons employed in gold-

mining has decreased from 2,060 in 1879 to 824 in 1888. The total value of tin ore produced in 1887 was 585,808*l.* (356,713*l.* in 1882). The total value of the tin exported up to the end of 1887 was 3,940,157*l.* The total number of men employed in coal-mining in 1887 was 85, output 27,603 tons, valued at 17,342*l.*

Commerce.

There are heavy customs duties, those levied in 1888 amounting to 301,801*l.*, or over 18 per cent. of the total value of imports. The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows in each of the five years 1884 to 1888 :—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	1,656,118	1,757,486	1,756,567	1,596,817	1,610,664
Total exports	1,475,857	1,313,693	1,331,540	1,449,371	1,333,865

The exports are chiefly wool, gold, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark. The following are the values of the more important of these for the five years from 1884 to 1888 :—

Year	Wool		Tin	Timber and Bark	Hops	Fruit, Green and Preserved
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884	453,567	132,010	301,423	137,586	35,975	170,985
1885	260,480	141,319	357,587	128,657	27,661	164,986
1886	310,934	104,402	363,364	116,969	14,557	148,596
1887	415,425	140,584	407,857	98,309	13,696	129,901
1888	306,930	127,562	426,326	133,027	13,802	120,494

The imports are mainly textiles—469,292*l.* in 1888; art and mechanical productions, 309,822*l.*; food and drinks, 397,879*l.*

Of the total imports those at the port of Launceston in 1888 were valued at 838,500*l.*, and Hobart, 772,163*l.* Exports from Launceston, 957,504*l.*; from Hobart, 376,281*l.*

The following gives, according to Tasmanian returns, a synopsis of the general direction of trade during the years 1887 and 1888 :—

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1887 £	1888 £	1887 £	1888 £
United Kingdom	435,557	485,391	350,274	321,947
Victoria	889,758	834,200	436,869	596,321
New South Wales	174,641	166,410	611,229	459,853
Other British colonies	66,073	103,485	50,999	56,344
Foreign countries	31,388	21,178		
Total	1,596,817	1,610,664	1,449,371	1,333,865

It is difficult to ascertain the exact value of the trade in respect of any one country, the custom still prevailing to refer all exports to the port to which the vessel has cleared for, and imports to the last port of clearance. It is estimated that the true extent of inter-colonial trade in itself does not greatly exceed 25 per cent. of the whole, the balance being principally trade with England.

The total value of the exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British produce into Tasmania direct, in 1884-88 was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

	1886	1887	1888
Exports from Tasmania.	371,773	304,493	248,409
Imports of British produce	523,232	455,480	559,661
	296,795	239,272	482,930

The staple articles of export from Tasmania to the United Kingdom are minerals and wool. The value amounted to 318,525*l.* in 1884, to 266,533*l.* in 1885, to 214,215*l.* in 1886, to 274,649*l.* in 1887, to 261,431*l.* in 1888. In 1884 tin of the value of 19,203*l.* was exported to Great Britain; in 1885, 24,297*l.*; in 1886, 3,747*l.*; in 1887, 1,015*l.*; in 1888, 11,252*l.* The principal imports from Great Britain are apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 71,945*l.* in 1888; iron, wrought and unwrought, 59,876*l.*; cotton, 40,762*l.*; woollens, 42,971*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1888, 770 vessels of 386,650 tons entered (45 of 92,512 belonging to the United Kingdom), and 795 of 390,628 tons (47 of 96,420 tons belonging to the United Kingdom) cleared Tasmanian ports. Of the former 342 of 249,548 tons cleared, and of the latter 332 of 240,171 tons entered Hobart; the remainder falling to Launceston. The number of registered vessels belonging to Tasmania in 1888 was 209 vessels of 17,988 tons, 40 of which were steamers of 6,482 tons.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1888 there were open for traffic 327½ miles of railway completed, consisting of a main line connecting the two principal ports, Hobart and Launceston, and a line connecting Launceston and Formby; and lines, 114 miles in length, were in course of construction in 1889.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through all the settled parts of the colony. At the end of 1888 the number of miles of line in operation was 1,894, and 2,505 miles of wire; the number of stations 165. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 271,769 in the year 1888. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 70,442 messages in 1888. There are also 323 miles of telephone wire, with exchanges at New Norfolk, Hobart, and Launceston. The revenue of the Government telegraph and telephone system was 14,024*l.*, and the expenditure 16,169*l.* in the year 1888.

The number of letters carried by the Post Office in the year 1888 was 4,826,781; of packets, 499,921; of newspapers, 4,319,394; and post-cards, 390,513. The Post Office revenue in 1888 was 35,914*l.*, and the expenditure

41,270*l*. There were 278 post-offices in 1888, 482 officers, 2,325 miles of post roads, and 815,694 miles travelled.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. E. N. C. Braddon.

Books of Reference.

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VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Victoria was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of the colony in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers : the Legislative Council, composed of forty-eight members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of ninety-five members (1889). According to an Act which came into force in 1881 members must be in the possession of an estate of the annual value of 100*l*. ; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l*. per annum if derived from freehold, or of 25*l*. if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy. One-third of the members of the Legislative Council must retire every two years. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

In 1888-89 the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was 138,752 ; the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Assembly was 243,730. Of the former all but 1,053, and of the latter all but 36,389, are ratepayers.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun. Appointed

Governor of Victoria 1889; assumed the government November 1889.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of ten ministers, composed as follows:—

Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Mines, and Minister of Railways.—Hon. Duncan Gillies.

Chief Secretary and Commissioner of Water Supply.—Hon. Alfred Deakin.

Attorney-General.—Hon. H. J. Wrixon.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. D. M. Davies.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Henry Cuthbert.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs.—The Hon. J. B. Patterson.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.—Hon. J. L. Dow.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. C. H. Pearson, I.L.D.

Minister of Defence.—Hon. James Bell.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. F. T. Derham.

The Premier and Chief Secretary have each a salary of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers from 1,400*l.* to 1,600*l.* At least four out of the ten ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local administration the colony is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 300 householders. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 500*l.* In 1888 there were 59 urban and 128 rural municipalities; all but a very small portion of the whole area of the colony being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The colony is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by the censuses of successive periods, and by the estimated population on September 30, 1889, is exhibited in the following table:—

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual Rate of Increase per cent.
November 8, 1836 . . .	186	38	224	—
March 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	14.57
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,334	146,432	410,766	115
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	7.5
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	3.6
April 8, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	1.7
September 30, 1889 . .	590,590	520,668	1,111,258	3.6

The average density of the population is 12.5 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 51 acres.

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on April 3, 1881 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and aborigines	439,754	409,684	849,438
Chinese	11,869	259	12,128
Aborigines	460	320	780
Total	452,083	410,263	862,346

During the last decade there has been a large decrease in the number of the Chinese and aborigines.

As the date of the last census 96 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth; native Victorians numbered 499,199, or 58 per cent. of the population; natives of the Australian colonies, 39,861; of England and Wales, 117,453; of Ireland, 86,733; of Scotland, 48,153.

Of the total population in 1881, 108,919 were directly engaged in agriculture; in pastoral pursuits, 13,731; commercial, 23,559; mining, 36,066; in 'entertaining or clothing,' 41,712; contractors, artisans, and mechanics, 46,883; domestic servants, 24,723; 'public business,' 9,901.

More than one-half of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the end of 1888 it was estimated that the town population numbered 683,210, out of a total population of 1,090,869.

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated populations of the principal towns were as follow in 1888 :—Melbourne, 437,785, or two-fifths of the population of the colony; Ballarat, 40,753; Sandhurst, 36,020; Geelong, 20,984; Castlemaine, 8,900.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the colony for each of the five years from 1884 to 1888 :—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1884	28,850	1,238	13,505	7,219	15,345
1885	29,975	1,308	14,560	7,395	15,515
1886	30,824	1,468	14,952	7,737	15,372
1887	33,043	1,580	16,005	7,798	17,338
1888	34,503	1,658	16,287	8,946	18,216

In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony; but since 1874 State-assisted immigration has ceased. No account is taken of migration overland across the borders, but the recorded immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria by sea were as follow in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888:—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1884	72,202	58,061
1885	76,976	61,994
1886	93,404	68,102
1887	90,147	68,121
1888	102,032	60,229

Of the immigrants in 1888, 68,575 were males and 33,457 were females; and of the emigrants 41,380 were males and 18,849 females. The excess of immigrants over emigrants in 1888 was 41,803, of which 9,894 was due to immigration from the United Kingdom, 31,043 from the neighbouring colonies, and 866 from foreign countries.

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. Prior to that period a sum of 50,000*l.* had been set apart annually out of the general revenue for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, and this amount had been distributed proportionately amongst the various denominations. At the date of the last census about 73 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 24 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the estimated numbers of each of the principal divisions in 1888:—Episcopalians, 383,505; Presbyterians, 163,221; Methodists, 133,439; other Protestants, 81,355; Roman Catholics, 250,440; Jews, 5,331; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 11,310; others (including unspecified), 33,449.

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz. the University with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (1858), and the building was opened on October 3, 1855. The Act, which was amended in 1880, provides for its endowment by the payment of 9,000*l.* annually out of the general revenue; but, besides this sum, an additional endowment of 7,500*l.* is now annually voted by Parliament, making a total endowment of 16,500*l.* It is both an examining and a teaching body, and in 1859 received a royal charter empowering it to grant degrees in all Faculties except Divinity.

Affiliated to the University are three colleges—Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Churches respectively. From the opening of the University to the end of 1888, 2,716 students matriculated, and 992 direct degrees were conferred. In 1888 the students who matriculated numbered 146,

the direct graduates numbered 118, and there were 539 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15, with certain exceptions, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1888 there were 1,933 State schools, with 4,400 teachers, a total enrolment of 242,046 scholars, and average attendance 128,958, or nearly 54 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. In 1888 over 95½ per cent. of the children of school age living in the colony were being educated during some portion of the year, 78 per cent. at the State schools. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1881, 92½ per cent. were able to read and write, and only 3½ per cent. were entirely illiterate. In 1887-88 the total cost of public instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 617,039*l*. Although the education given by the State is strictly primary, eleven exhibitions—of the yearly value of 35*l*. each, and tenable for six years—and 200 scholarships—of the annual value of 10*l*. tenable for three years—are awarded to the ablest scholars to enable them to complete their education at the private grammar schools and at the University. Secondary education is entirely under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were in 1888 749 private schools in Victoria, with 1,812 teachers, and attended by 37,823 scholars. These numbers include 185 schools, 568 teachers, and 21,461 scholars in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

The technical schools and other educational establishments embrace three Schools of Mines, an Agricultural College, and a 'Working Man's College.'

The public library of Melbourne has about 200,000 volumes. The leading towns have either a public library or a Mechanics' Institute. On Jan. 1, 1887, they numbered 303. The total number of volumes in the libraries, exclusive of Melbourne, was 373,980.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and four puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing. The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
Taken into custody	27,074	27,503	28,855	32,011	34,473
Summarily convicted	17,755	17,908	18,413	20,202	21,622
Committed for trial	606	695	768	756	820
Sentenced	350	407	444	492	506

The total number convicted of serious crimes in 1888 was 557.

There are 9 prisons in Victoria, besides police gaols. At the end of 1887 there were confined in these prisons 685 males and 334 females, of whom 214 males and 50 females had been convicted of felony.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the five financial years ended June 30, from 1885 to 1889, were as follow:—

Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
1885	£ 6,290,361	£ 6,140,356
1886	6,481,021	6,410,356
1887	6,733,826	6,561,251
1888	7,607,598	7,287,151
1889	8,676,081	7,920,238

The following table shows the amount of revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1888-89, the figures being approximate:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1888-89.

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
	£		£
<i>Taxation:—</i>		Interest and expenses of debt	1,523,647
Customs, duties, &c. . .	2,879,830	Railways (working expenses) . . .	1,831,718
Excise	146,479	Other public works . . .	1,178,017
Land tax	123,100	Post and telegraphs . . .	536,709
Duties on estates of deceased persons . . .	236,449	Crown lands, &c.	182,666
Duty on bank notes . . .	34,023	Public instruction, science, &c.	750,181
Stamp duty ¹	245,000	Charitable institutions, &c.	270,373
Business licences . . .	22,885	Judicial and legal	228,649
Tonnage, dues, &c. . . .	45,884	Police and gaols	331,693
Total taxation	3,733,650	Customs, harbours, &c. . .	120,766
Railways	3,104,907	Defences	173,060
Post and telegraphs¹ .	574,401	Other expenditure	879,440
Crown lands	616,041		
Other sources	645,711		
Total	8,674,710	Total	8,015,909

¹ Estimated.

The revenue for 1889-90 is estimated at 8,269,845*l.*, and expenditure at 8,730,359*l.*; and there was expected to be a credit balance of 147,045*l.*, to be carried forward to the next year.

The amount raised by taxation, as shown in the last table, viz. 3,733,650*l.*, was equivalent to a proportion of 3*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, at the end of December 1889, to 37,627,382*l*. Of this sum, 26,425,706*l*, was borrowed for the construction of railways, 5,345,150*l*. for waterworks, 1,105,557*l*. for State school buildings, and 1,750,969*l*. for other public works. The rate of interest on the public debt varied from 4 to 6 per cent., and averages about 4½ per cent.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the colony in 1888 was 167,385,210*l*., and the annual value 11,913,473*l*.

Defence.

The land forces of Victoria at the end of 1888 comprised an establishment of 5,439 men of all arms, of whom 315 were officers, 234 non-commissioned officers, and 4,890 rank and file. The rifles and carbines in the possession of the land forces number 5,869. The number of garrison and field guns in possession of the land forces is 132.

The Victorian fleet consists of the flag-ship *Nelson*, which carries two 7-in. 116-pr. Woolwich guns; eighteen 45-cwt. 64-pr. shunt guns, and two Gatling guns; the armoured turret-ship *Cerberus*, which carries four 10-in. 18-ton muzzle-loading guns, and six 1-in. Nordenfeldt guns; the steel gun-boat *Victoria*, which carries one 10-in. 25-ton breech-loading gun, two 13-pr. breech-loading guns, and two 1-in. Nordenfeldt guns; the steel gun-boat *Albert*, which carries one 8-in. 11½-ton breech-loading gun, one 6-in. 3-ton breech-loading gun, two 9-pr. breech-loading guns, and two Nordenfeldt guns; the torpedo boat *Childers* (first class), which carries, besides Whitehead torpedoes, two Hotchkiss guns; the torpedo boats *Nepean* and *Lonsdale* (second class), for Whitehead torpedoes; the torpedo wooden steam launch *Commissioner*, the Customs and the Harbour Trust steamers *Batman*, *Fawcner*, and *Gannet*, each of which carries one 6-in. breech-loading gun, and one new pattern Gatling gun; the wooden torpedo-boat *Gordon*, which carries one 1-in. Nordenfeldt gun and five torpedoes; the steel Custom steamer *Lady Loch*, which carries one 6-in. breech-loading gun and two 1-in. Nordenfeldt guns; and the wooden steam launch *Custom No. 1*, fitted with torpedoes.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 22,493,913 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder only about 8,400,000 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 7,000,000 acres for pastoral purposes; land covered with smaller scrub, 11,500,000 acres; State forests, timber and other reserves, over 1,650,000 acres; auriferous land, nearly 1,500,000 acres; and roads, 1,300,000.

* The total number of cultivated holdings in 1889 was 37,815.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years:—

Years	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1885	2,223	1,096	10,432	187.7	4,392	62	1,082	38.7	181	389.7	371
1886	2,405	1,020	9,170	216	4,692	74	1,303	42.6	163	421	422
1887	2,417	1,052	12,100	186.7	4,250	37	828	50	170.8	445	483
1888	2,576	1,233	13,328	199	4,562	41	956	48	198	441.8	624
1889	2,664	1,217	8,647	197.5	2,804	83.4	1,131	43	131	411	308

The produce per acre of the principal crops has been:—

Years	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1885	9.52	23.40	16.36	22.74	4.16	1.09
1886	8.99	21.72	16.56	22.97	3.85	1.05
1887	11.49	22.91	19.66	29.78	3.41	1.09
1888	10.81	22.92	20.93	28.99	4.11	1.41
1889	7.	14.	14.		3.	0.75

In addition to these, green forage and permanent artificial grasses covered 192,540 acres, vines covered 12,750 acres, and gardens and orchards occupied an extent of about 27,500 acres in 1889.

In the year ended March 1889 there were in the colony 323,115 horses, 1,370,660 head of cattle, 10,818,575 sheep, and 245,818 pigs.

II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888:—

Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value	Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value
1884	778,618 ²	3,114,472	1887	617,751	2,471,004
1885	735,218	2,940,872	1888	625,026	2,500,104
1886	665,396	2,661,584			

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1888 is estimated at 55,635,777 oz., of an aggregate value of 222,543,108*l*. The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields at the end of 1888 was 25,142, or about 655 less than the estimate of the previous year, of whom 3,799 were Chinese.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c. in March 1889, was 2,975, of which about 1,667 used steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 24,930; the number of hands employed was 54,488; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 14,792,311*l*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce.

There are heavy tariffs on most of the important articles of import, the total customs duties collected in 1888 amounting to 3,047,667*l.*, equal to about 12½ per cent. of the total value of imports. During 1889 the tariffs were much increased.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888, was as follows :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports	Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1884	19,201,633	16,050,465	1887	19,022,151	11,351,145
1885	18,044,604	15,551,758	1888	23,972,134	13,853,763
1886	18,530,575	11,795,321			

The value of the trade during 1887–88 between Victoria and the principal British and foreign countries is shown in the following table, according to Victorian returns :—

Country	Imports therefrom, 1887	Exports thereto, 1887	Imports therefrom, 1888	Exports thereto, 1888
<i>British Countries :—</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
United Kingdom	8,290,046	5,476,229	10,851,667	8,950,056
Australian colonies	7,389,676	4,519,376	8,561,938	4,318,631
India	371,914	421,552	542,353	310,946
Ceylon	41,352	50,696	51,898	28,896
Canada	24,236	—	79,979	—
Other British possessions	555,097	76,699	682,571	82,216
Total	16,672,321	10,544,552	20,770,406	12,790,745
<i>Foreign Countries :—</i>				
Belgium	73,299	228,268	115,803	393,448
France	182,187	155,940	197,111	96,038
Germany	298,269	107,920	391,992	115,813
Sweden and Norway	328,780	20	450,678	—
Java and Philippine Islands	185,157	81,122	231,457	71,511
China	585,259	45	598,520	425
United States	671,231	223,443	1,112,520	361,330
Others	25,649	9,835	103,647	24,403
Total	2,349,830	806,593	3,201,728	1,063,018
All countries	19,022,151	11,351,145	23,972,134	13,853,763

The following are the values of the principal articles imported and exported in 1888 :—

Imports		Exports	
Articles	1888	Articles	1888
Wool	2,704,060	Gold (inclusive of specie) [£]	3,690,519
Woollen and woollen piece goods	923,549	Wool	5,170,930
Cottons	1,129,334	Live stock	406,777
Sugar	945,978	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth . .	199,257
Tea	777,243	Breadstuffs	938,008
Live stock	2,040,213	Tea (re-export) . . .	355,652
Timber	1,420,349	Sugar (refined in Vic- toria)	141,444
Iron and steel (exclu- sive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	977,928	Apparel and slops . .	171,816
Coal	617,325	Tallow	157,601
All other articles . .	12,436,155	All other articles . .	2,621,759
Total	23,972,134	Total	13,853,763

The values of the principal articles of import and export have been as follows in the five years 1884-88 :—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Imports					
Coal	£ 412,697	£ 450,974	£ 510,768	£ 533,577	£ 617,325
Cottons	946,305	1,019,410	962,126	825,883	1,129,334
Iron and steel . . .	664,945	756,801	818,799	726,636	977,928
Live stock	1,333,154	882,143	928,505	1,362,591	2,040,213
Sugar and molasses	1,291,246	1,204,021	853,419	1,127,556	945,978
Timber	733,766	759,523	1,170,539	760,553	1,420,349
Wool	2,575,905	2,201,968	2,331,599	2,778,927	2,704,060
Woollens	923,072	854,008	892,868	724,436	923,549
Exports					
Gold, mostly specie	2,010,295	4,319,535	1,947,703	1,254,546	3,690,519
Wheat	1,429,715	408,537	166,916	416,48	515,016
Live stock	762,988	900,801	393,889	529,782	406,777
Wool	6,342,887	5,028,011	4,999,662	5,073,491	5,170,930

The quantity of wool exported in 1888 amounted to 118,453,968 lbs., valued at 5,170,930*l.*, of which, however, little more than three-fourths was the produce of Victoria.

Of the total imports those arriving at the port of Melbourne were valued at 19,145,159*l.*, and of the exports those shipped from Melbourne were valued at 12,521,980*l.* in 1888.

In 1883 the total export of gold—chiefly in the form of coin—was

3,390,519*l.*, most of which found its way to the United Kingdom. The export of gold, however, varies considerably from year to year, and fluctuates between 1,254,546*l.* in 1887 and 4,303,535*l.* in 1885—the average for the last five years having been 2,642,520*l.*

The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom (exclusive of gold) is shown in the subjoined table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for each of the five years from 1884 to 1888:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Victoria	7,671,118	5,332,402	4,853,667	5,515,129	5,844,201
Imports of British produce	6,657,504	6,706,520	6,766,784	5,959,984	8,877,009

The staple articles of export from Victoria to the United Kingdom are wool and gold. The exports of wool to Great Britain were as follows in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1884	99,354,718	5,731,209
1885	83,200,613	3,974,029
1886	93,889,887	4,047,388
1887	96,288,952	4,697,152
1888	106,587,076	4,971,504

Among the minor articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom in 1888 were wheat and flour, of the value of 212,778*l.*; tallow, 152,761*l.*; leather, 119,331*l.*; preserved and frozen meat, 7,407*l.*; bark, 30,411*l.*; sheep skins and furs, 166,718*l.*

The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought (not including railway rails and telegraph wire), 1,365,193*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 242,054*l.*; woollen goods, 959,901*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 647,913*l.*; cotton goods, 1,186,952*l.*; machinery, 349,751*l.*; paper, 400,183*l.*, in 1888.

Shipping and Navigation.

The shipping inwards and outwards has been as follows for five years:—

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1884	1,986	1,569,162	1,989	1,882,425
1885	2,154	1,631,266	2,119	1,828,892
1886	2,307	1,848,058	2,324	1,887,329
1887	2,435	1,220,580	2,418	1,898,055
1888	2,714	2,182,071	2,630	1,125,812

Of the vessels entered in 1888, 458 of 533,724 tons, and of those cleared 440 of 815,573 tons, were British; 2,051 of 1,083,147 tons entered, and 1,999 of 1,072,013 tons cleared, were colonial. Of the total entered 2,127 of 2,015,376 tons, and cleared 2,107 of 2,007,694 tons, were at the port, Victoria.

The vessels on the register of the colony at the end of 1888 numbered 121 steamers of 32,740 tons, and sailing vessels 262 of 46,143 tons.

Internal Communications.

The railways in Victoria all belong to the State. There were 2,191 miles of railway completed at the end of June 1889. Besides these, 509 miles were in course of construction.

The total cost of the lines open to June 30, 1889, was 29,363,566*l.*—of which all but about 3,000,000*l.* was derived from loans—being about an average of 13,600*l.* per mile for the miles open. The gross receipts in the year 1887-88 amounted to 2,756,049*l.*; and the expenditure to 1,753,019*l.*, or 63·61 per cent. of the receipts; which latter proportion, however, was higher than usual. The profit on working was thus 1,753,019*l.*, being equivalent to 3·82 per cent. of the mean capital cost, or 4·31 of the borrowed capital, which bears interest at the average rate of 4·21 per cent. The number of passengers conveyed in the year 1887-88 was 56 millions, and the weight of goods and live stock carried was 3,564,000 tons. The train mileage in 1887-88 was 9,082,000 miles. The proportions of passenger and goods traffic to the total receipts were 44 and 56 per cent. respectively.

The Post Office of the colony forwarded 47,700,776 letters, 9,090,362 packets, and 21,702,876 newspapers in the year 1888. There were 1,544 post-offices on December 31, 1888. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, was approximately 574,400*l.* in the year 1888-89, and the expenditure was 536,700*l.*

There were 4,194 miles of telegraph lines, comprising 10,360 miles of wire, open at the end of 1888. The number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1888 was 2,743,938. The revenue from telegraphs was 125,342*l.* in the year 1888. At the end of the year 1888 there were 601 telegraph stations.

The well-organised Statistical Department of Victoria is presided over by the Government Statist, Henry Heylyn Hayter, C.M.G.

• Money and Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1887, 9,748,954 oz. of gold, valued at 39,075,086*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 36,074,770*l.* No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

In 1887 there were 369 post-office savings-banks. At the end of the year there were 83,013 depositors with a total balance of 1,406,478*l.*

At the end of 1888 Victoria had 13 banks, with 400 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation 1,728,032*l.*, deposits 37,570,838*l.*, the total liabilities being 39,749,590*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, 5,604,097*l.*; landed property, 1,581,854*l.*; advances, &c., 15,925,936*l.*; total assets, 53,111,387*l.* Total paid-up capital, 10,109,742*l.*

Agent-General of Victoria in Great Britain.—The Hon. Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G.; appointed February 16, 1886. *Secretary.*—John Cashel Hoey, C.M.G.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Western Australia is the only remaining semi-Crown colony on the continent ; and a bill was introduced in 1889, but withdrawn, to grant it responsible government. The administration is vested in a Governor, who exercises the executive functions. There is besides a Legislative Council, composed of 9 nominated and 17 elected members, the latter returned by the votes of all male inhabitants of full age assessed in a rental of at least 10*l*. The qualification for elected members is the possession of landed property of the value of 1,000*l*.

Governor.—Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G. ; entered the service 1855 ; Governor of Falkland Islands, 1866 ; Governor Prince Edward Island, 1870 ; Governor of Western Australia, 1874, and again 1880 ; special mission to King of Siam, 1878 ; again appointed Governor of Western Australia, 1889.

The Governor has a salary of 3,000*l*. per annum. He is assisted in his functions by an Executive Council, including the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, and the Director of Public Works.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory is 1,280 miles

from north to south, and the greatest breadth 800 miles from east to west, while the occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth. The total estimated area of the colony is 975,920 English square miles, including islands. It is divided into 16 districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850 the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859 the population had risen to 14,837—namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On December 31, 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. At the census taken on March 31, 1870, the total population was 25,353, of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depôts in various parts of the colony.

At the end of 1878 the estimated population of the colony was 28,166, according to the returns of births and deaths; and the results of the census of April 3, 1881, gave a total population of 29,708—17,062 males and 12,646 females. This shows an increase since 1870 of 4,355, or 17 per cent., equal to 1·5 per cent. per annum. These figures do not include the aborigines, of whose numbers it is difficult to give even an approximate estimate, scattered as they are over an extensive territory, much of which is yet entirely unknown. There were 2,346 aborigines in service in the colony in 1881. Of the total population in 1881, 20,410 were returned as unmarried, and 17,773 as being natives of West Australia. Perth, the capital, had 5,044 inhabitants in 1881 (1889, over 10,000); Fremantle, 3,641. In 1888 there were 1,518 births and 673 deaths, giving a surplus of 845; there were 1,598 arrivals and 2,794 departures—excess of departures over arrivals 1,196—the total loss during the year being 351. The total mean population on December 31, 1888, was 42,137. On September 30, 1889, the population was 43,332—24,943 males and 18,409 females. During 1888 there were 304 marriages in the colony.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of April 3, 1881:—

Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.	Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of Eng- land	16,263	54·74	Independents	1,262	4·25
Roman Catholics	8,413	28·32	Presbyterians	1,004	3·38
Wesleyans	2,084	7·01	Other religions	329	1·11
			Not specified	209	0·69

Instruction.

Of the total white population above 15 years in 1881, 9·93 per cent. could neither read nor write. Education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in assisted schools in 1876, 1886, and 1888:—

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars	Av. Attendance	Cost per Head
<i>Government schools.</i>				£ s. d.
1876	58	2,475	2,004	3 2 3
1886	73	3,169	2,322	3 5 11½
1888	77	3,262	2,533	3 5 7½
<i>Assisted schools.</i>				
1876	22	1,389	1,097	1 10 1
1886	16	1,339	1,024	1 18 10½
1888	16	1,417	1,126	1 7 3½

The total sum paid in salaries to teachers and other school officials in 1888 was 9,851*l*.

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for the four years 1885–88:—

				1888
Offences reported to police . . .	5,138	5,924	5,816	5,064
Apprehended by police or summoned	4,900	5,703	5,363	4,651
Summary convictions	3,136	3,980	3,562	3,144
Convictions in superior courts . .	51	54	75	64

On December 30, 1888, there were 164 convicts in the colony, 80 employed on the public roads, 3 in hospital, 3 in a lunatic asylum, 41 ticket-of-leave holders in private service, and 37 conditional release holders. The total number of persons committed to prison in 1888 was 1,279—1,098 men, 166 women, and 15 juveniles.

Pauperism.

There are two poor-houses—both situated in Perth—supported by public funds, with 179 inmates in 1888. Thirteen hospitals and one lunatic asylum are also supported by public funds, and there are one Protestant and two Roman Catholic orphanages partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There is a daily average (1888) of 413 paupers in the colony.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the five years from 1884 to 1888 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1884	290,319	291,306
1885	323,213	308,848
1886	388,564	394,675
1887	377,903	456,897
1888	357,003	385,129

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, and the rest mainly from licences and leases of Crown lands, mining and other licences, land sales, and railway receipts. Western Australia had a public debt of 1,275,200*l.* at the end of 1888. The rate of interest varies from 6 per cent. on a small loan of 35,000*l.* raised in 1872, to 4 per cent. on the 1884 loan of 525,000*l.* The annual charge for interest is 54,560*l.*, and there is a further sum of 9,260*l.* set apart annually as a sinking fund. The sinking fund on December 31, 1888, amounted to 65,854*l.*

Defence.

There are no regular forces in Western Australia, and no military works in the colony. There is a force of volunteers consisting of two divisions of a battery of artillery and eight companies of infantry armed with the Martini-Henry rifle. The total number of officers is 24, and of men 493. There is a capitation grant of 1*l.* 10*s.* per efficient, and the total expenditure of the volunteer department for 1888 was 3,308*l.*

Production and Industry.

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has greatly increased in recent years; still there were only 106,017 acres of land under cultivation at the end of 1888, out of a total of 678,400,222 acres. The live stock consisted, in 1888, of 41,390 horses, 95,822 cattle, and 2,112,392 sheep. At the census of 1881, 4,763 persons were returned as directly engaged in agricultural pursuits—exclusive of their families; 2,607 persons were engaged in industrial pursuits.

In 1888, of the cultivated area, 30,740 acres were under wheat, 5,009 under barley, 1,787 under oats, and 23,914 under hay. The total area alienated in the colony up to the end of 1888 was 1,898,628 acres. The average produce per acre was—wheat 12 bushels, barley 16 bushels, oats 17 bushels, maize (only 61 acres) 30 bushels, and hay one ton to the acre. There were in 1888 891 acres under vines, producing an average of 149 gallons of wine to the acre, which sold at prices varying from 5*s.* to 8*s.* the gallon. There are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, and coal mines in the colony, but no returns are obtainable as to their production. There are few manufactures.

Along the river-courses of the north and north-east of the colony are about 20,000,000 acres of fairly well-watered country, affording good pasturage.

Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the five years from 1884 to 1888, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Imports	521,167	650,391	758,012	832,213	786,250
Exports	405,693	446,692	630,393	604,666	680,345

The following table shows the character of the duties levied on the imports for 1888 :—

Value of goods imported subject to specific duty . . .	£ 355,876
" " 20 % duty . . .	11,716
" " 12½ % duty . . .	237,702
" " 5% duty . . .	28,603
" duty free	152,353
Total	786,250

The principal exports were wool 423,762*l.*, pearls and shells 84,800*l.*, skins 45,126*l.*, timber 42,060*l.*, sandalwood 33,525*l.*

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the following table, which gives the total exports of the colony to Great Britain, and the total imports of British home produce, in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888 :—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Exports from Western Australia . .	276,591	276,779	268,673	295,053	357,549
Imports of British produce . . .	254,925	275,440	380,417	345,045	318,621

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool and shells. The wool exports were of the value of 146,202*l.* in 1878, of 221,389*l.* in 1881, of 186,015*l.* in 1882, of 192,036*l.* in 1883, of 242,790*l.* in 1884, of 233,345*l.* in 1885, of 210,465*l.* in 1886, of 229,069*l.* in 1887, and of 265,180*l.* in 1888. Shells of the value of 75,709*l.* (as much as in 1886 and 1887 put together) were also exported to Great Britain in 1888. The principal imports from Great Britain are apparel and haberdashery, 47,970*l.* in 1888; beer and ale, 16,377*l.*; cottons, 19,847*l.*; iron, 68,914*l.*; machinery, 20,113*l.*; and leather, 18,341*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1888, 263 vessels of 402,807 tons entered, and 266 of 409,586 tons cleared, the ports of the colony.

There were 265 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1888, and 244 miles under construction, as well as 290 partly under construction.

In 1888 there were 2,385 miles of telegraph line within the colony, 2,668 miles of wire, and 1,075 miles under construction, of which more than half was ready to be taken over, with 38 stations; and from Albany the wire extends to South Australia. The number of messages sent was 180,735, the gross charges amounted to 15,891*l.*, and the net revenue to 8,353*l.*

In 1887 there passed through the Post Office 2,253,814 letters, 1,133,096 newspapers, and 158,698 packets.

Money and Credit.

There are four banks in Western Australia besides the Post Office Savings bank. The following table gives the principal figures relating to them :—

Name	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Liabilities	Total Assets	Reserve Fund
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank.	60,000	12,612	223,892	243,686	388,832	82,351
National Bank of Australasia	1,000,000	19,383	259,853	279,883	667,610	695,084
Union Bank of Australasia	1,500,000	16,260	297,714	317,917	494,253	1,115,681
Bank of New South Wales.	1,250,000	1,407	26,287	27,705	162,996	930,000

At the end of 1887 the Post Office Savings Bank had 31,373*l.* on deposit, on which 1,072*l.* interest was allowed. During 1888 deposits of the value of 18,821*l.* were made, and interest 1,059*l.* was allowed. The amount withdrawn during the year was 21,517*l.*, leaving a balance of 30,808*l.* on deposit on December 31, 1888.

Books of Reference.

Annual Blue Book.

Census of the Colony of Western Australia, taken on the 3rd April, 1881. Fol. Perth, 1882.

Fauna (Ernest). Western Australia: its Past History, Present Trade and Resources, and its Future Position in the Australian Group. Sydney, 1887.

Nicolay (Rev. C. G.), Handbook of Western Australia. Perth (W. A.), 1880.

Australian Defence.

Sydney is a first-class naval station, the headquarters of the British fleet in Australasia. In 1889 there were 11 imperial war vessels on the station. By the 'Australasian Naval Force Act,' which was assented to on December 20, 1887, a fleet of five fast cruisers, each of 2,575 tons displacement and 7,500 horse-power, and two torpedo boats on the most improved modern build, each of 735 tons and 4,500 horse-power, are to be equipped for the Australian seas. An agreement which has been entered into for a period of ten years, afterwards terminable by two years' notice, provides that the vessels shall be built by the British Government, and that those of the Australian colonies who are parties to the agreement shall pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the original cost, and all costs of maintenance. Upon the termination of the agreement the vessels will remain the property of the British Government. One of these vessels has been launched this year.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION.

By the 'Federal Council Act of Australasia, 1885' (48 & 49 Vict. cap. 60), a Federal Council of Australasia was constituted for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest, in respect to which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies by their respective Legislatures. The Council was to have legislative authority in respect to the several matters following:—

(a) The relations of Australasia with the islands of the Pacific: (b) Prevention of the influx of criminals: (c) Fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits: (d) The service of civil process of the courts of any colony within Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia out of the jurisdiction of the colony in which it is issued: (e) The enforcement of judgments of courts of law of any colony beyond the limits of the colony: (f) The enforcement of criminal process beyond the limits of the colony in which it is issued, and the extradition of offenders (including deserters of wives and children and deserters from the Imperial or colonial naval or military forces): (g) The custody of offenders on board ships belonging to Her Majesty's Colonial Government beyond territorial limits: (h) Any matter which at the request of the Legislatures of the colonies Her Majesty by Order in Council shall think fit to refer to the Council: (i) Such of the following matters as might be referred to the Council by the Legislatures of any two or more colonies, that is to say—general defences, quarantine, patents of invention and discovery, copyright, bills of exchange and promissory notes, uniformity of weights and measures, recognition in other colonies of any marriage or divorce duly solemnised or decreed in any colony, naturalisation of aliens, status of corporations and joint stock companies in other colonies than that in which they have been constituted; and any other matter of general Australasian interest with respect to which the Legislatures of the several colonies could legislate within their own limits and as to which it would be deemed desirable that there should be a law of general application. Provided that in such cases the Acts of the Council shall extend only to the colonies by whose Legislatures the matter shall have been so referred to it, and such other colonies as may afterwards adopt the same.

Every Bill in respect of the matters marked (a) (b) or (c) had, unless previously approved by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, to be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

The Governors of any two or more of the colonies may, upon an address of the Legislatures of such colonies, refer for the consideration and determination of the Council any questions relating to those colonies or their relations with one another, and the Council shall thereupon have authority to consider and determine by Act of Council the matters so referred to it.

Every Bill passed by the Council shall be presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor of the colony in which the Council shall be sitting, who shall declare according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's instructions, either that he assents thereto in Her Majesty's name, or that he withholds such assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, or that he will be prepared to assent thereto subject to certain amendments to be specified by him.

The federal union of the Australasian Colonies was only partially accomplished by the appointment of a Council, representing the colonies of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia (joined 1889), Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji; the colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand having up to 1889 taken no steps to join the Union.

The Council held meetings in 1886, 1888, and 1889.

The Federal Council did not meet in 1890. Instead, a conference of representatives of the Australian Colonies met in Melbourne in February 1890 for the purpose of considering a scheme of Australasian Federation and Federal Defence. The colonies represented were Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia. A resolution was adopted, declaring that the time had come for the Union of the Australian Colonies under the Government. Provision was made for the admission into the Union of the more remote Australasian Colonies, at such times and under such conditions as might thereafter be agreed upon. The following motions were adopted:—

(1) That members of the Conference should take the steps necessary to induce the Legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a national Australasian Convention empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for the Federal Constitution. (2) That this Convention should consist of not more than seven members from each self-governing colony, and not more than four from each Crown colony.

The Conference unanimously adopted the following address to the Queen:—

‘We, your Majesty’s loyal and dutiful subjects, members of a Conference assembled at Melbourne to consider the question of creating for Australasia one Federal Government, and representing the Australasian colonies, desire to approach your Most Gracious Majesty with renewed expressions of our devoted attachment to your Majesty’s throne and person. On behalf of your Majesty’s subjects throughout Australasia, we beg to express our fervent hope that your Majesty’s life may be long spared to reign over a prosperous and happy people. We most respectfully inform your Majesty that after mature deliberation we have unanimously agreed to the following resolutions.’

(Here follow the above resolutions.)

The Conference then resolved that the Premier of Victoria should be empowered to convene a Convention, which will probably meet early next year.

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Trollope (Anthony), Australasia and New Zealand. 8. London, 1873. New edit. 1875.
Wallace (A. R.), Australia. London, 1879.
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Woods (Rev. J. E. Tenison), History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia. 2 vols. 8. London, 1866.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Lying all round Australia and New Zealand are many small island groups, islets, and reefs which may be regarded as integral parts of these colonies. Others at a considerable distance to the south are unattached and mostly uninhabited. Among them, south from Australia and New Zealand, are Royal Company Island, Macquarie Island, Emerald Island, Campbell Island, Antipodes, and Bounty Islands.

Scattered over the Pacific are several small groups and detached islets which have been annexed to Great Britain. The principal of them are the following, beginning at the east, south of the Equator:—

DUCIE ISLAND, 24° 40' S. lat., 124° 48' W. long.

COOK'S, or HERVEY ISLANDS, between 18° and 22° S. lat., 157° and 163° W. long. There are six islands and about nine islets and reefs. The largest, Raratonga, is 530 miles in circumference, with a population of

3,000. Mangaia has 2,000 inhabitants; Vatui, or Atui, 20 miles in circumference, 1,200 inhabitants; Hervey Islands, three small islets. Aitutaki, 18 miles in circumference, 2,000 inhabitants. Palmerston Islands, group of islets. Other islets are Takutea, Mitiero, and Mauki.

SAVAGE, or INTUE ISLAND, 21° S. lat., 171° W. long.

MANIHIKI GROUP, including Rerison or Rakoango, Manihiki or Humphry, Penrhyn or Tongarewa, Vostok and Flint Islands, lying around 10° S. lat. and 160° W. long.

SWALLOW ISLANDS, $13^{\circ} 14'$ S. lat., 163° W. long.

DUDOZA ISLAND, $7^{\circ} 40'$ S. lat., 161° W. long.

ROGGEVEIN, $10^{\circ} 40'$ S. lat., 156° W. long.

UNION, or TOKELAU GROUP, between $8^{\circ} 30'$ and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. Three clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaapo or Bowditch, Mikuhiimo or Duke of Clarence, Atafu or Duke of York.

PHOENIX GROUP, between $2^{\circ} 30'$ and $4^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., and 171° and $174^{\circ} 30'$ W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phoenix, Birney, Gardner McKean, Hall, Sydney.

MALDEN ISLAND, 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.

STARRUCK ISLAND, $5^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., 155° W. long.

PENRHYN, or TONGAREWA ISLAND, 9° S. lat., 158° W. long.

CAROLINE ISLAND, 10° S. lat., $150^{\circ} 30'$ W. long.

LAGOON, or ELLICE ISLANDS, between $5^{\circ} 30'$ and $11^{\circ} 20'$ S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. Nine islands and islet groups. The principal are Sophia or Rocky Island, Mukulaelae or Mitchell Group, Ellice, Mikufetau, Vaitupu, Netherland, Lynx.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, $1^{\circ} 57'$ N. lat., $157^{\circ} 27'$ W. long.

FANNING ISLAND, $30^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., 159° W. long.

WASHINGTON ISLAND, $4^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat., $160^{\circ} 20'$ W. long.

JARVIS ISLAND, on the Equator, 159° W. long.

EXCHEQUER ISLAND, $2^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., $140^{\circ} 10'$ W. long.

These islands are mostly of coral formation; many of them are uninhabited, or only temporarily inhabited; most of them grow coco-nut trees in large quantities, and some of them are valuable for their guano. They are of importance as being stages in the proposed telegraph route from British Columbia to Australia and New Zealand, and also as coaling stations for steamers along that route, and between the Isthmus of Panama and Australia and Eastern Asia. For further details concerning these islands see Finlay's 'Pacific Directories,' Meinecke's 'Die Inseln des Stillen Oceans,' Wallace's 'Australasia,' Reclus' 'Géographie Universelle,' vol. xiv.

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, who is Governor of Fiji, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1877, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Samoa Islands, Tonga Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia.

PART THE SECOND.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHANISTAN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 30° and $38^{\circ} 20'$ of north latitude, and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $74^{\circ} 30'$ of east longitude. On the north it is bounded, roughly speaking, by the river Oxus, from the Pamir to Khamiab Saleh, whence the line, as drawn by the Afghan Boundary Commission, runs in a south-westerly direction to Zulfikar, on the river Har-i-rud, and thence south to Kuh Malik-i-Siah, a conspicuous peak south-east of the Helmand river. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Kwaja Amran range. The eastern boundary of Afghanistan is difficult, if not impossible, to define exactly, for though geographically it may be said to march with the north-western boundary of British India, from a political point of view there are a number of tribes inhabiting the Zhob Valley and the Wazin country, besides the region between the Hindu Kush and the western confines of Kashmir, embracing Kafiristan, Chitral Swat, and part of the Indus basin, who own little or no allegiance to the Amir. Extreme breadth from north to south is about 500 miles; its length from the Herat frontier to the Khyber Pass, about 600 miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, the Central Asian States, under the influence of Bokhara and Russia; on the west, Persia; on the south, British Baluchistan; and on the east, as already mentioned, the mountain tribes scattered along the north-western frontier of India.

Abdul Rahman Khan, G.C.S.I., the reigning sovereign or Amir, is son of Afzal Khan, and grandson of Dost Mahomed Khan. He was recognised as Amir by the British Government in July 1880, after the events following on the massacre of Sir L. Cavagnari.

The origin of the Afghans is involved in obscurity. The Pathan dynasties of Delhi form part of Indian history. The whole of Afghanistan was conquered by Timur, Cabul remaining in the hands of his descendants, and Candahar being added to it by Sultan Babu in 1522. For the next two centuries Cabul was held by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and Herat by Persia, while Candahar repeatedly changed hands between the two. Nadir Shah, the Persian, held the Afghan provinces till his assassination in 1747, after which the different provinces were formed into a single empire under Ahmed Shah Durani, including the Punjab and Kashmir on the east, and extending to the Oxus on the north. The restoration of Shah Shuja by the British forces under Sir John Keane in 1838 led to continued insurrections against the new ruler, culminating in the terrible revolt of 1841. In 1878 war was declared by England, and her troops eventually captured Cabul. Sher Ali fled and died in Afghan Turkistan, his son Yakub Khan being acknowledged as Amir, while a British envoy and escort was installed in the citadel of Cabul. On September 3 a serious riot developed into a massacre of the envoy and his followers, and a fresh invasion of the country took place. In 1880 the British forces were withdrawn from the Khaibar and the Kuram, and from Candahar to Quetta. Abdul Rahman has since successfully maintained his position.

The government of Afghanistan is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character and fortune. The

dóminions are politically divided into the four provinces of Cabul, Turkistan, Herat, and Candahar, to which may be added the districts of Badakshan and Wakhan, as they are also at present in the position of separate provinces. Each province is under a *hakim* or governor (called *Natb* in Sher Ali's time), under whom nobles dispense justice after a feudal fashion. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are almost universal.

The Amir's subjects number about four millions, the most numerous tribe being the Ghilzars, who must amount to at least a million; then follow the Tajiks, Duranis, Hazarahs, and Aimaks, and Uzbeqs. The Tajiks, who are found scattered all over the country, are presumably of Arab or Persian descent, and though they are found intermingled with Afghans, they are more settled, and prefer agricultural or industrial occupations. The Ghilzais occupy the country south-east of Cabul, while the Duranis inhabit the country north and south of the road between Herat and Candahar; north of these lie the Paropamisian Mountains, inhabited by the Aimakhs and Hazarahs, who are said to be the descendants of Tartar colonies left by Chinging Khan, and who have undoubted Tartar lineaments. With the exception of the Kizilbashs and most of the Hazarahs, who are Shiahs, the inhabitants are Muhammadans of the Suni sect.

Justice in ordinary cases is supposed to be administered by a kazi, or chief magistrate, assisted by muftis, or muta assibs (the latter a species of detective officers), and regulated by laws, which, if rightly acted on, would be tolerably equitable.

The revenue of Afghanistan is subject to considerable fluctuations. One of the late Amir Sher Ali's ministers estimated the average annual revenue of the five years 1872-76 at 712,968*l.*, but subsequent events have made it impossible to estimate the present revenues. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation.

Abdul Rahman is said to have re-introduced the regular army, which had been originally founded on a European model by Sher Ali on his return from India in 1869. In addition to his regular army the Amir's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The Amir's Government grants 200 Cabuli rupees a year for each horseman. The foot levies are now, under Abdul Rahman, permanently embodied, and as irregulars form a valuable auxiliary to the regular infantry. The artillery branch is very weak, as there are few trained gunners, the force being made up by infantry drafts when required. There are no engineers, but a few regiments have a company equipped with spades and axes. The total disposition of the forces in June 1882 was as follows:—

Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	Irregular Cavalry	Khasadan Infantry	Guas
1,600	9,750	30,890	7,500	9,000	182

There are five classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land; 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce; 3rd, *buvgurs*, who are the same as the *metayers* in France; 4th, hired labourers; and, 5th, villeins, who cultivate their lord's land without wages—i.e. slaves. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghanistan. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Broom lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet,

arzun (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the assafoetida plant abound. Vast quantities of assafoetida are exported to India.

The cultivated land is of two kinds—viz. *abi* and *lalami*. The former is always irrigated by artificial means. Cost and the water are equally divided. *Lalami* is the term applied to cultivated land solely dependent on the rains for its supply of water.

The fruits, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, are produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

Northern Afghanistan is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajawr and the Farnuli district, and gold in small quantities is brought from Candahar, the Laghman Hills, and Kunar. Badakshan is famous for its precious stones.

The production of silks and the manufacture of felts, *postins*, carpets, and rosaries are some of the principal industries. Silk is largely produced at Candahar, as well as felts, which are distributed throughout the country, and exported to the Punjab and Persia. The sheep-skin *postin* manufacture is one of the most important industries.

The trade routes of Afghanistan are as follows:—

From Persia by Mashad to Herat.

„ Bokhara by Merv to Herat.

„ „ by Karchi, Balkh, and Khulm to Cabul.

„ East Turkistan by Cihtral to Jelalabad.

„ India by the Khaibar and Abkhana roads to Cabul.

„ „ by the Ghwalari Pass to Ghazni.

„ „ by the Bolan Pass to Candahar.

The imports from Cabul into India in 1888-89 were valued at 19½ lakhs, while the exports reached the sum of 52½ lakhs of rupees. There is also a good deal of trade conveyed by the Sind-Pishin railway. The imports consist of horses, madder (*manjie*), fruits, *ghi*, and raw silk. The chief exports from British India consist of cotton goods, indigo, sugar, and tea.

The rupee appears to be the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind. But little gold coinage is now current in Afghanistan. The common gold currency is either Russian or Bokharan, with a limited number of 6-rupee pieces struck by the late Amir.

The Khaibar and Bolan roads are excellent, and fit for wheeled traffic as far as Cabul and Candahar respectively. There is, however, no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghanistan, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts.

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AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH.

THERE still remain several independent States in Central and South Africa about which it may be useful to give here such information as is obtainable with respect to their political, religious, industrial, and commercial condition. These are the CENTRAL SUDAN STATES; the States around the Great Lakes—UGANDA, UNYORO, KARAGWE, and RUANDA; DAHOMEY, in the Gold Coast interior; and LUNDA, to the east of the Portuguese West African Colonies. Under this head may also be included the old Egyptian Sudan.

CENTRAL SUDAN STATES.¹

BORNU.

Bornu, that is, Bar-noa, or 'Land of Noah,' if not the largest, is the most populous Mohammedan State in Central Sudan. It occupies the western and southern sides of Lake Tsad, being conterminous on the south-east with Baghirmi, from which it is separated by the Shari River, and stretching thence westwards to the Empire of Sokoto. Approximate area 56,000 square miles; population estimated at over 5,000,000. The bulk of the inhabitants, who call themselves Ka-nuri, that is, 'People of Light,' are of mixed Negro and Dasa (southern Tibu) descent, and speak a Tibu dialect that has been reduced to written form by the Protestant missionaries. The other chief elements of the population are the Tuareg Berbers in the north; the Arabs mainly in the south-east; the Makari and Marghi Negroes in the south; the Wanga, Beddê, and other pagan tribes in the east; and in the centre the Magomi, who claim kinship with the royal dynasty which for many centuries ruled over the united Bornu and Kanem States. These and the Kanuri are regarded as the most cultured people in Central Africa, and their woven fabrics, pottery, and metal ware are highly prized throughout the Sudan.

The Sultan, whose official title is Mai, but who is more commonly spoken of as the Sheikh, is in principle an absolute monarch. He is assisted in the administration by a Council comprising the Kokenawa, or military chiefs, the official delegates of the various subject races, and several members of the reigning family. The standing army of about 30,000 men is partly armed with rifles, and the cavalry still wear armour, either imported from Eastern Sudan or manufactured in the country. There is also some artillery, and a few companies even wear European uniforms. In lieu of pay the men receive allotments of land.

Kuka (Kukawa), capital of Bornu, lies on the west side of Lake Tsad.

¹ For Sokoto, see NIGER TERRITORIES, under the British Empire.

It has a population of from 50,000 to 60,000, and is one of the great centres of trade in the Sudan. Wares of all kinds reach this mart from Europe, Egypt, and Turkey, chiefly by the caravan route from Tripoli and Fezzan, the shortest crossing the Sahara. By the same route are sent northwards convoys of 1,000, 2,000, and even 4,000 slaves, besides ivory, ostrich feathers, and other local produce. The legal currency are the Maria Theresa crown, the Spanish doubloon, and cowries, at the rate of 4,000 to the crown.

Besides Kuka there are several other towns, with over 10,000 inhabitants, such as Birni, Bundi, Gummel, Mashena, Borsari, Surrikolo, Logon-Karnah, capital of the Logon territory, and Doloo, capital of the tributary Mandara State. The coastlands continue to be exposed to the incursions of the Kuri and Yedina pirates, who inhabit the archipelagoes in Lake Tsad.

WADAI—KANEM—BAGHIRMI.

The Sultanate of Wadai, at present the most powerful State in Central Sudan, occupies with the tributary States the whole region between Dar-Fur and Lake Tsad, and extends from the southern verge of the Sahara southwards nearly to the divide between the Tsad and Congo basins. Total area nearly 200,000 square miles; population estimated by Nachtigal at 2,600,000. The Arabs, here collectively called Aramka, have been settled in the country for over 500 years. Their traders (Jellaba) send caravans south to Dar-Banda and Baghirmi, and west to Bornu, bartering salt and manufactured goods for ivory, slaves, ostrich feathers, and copper. But the political power belongs to the Mohammedan Mabas, a Negro people who occupy the north-eastern parts of Wadai proper, and whose language forms the chief medium of intercourse throughout the State. Like the Arabs, the Mabas, who have lately joined the Senusiya 'revivalists,' are fanatical followers of the Prophet.

The Maba Sultan Sheikh Aly, whose capital was removed in 1850 from Wam to Abeshr (Abesheh), 24 miles further north, has absolute power, limited by custom and the precepts of the Koran. But he rules directly only over the north-east of Wadai proper, which is divided into provinces named from the cardinal points and administered by Kamakels (viceroys) who have the power of life and death. The Sultan himself is assisted by a Fasher or Council, while the law, that is, the Koran, is interpreted by the College of Fakihis or Ulemas. The army, about 7,000 strong, is chiefly employed in levying tribute in kind (slaves, horses, cattle, honey, corn) from the provinces and vassal States.

Of these vassal States the most important are Kanem, between Wadai and Lake Tsad, and Baghirmi on the south-western frontier. Kanem, which is about 30,000 square miles in extent, occupies the eastern and northern shores of Lake Tsad, and stretches north to the verge of the Sahara. Population about 100,000, chiefly Kanem-bu—that is, people of Kanem, akin to the Dasas (southern Tibus), and held in subjection by the Aulad-Sliman Arabs. Although they can now muster no more than 1,000 armed men, the Aulad-Sliman are perhaps the fiercest marauders in the whole of North Africa. Mao, residence of the political agent of Wadai, lies in the centre of Kanem, about a day's march south-east of Njimi, capital of the State.

The Sultanate of Baghirmi, comprising the low-lying marshy region between Lake Tsad, the Lower Shari river, and the Sokoro hills west of Lake Fitri, has an area of about 20,000 square miles, or 60,000 including

the southern lands inhabited by tributary pagan peoples, or to which slave-hunting expeditions are regularly sent. The Barmaghé, as the natives of Baghirmi call themselves, are all Mohammedan Negroes, who numbered 1,500,000 about the middle of the century. Since then they have been greatly reduced by the wars with Wadai, famines, and epidemics. Since 1871 the Sultan, who resides at Massenia (Masséna), near the left bank of the Lower Shari, has acknowledged the suzerainty of the ruler of Wadai, from whom he receives his investiture. Over his own subjects his power is absolute, the administration being carried on chiefly by bands of eunuchs and other officials, who levy the taxes and plunder the people with impunity. Organised slave-hunting *razzias* are also periodically sent to the southern regions of the Upper Shari basin, occupied by the Kimre, Sokoro, and many other pagan tribes.

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EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

Before the revolt of the Mahdi in 1882 the Khedival possessions beyond Egypt proper comprised the whole of East Sudan and Nubia between Wadai on the west and the Red Sea on the east (23°-40° E.), together with the north-west section of Somaliland and the coast lands between Abyssinia and the Gulf of Aden. This territory extended from the frontier of Upper Egypt for a distance of nearly 1,400 miles southwards to Lake Albert Nyanza (3°-23° N.), and had a total area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles, with a population roughly estimated at from ten to twelve millions. It included the geographical regions of *Darfur*, on the Wadai frontier, reduced by Ziber Pasha in 1874; *Kordofan*, between Darfur and the Upper Nile, reduced by Mehemet Ali in 1821; *Lower Nubia*, which had always been politically dependent on Egypt; *Upper Nubia* with *Senaar*, reduced by Ismail Pasha in 1822; the Zeriba lands of the White Nile basin, organised and administered by the European lieutenants of the Khedival Government during the decade ending 1882, and partly held by Emin Pasha till the Stanley Relief Expedition of 1889; lastly, the Danakil (Afar), Adal, and Somali lands round about the Strait of Bab-el-Mendeb, where the Egyptian authority was established only in the immediate vicinity of the seaboard.

Egyptian Sudan was placed under a Governor-General, whose official residence was Khartum (population, in 1882, 70,000), at the confluence of the White and Blue Niles, and the territory was divided for administrative purposes into twelve provinces,¹ with area, population, and chief towns as follows:—]

¹ MS. note by the late General Gordon.

Province	Estimated area in square miles	Estimated Population	Capital
Dongola . . . }	100,000	1,000,000	{ New Dongola
Khartum . . . }			{ Khartum
Sawakin-Massawah .			Massawah
Kordofan . . . }			El-Obeid
Darfur . . . }	200,000	1,500,000	El-Fasher
Senaar . . . }			{ Senaar
Equatorial Province			{ Lado
Fazooli . . . }			{ Mehemet Ali
Bahr-el-Gaza] . . }	450,000	7,000,000	{ Shekka
Zeilah . . . }			{ Zeilah
Harrar . . . }			{ Harrar
Berbera . . . }			{ Berberah
Total Egyptian Sudan . . .	950,000	10,400,000	—

Since the Mahdi's revolt, Suakin, Zeilah, and Berbera have been occupied by the English, Massawah by the Italians, and the northern part of Dongola by Egypt. Darfur appears to have reasserted its independence, the Equatorial Province has lapsed into barbarism, Harrar has been the scene of repeated revolutions between the rival Abyssinian and Mohammedan factions, while the rest of this distracted region seems to be in a state of chronic rebellion against the authority of the Mahdi.

Before the war a considerable trade was carried on with Egypt, the chief exports being gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums, hides, and skins; the imports, European and Oriental wares of all kinds. For Kordofan alone the total exports were valued in 1881 at nearly 150,000*l*. Besides the great artery of the Nile, the chief trade routes ran from Obeid to Khartum, from Berber to Sawakin, from Sawakin up the Baraka Valley to Kassala, from Kassala to Senaar, and thence down the Blue Nile to Khartum.

GREAT LAKE STATES.

KARAGWE.

Karagwe, one of the large Central African States formed after the dissolution of the former Empire of Kitwana, was for many years peacefully and wisely governed by the late King Rumanika, who died in 1888, and was succeeded by his son. His territory is defined on the east by Lake Victoria Nyanza, on the north by the river Kagera (Tangurú), separating it from Uganda, and on the west by the upper course of the same river, separating it from Ruanda. Southwards Karagwe merges in the region between Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika—total area, about 6,000 square miles; population consists mainly of Bantu peasants, governed by Wa-Huma (Galla) chiefs.

Warahanje, capital, is on a terrace overlooking the lake Ravern, Windermere. Near the capital the Arabs have founded the trading station of Kufro (Kafuro), where they take ivory, coffee, and other produce in exchange for salt, textiles, and European wares.

RUANDA (UNYAVINGI).

Ruanda, a powerful Bantu State in East Equatorial Africa, was till recently governed by a queen, who has now been succeeded by her son, Kigeri. It is conterminous on the east with Ankori and Karagwe, and stretches westwards to Ulegga (Uregga) between 29° – 31° E. and 0° $30'$ – 2° S., thus lying mainly between the Alexandra Nile and the Congo Nile water-parting. Towards the north-west it overlaps the south-west corner of Lake Albert Edward (Muta N'Zige); southwards it appears to be bounded by the imperfectly explored Lake Alexandra Nyanza. Ruanda is known to the surrounding peoples by the name of Unyavingi, and is reported by them to be inhabited by a very warlike nation, no country, not even Uganda itself, equalling it in numbers. Earlier Arab accounts describe the land as abounding in minerals, hot springs, and valuable timber covering all the slopes of Mount Mfumbiro (10,000 feet). These forests and the ranges running northwards are occupied by a dwarfish Negro people, strong enough to have successfully resisted an expedition, a few years ago, sent against them by King Mtesa of Uganda. Ruanda appears to be a very fertile, well-watered, and healthy region, standing at a mean elevation of about 3,500 feet above sea level.

UGANDA.

Uganda, properly Buganda, is the largest and most powerful of the East African equatorial States that were formed after the dismemberment of the former Empire of Kitwara. It occupies nearly the whole of the coastlands along the north and north-west sides of Lake Victoria Nyanza; total area of Uganda proper about 20,000 square miles, while the whole kingdom, including Usoga and other vassal States beyond the Somerset Nile, exceeds 70,000 square miles. The bulk of the population, estimated altogether at from nearly three to five millions, are of Bantu negroid stock; but the political power belongs to the Wa-Huma conquerors originally from Gallaland, the mythical founder of the royal dynasty being Kintu, a Galla herdsman. From Kintu, through Kamanya and his son Suna, was descended the late King Mtesa (properly Mutesa). At his death in October 1884 he was succeeded by his son Mwanga, who was expelled in October 1888, when the throne was occupied by Kiwewa, Mutesa's eldest son. Kiwewa, refusing to accept Islam, was soon after himself dethroned and succeeded by his younger brother Kalema. This prince having conformed outwardly to the precepts of the Koran, the Arabs, represented by slave-hunters and traders stationed chiefly at Nabulagala (Ullagala), became dominant throughout Uganda; but by latest accounts Mwanga has been restored by the help of English traders and missionaries, and has adopted the Christian religion.

The sovereign, who bears the official title of Kabakawa Buganda (Emperor of Uganda) and Overlord of Unyoro, Buzongora, Karagwe, Buzinza, Usoga, &c., &c., is theoretically an autocrat, but his power is restricted by custom and by the Lukiko, a sort of Privy Council, composed of the Katikiro (chief judge) and the Abu-Saza (great chiefs), who, however, are all appointed by the King himself, as are also the Batongole (court officials), and even the under-officers of the five great territorial lords of

Lubiro (in the centre about the capital), Kyagwe (in the east), Bulenczi (in the north-west), Budu (in the west), and Singo (in the north). Another important functionary is the Gabunga (head admiral), who commands a fleet of several hundred canoes on Lake Victoria. The territorial lords are hereditary feudal chiefs, enjoying almost royal privileges. The revenue is collected by the Basolonzi, or tax-gatherers, chiefly in the form of brass and copper wire, bark cloth, and cowrie shells.

The inhabitants of Uganda are constituted in three great classes:—1. The *Bateka*, or landed gentry, hereditary owners of the soil, of Galla stock, protected by custom from eviction or arbitrary exactions on the part of the King. 2. The *Bakopi*, or peasantry, freemen of Bantu stock, mainly agricultural, with the right to serve or leave any masters, but bound to follow them to the wars, receiving in return one or more wives and protection. 3. The *Badu*, or slaves, who have no rights, and two or three of whom are owned by each peasant. They are mostly procured by raiding the surrounding lands. About 1,000 of this class are annually sold to the Arab slave-dealers. The people supply ivory, slaves, tobacco, cattle, goats, and other native produce to the Arab traders, in exchange for fire-arms, ammunition, woven fabrics, glass-ware, slippers, the fez, and other manufactured goods. The chief caravan routes run from Nabalagala to M'ruli, the great market on the Somerset Nile, and from the south end of Lake Victoria to Zanzibar. The capital, which was at Banda in 1862, has since then been shifted, with the royal caprice, to Rubaga, Nabalagala, and Mungo, the present royal residence.

UNYORO.

Kabba Regga, the present sovereign of Unyoro, bears the official title of 'King of Kitwara,' being the direct representative and lineal descendant of the dynasty of Wa-Huma (Galla) conquerors who formerly ruled over the vast Empire of Kitwara, now broken up into the States of Unyoro, Uganda, Karagwe, Ruanda, and other territories. Kabba Regga holds sway directly or indirectly over the region enclosed east and north by the middle and lower course of the Somerset Nile, separating it from the former equatorial province of Egyptian Sudan. On the south-east is Uganda, and it stretches westwards to Lake Albert Nyanza, beyond which are the subject or vassal territories of Awamba, Ukonju, Uzungora, and Uhaiyana.

Unyoro forms a fertile, well-watered plateau. Agriculture and pasturage are the chief resources of the people, who grow several leguminous plants, and raise large herds of cattle on the open grassy plains. The hills are covered with dense forests of acacia, the valuable mpafu and other gum-yielding plants. The Wanyoro people are the northernmost branch of the Bantu family in the Nile basin, and, like the kindred Waganda, go fully clothed. They are skilled forgers and potters, and generally enjoy a considerable degree of culture. Islam has been accepted by most of the Wa-Huma (Galla) chiefs, and at least outwardly by the bulk of the people.

The royal residence, formerly at Masindi, on an affluent of Lake Albert Nyanza, was removed in 1877 to Nyamoga, which occupies a central position in the region enclosed between the lake and the great bend of the Somerset Nile below M'ruli. Other stations are Koweira and Magungo, both till recently held by the Khedival Governor, Emin Pasha, and M'bakovia (Baker's Vacovia) on Lake Albert Nyanza, the centre of a large salt industry. Besides salt, the country yields ivory, gums, hides, cattle, and slaves, taken by the Arab traders in exchange for guns, ammunition, cottons, and other manufactured wares.

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DAHOMÉY.

The Kingdom of Dahoméy, formerly the most powerful on the Slave Coast, Upper Guinea, has in recent years been greatly reduced in size and strength, especially by the long and disastrous wars waged against Abeokuta and other petty Yoruba States on its eastern frontier. It now comprises an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of little over 200,000, extending from Yoruba eastwards to the river Volta, separating it from Ashanti, and bordering northwards on the Wagera territory. It is now entirely an inland State. According to the recent treaty of delimitation between British and French West African possessions, Dahoméy is within the sphere of France, and will probably soon be annexed by France.

The King exercises unlimited power. Besides ordinary troops he maintains a body-guard of about 4,000 'Amazons,' who are noted for their courage and discipline. The natives, who are of pure Negro stock and fetish-worshippers, belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family, but have called themselves Dauma or Dahomé since the foundation of the kingdom early in the seventeenth century. They are industrious agriculturists, exporting through Whydah the finest palm-oil produced in Upper Guinea. Maize, cattle, ivory, and india-rubber also abound. Abomey, capital of the kingdom, lies seventy miles north of Whydah, and about ten miles north-west of Kana (Kalmiina), the royal summer residence.

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LUNDA, OR ULUNDA.

(THE MUATA YANVO'S.)

Although much reduced of late years in power and extent, the Lunda Empire is still the largest and most populous in the whole of the Congo basin. It comprises the greater part of the region lying between the Kwango and Kasai. Lunda is, strictly speaking, a feudal State, whose ruler bears the official title of Muata Yanvo, and is the fourteenth in descent from the founder of the dynasty in the seventeenth century. He is the suzerain of about 300 monas and muenes, that is, vassal chiefs and kinglets, who pay tribute in kind—ivory, lion and leopard skins, corn,

cloth, salt, &c.—so long as the central power is strong enough to enforce it. Its present area cannot be estimated at much less than 100,000 square miles, with a population perhaps not exceeding 2,000,000.

The succession goes to one of the sons of the two chief wives, chosen by four official electors and confirmed by the Lukoshesha, or 'Mother of the Kings and Peoples.' The Lukoshesha, whose election is made in the same way from the daughters of the two chief wives, and ratified by the King, is exempt from his jurisdiction and 'above all law,' holding her own court, ruling over her own territories, and enjoying independent tribute.

The *Mussamba*, or royal residence, is displaced at every succession, within a certain limit. The dominant people in the Empire are the Ka-Lunda, a negroid race of Bantu speech. They import woven goods and ironware from the south, and copperware from the south-east, and have also long had dealings with the Portuguese half-breeds from the west and the Arab slave-hunters from the east. The chief exports are ivory and slaves. But trade languishes, being regarded as a royal monopoly, and burdened with many restrictions.

The Muata Yanvo's is not to be confounded with the Lunda territory in the Lake Moero district, which about the middle of the century was ruled over by the powerful Muata Kazembe, heir of the Morupwe dynasty, the most potent in South Central Africa during the sixteenth century. The present Muata Kazembe retains a mere semblance of authority, and is now the vassal of his former Ba-Bemba subjects.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic, a group of States formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, when Buenos Ayres joined the confederacy. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a president, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 86 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of \$2,000. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving \$8,400 per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the president, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman, elected President August 1886, and installed in office Oct. 12, 1886.

Vice-President.—Dr. Carlos Pellegrini.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of five Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Justice. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos, and of Finance, Dr. W. Pacheco.

The President has a salary of 36,000 dollars, the Vice-President of 18,000 dollars, and each of the five ministers of 16,800 dollars per annum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the President of the Republic, but elected by the people of each province for a term of three years and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs; they can contract loans (internal and external) under their sole and exclusive responsibility.

Area and Population.

At the census of 1869 the population of the provinces amounted to 1,736,922, exclusive of the national territories.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces and nine territories actually composing the Argentine Republic, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants, mainly according to an official estimate for 1887 :—

Provinces	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population	Population per sq. mile
Littoral: Buenos Ayres (1889) .	—	521,322	—
Buenos Ayres (province)	63,000	850,000	13
Santa Fé (census 1887)	18,000	240,332	13
Entre Rios	45,000	300,000	6·6
Corrientes	54,000	290,000	5·3
Andes: Rioja	31,500	100,000	3
Catamarca	31,500	130,000	4
San Juan	29,700	125,000	4
Mendoza	54,000	160,000	3
Central: Cordova	54,000	380,000	7
San Luis	18,000	100,000	5·5
Santiago del Estero . .	31,500	160,000	5
Tucuman	13,500	210,000	16
Northern: Salta	45,000	200,000	4·4
Jujuy	27,000	90,000	3·3
Total	515,700	3,876,654	7·5
Territories			
Misiones	23,932	50,000	2·1
Formosa	125,612	50,000	0·4
Chaco	191,842	40,000	0·2
Pampa			
Rio Negro			
Neuquen			
Chubut	268,000	30,000	0·11
Santa Cruz			
Tierra del Fuego . . .			
Grand total	1,125,086	4,046,654	3·6

By a treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chile in 1881 the latter recognises the right of the former to all the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes, including all Patagonia and the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego.

The capital of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 177,790 in 1869, 295,000 in 1882, and 538,385, including suburbs, in November 1889, of whom over 150,000 are foreigners. Other towns, with populations for 1887, are Cordoba, 66,600; Rosario, 55,000; Tucuman, 40,000; Mendoza, 20,000; Paraná, 20,000; Salta, 20,000; Corrientes, 15,500 inhabitants; La Plata, the new capital of the province of Buenos Ayres (founded 1884), 40,000. It is about 40 miles S.E. of the city of Buenos Ayres.

The increase of population has been due greatly to immigration. The arrivals in the last six years have been as follows:—1882, 51,503; 1883, 63,243; 1884, 77,805; 1885, 108,722; 1886, 93,116; 1887, 136,842; 1888, 180,993; 1889, 289,014, or nearly 1,000,000 immigrants in that period. Most immigrants are from the south of Europe. In 1880-87 the Italians formed 70 per cent. of the total, Spaniards 10·25 per cent., French 7·75 per cent., and all others but 12 per cent. The emigration during this period has varied between 9,000 and 14,000 annually. The excess of immigration over emigration in the years 1871-86 was 634,266.

In 1887 the number of foreigners in the Republic was 600,000, including 280,000 Italians, 150,000 French, 100,000 Spaniards, 40,000 English, and 20,000 Germans.

Religion.

Although the Constitution recognises the Roman Catholic religion as that of the State, all other creeds are tolerated. In 1889, 423,540 dollars were set down in the budget for public worship. There are one archbishop and 7 suffragan bishops. For the instruction of the clergy there are 5 seminaries. By law No. 2393 of November 12, 1888, modified by law No. 2681 of November 12, 1889, civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Instruction.

The primary instruction in the capital and the 9 territories is under the charge of a council of education, appointed by the general Government; and in the 14 provinces under their respective governments. The elementary schools are supported in the capital and each province by the taxes established in their Education Acts. In 1887 the sums contributed by the general Government and the 14 provinces to the support of the elementary education in the Republic amounted to 42,65,358 dollars. In 1888 there were 3,227 elementary schools, with 7,332 teachers and 234,608 pupils. Secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 15 lycæums (one in each province and the capital), with 343 professors and 2,517 pupils in 1887. There are 2 universities, comprising (1887) faculties of law (203 students), medicine (414 students), and engineering (126 students); a school of mines (30 students), 2 colleges of agriculture, a naval, and a military school. There are 14 normal schools for females, with 4,324 students; 13 for males, with 2,655 students; and 7 for both sexes, with 1,818 students. All these 34 schools have 730 professors. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Cordoba, museums at Buenos Ayres and La Plata, and a meteorological bureau. The observatory has published a catalogue of stars of the southern hemisphere.

Justice.

Justice is exercised by a Supreme Court of five judges and an attorney-general, which is also a court of appeal, and by a number of inferior and local courts, trial by jury being established by the Constitution for criminal cases.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure have been as follows for three years :—

—	1886	1887	1888
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue .	46,762,241	58,135,000	57,651,711
Expenditure .	42,296,000	50,019,000	50,801,631

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1889 and 1890 are as follows :—

Revenue	1889	1890	Expenditure	1889	1890
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Import dues .	39,750,000	48,000,000	Interior . .	15,611,213	16,237,406
Railway . .	120,000		Finance . .	24,746,772	25,989,892.28
City taxes . .	3,300,000	3,950,000	Instruction .	8,757,829	9,517,028
Banks . . .	4,051,000	7,700,000	War	8,310,760	9,507,888.80
Stamps and Post		6,050,000	Marine . . .	2,908,712	4,029,440.12
Office . . .	5,300,000		Foreign Affairs .	1,446,120	2,600,280
Sundries . .	7,700,000	8,670,000			
Total . . .	60,224,000	74,370,000	Total . . .	61,781,428	67,881,884

On March 31, 1889, the debt of the Republic was, according to official statement :—Internal, 5 per cent. bonds quoted in the Buenos Ayres Stock Exchange, 31,544,974 dollars ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds deposited by the national banks in the National Treasury to guarantee their bank notes, 154,949,728 dollars ; Foreign, 87,905,807 dollars ; Floating Debt, 10,466,560 dollars.

By Act of Congress of August 2, 1888, the Government was authorised to negotiate the conversion of the 6 per cent. Argentine external loans of 1870, 1871, 1873, and 1882 into a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, thus bringing a great reduction in the annual charges for services of loans. This operation was carried out in April 1889. Besides, in July 1889, the 6 per cent. loan of 1868 was totally extinguished by the natural operation of the sinking fund. By Act of Congress of November 6, 1888, the Government was authorised to repay within the next year all the outstanding 6 per cent. internal currency bonds, known in the London market as hard dollars bonds. The amount of these bonds is 14,548,989 dollars. But in pursuance of an Act of Congress dated June 28, 1889, the Government offered to the holders of these bonds the option of exchanging them into bonds of external debt, with interest at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. This operation was carried out on August 10, 1889.

The inventory of property belonging to the National Government, prepared in accordance with the decree of March 28, 1888, already amounts to 703,793,172 dollars. The total value of the land of the fourteen provinces is estimated at 2,720,000,000 dollars.

* Each province and municipality has, besides, its own budget, involving an additional expenditure of 3 millions sterling; the total national and provincial expenditure amounting to about 3*l.* per head. The budget of Buenos Ayres province for 1888 is 15,670,122 dollars revenue, and 15,325,328 dollars expenditure. The estimates of revenue of all the provinces for 1888 were 26,874,714 dollars, and expenditure 26,121,024 dollars.

The estimated revenue of all the municipalities was 10,739,828 dollars, and expenditure 10,832,434 dollars.

Defence.

The army comprises 11 generals, 238 field officers, and 880 subalterns, with 1,000 artillery, 2,500 horse, and 3,500 foot, in all 7,000 combatants. The militia comprises 236,000 men, between 17 and 45 years, and 68,000 reserve, between 45 and 60 years.

There is a military school, with 125 cadets, and a school for non-commissioned officers. The naval school has 60 cadets, and the school of gunners 80.

In 1889 the navy of the Republic included 1 sea-going armour-clad, 2 coast-defence armour-clads (monitors), 1 deck-protected cruiser, 6 gun-boats, 2 transports, 3 screw and 4 paddle despatch boats, 1 torpedo school ship, 4 torpedo-boats, and 4 spar torpedo-boats. There are also a few sailing vessels. There are in all about 58 guns. The sea-going armour-clad *Almirante Brown* is of 4,200 tons displacement, 5,400 horse-power, and is protected by 9-inch steel-faced armour. In her central battery she carries 6 11½-ton breech-loading guns of the Armstrong type, and has 2 other guns of the same calibre, mounted at the bow and stern respectively. She is also equipped with Whitehead torpedoes and the electric light. Her design was prepared by Mr. W. H. White, now Assistant-Controller and Director of Naval Construction, H.M. Navy, and she was built in 1881 by Messrs. Samuda. The navy is manned by 1,500 officers and men, of whom 320 are officers and 370 marines.

Production and Industry.

The area of land under cultivation in 1888, in the 14 provinces and five national territories, was 2,359,958 hectares,* say 9,200 square miles. In other words, the figures barely represent one per cent. of the total area of the country, which is set down at 289,420,341 hectares.

The total area under wheat in 1889 was 1,035,000 hectares; maize, 850,000 hectares; flax, 140,000 hectares.

The value of the agricultural products exported in 1888 was 16,300,000 dollars. According to recent statistics, the value of the harvest of 1889 in the Republic amounted to 100,255,000 dollars gold.

Cattle and sheep breeding is an important industry in the Argentine Republic.

* A hectare is equal to about 2½ acres.

LAND UNDER CULTIVATION—IN HECTARES.

Provinces and Territories	Maize	Wheat	Alfalfa	Oats	Flax	Vine	Sugar-cane	Other Cultures	Total in hectares
Buenos Ayres	481,176	235,500	82,909	17,630	40,033	2,899	—	18,521	868,556
Cordoba	78,999	55,777	77,585	7,665	—	498	—	13,881	234,395
Entre Rios	47,208	67,319	6,307	2,242	4,159	705	—	8,211	186,181
Santa Fé	60,901	401,852	29,651	4,033	73,009	2,565	2,676	14,468	586,537
Jujuy	8,244	4,094	2, 93	499	—	10	764	2,482	18,994
Catamarca	3,259	1,334	10,023	—	—	1,854	—	28,519	44,018
San Luis	9,066	3,522	5,989	420	—	69	—	773	19,869
San Juan	8,316	12,248	55,589	698	—	7,119	—	673	79,630
Salta	13,840	6,840	14,202	1,747	—	595	302	991	38,522
Mendoza	3,391	6,976	69,496	593	—	6,740	—	1,390	88,546
Tucuman	17,695	1,994	2,783	509	—	54	10,594	2,714	35,943
Corrientes	26,795	250	1,585	127	2	309	2,018	15,645	48,681
La Rioja	9,021	6,030	4,697	24	34	1,094	2	725	22,217
Santiago	60,000	30,000	15,178	—	—	4,949	2,925	10,348	120,400
Territories:									
Formosa	232	—	—	—	—	—	189	219	640
Pampa	4,630	163	880	98	—	—	—	293	5,964
Rio Negro	337	317	207	368	—	—	—	72	1,291
Misiones	2,305	7	9	5	—	1	886	1,445	4,606
Chaco	2,696	41	133	3	—	—	537	213	3,623
Totals	832,601	824,099	379,816	36,659	117,237	26,931	21,063	121,502	2,359,958

The following table will give an idea of the cattle industry in the Republic in 1888:—

Provinces and Territories	Number of Heads			Total Value
	Horned Cattle	Horses	Sheep	
Buenos Ayres	9,602,274	1,855,426	55,397,881	Dollars 194,862,993
Cordoba	2,110,513	403,879	2,355,030	28,868,717
Entre-Rios	4,120,068	719,510	4,901,123	54,308,444
Santa-Fé	2,328,443	527,536	2,977,382	31,978,791
Jujuy	89,855	22,896	617,803	2,008,422
Catamarca	239,834	56,054	152,438	3,075,429
San Luis	478,904	113,554	241,827	6,060,212
Salta	164,944	34,174	164,414	2,169,453
San Juan	54,539	25,848	72,672	846,182
Santiago	588,396	110,368	781,951	7,939,830
La Rioja	160,169	24,998	57,926	1,388,563
Corrientes	1,841,366	258,696	611,085	21,480,785
Tucuman	198,835	42,939	43,390	2,396,947
Mendoza	180,009	44,849	122,298	2,343,329
Territories:				
Formosa	14,403	691	143	149,782
Pampa	469,987	110,104	1,670,393	8,084,291
Rio Negro	77,434	16,620	287,940	1,339,210
Misiones	41,967	17,541	4,218	565,325
Chaco	17,551	1,597	1,751	195,012
Totals	22,869,385	4,398,283	70,453,665	369,561,607

Commerce.

The following table shows the official values in thousands of dollars of the imports and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for each of the five years 1884-88, including re-exports :—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Imports .	94,056	92,222	95,408	117,352	127,507
Exports .	68,029	82,289	69,835	84,421	99,556

The imports and exports of coin and bullion have been as follows in 1884-88 :—

Years	Import		Total	Export		Total
	Gold	Silver		Gold	Silver	
1884	4,545,709	384,511	4,910,220	2,444,034	2,065,930	4,509,964
1885	6,148,427	157,824	6,306,251	6,677,811	1,764,833	8,442,644
1886	19,408,809	1,226,853	20,635,662	7,832,816	525,202	8,358,018
1887	9,808,939	659,637	9,748,586	9,471,983	405,202	9,877,185
1888	44,613,897	196,253	44,810,150	8,492,374	242,126	8,734,500

The following are the principal articles of import and export, with their value, for 1887 and 1888 :—

Imports	1887	1888	Exports	1887	1888
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Textiles and apparel	29,664,041	29,008,445	Animals & their produce	56,263,493	71,075,955
Food substances	15,824,843	14,561,847	Agricultural produce	41,268,141	16,298,360
Iron & manufactures	14,859,866	17,643,134	Manufactured produce	4,712,745	8,105,547
Drinks	15,488,437	12,351,829	Forest produce	330,314	781,793
Wood and manufactures	8,741,676	8,399,810	Mineral	185,356	1,826,067
Railway, telegraph, & other material	5,039,093	15,472,332	Various	1,660,871	2,323,891
Pottery, glass, &c.	4,727,861	5,992,580			
Chemical substances	4,188,926	4,326,264			
Coal, coke, oil, &c.	5,710,163	4,272,740			
Various (not including coin & bullion)	13,507,647	15,478,568			
Total	117,352,125	127,507,860	Total	84,421,820	100,111,903

There was besides a transit trade in 1888 valued at 5,557,031 dollars for imports, and 1,845,490 dollars for exports. Among the more important exports were the following :—

—	Wool	Hides and Skins	Wheat	Maize
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1887. . . .	32,749,315	20,560,318	9,514,635	7,236,886
1888. . . .	44,858,606	22,392,105	8,248,614	5,444,464

The foreign trade in the Argentine Republic in 1887 and 1888 was mainly with the following countries, to the following values :

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1887	1888	1887	1888
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain .	34,779,219	44,044,851	17,085,001	17,061,411
France	22,743,550	22,966,857	24,871,354	27,973,561
Germany	12,108,456	13,310,094	9,835,754	13,309,546
Belgium	10,947,955	11,084,482	12,111,531	16,679,944
United States .	11,004,553	9,909,895	5,938,808	6,665,520
Uruguay	6,507,835	5,443,001	2,360,005	2,681,283
Italy	7,037,741	7,764,023	3,107,113	2,742,960
Spain	5,005,699	3,913,811	1,321,203	3,313,864
Brazil	2,517,943	2,477,734	1,841,112	2,460,451
Paraguay	1,307,923	1,762,411	423,795	384,373
Chile	16,195	29,959	1,150,577	1,682,011

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£			
Exports to Great Britain . . .	1,158,793	1,878,921	1,646,336	2,176,758
Imports of British produce	5,810,711	4,660,460	5,190,577	6,229,666
				7,656,708

The staple Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are as follows :— Tallow and stearine, 64,839*l.* in 1886, 27,882*l.* in 1887, 105,744*l.* in 1888; mutton, 10,000*l.* in 1883, 289,625*l.* in 1885, 442,597*l.* in 1887, 625,548*l.* in 1888; skins, mainly sheep, 103,938*l.* in 1887, 129,877*l.* in 1888; bones, 45,665*l.* in 1887, 89,546*l.* in 1888; hides, 73,763*l.* in 1887, 61,866*l.* in 1888; wool, 213,807*l.* in 1886, 32,437*l.* in 1885, 50,214*l.* in 1888; and grain, 886,454*l.* in 1887, 1,241,658*l.* in 1888. The imports of British produce consist chiefly of cottons, 1,688,427*l.* in 1887, 1,078,278*l.* in 1888; woollens, 867,881*l.* in 1887, 650,890*l.* in 1888; iron, 1,063,481*l.* in 1887, 2,342,259*l.* in 1888; and machinery, 459,495*l.* in 1887, 744,056*l.* in 1888.

Of the total imports in 1888, 93,998,944 *dols.*, and of the exports 66,312,292 *dols.*, were by the port of Buenos Ayres.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following are the statistics of the vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the ports of the Republic in 1887-88:—

	Vessels entered		Tonnage entered		Vessels cleared		Tonnage cleared	
	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888
Sailing vessels with cargoes	6,172	6,813	990,647	1,155,151	1,041	1,159	281,446	269,345
Sailing vessels in ballast	522	245	20,084	37,701	2,899	4,053	514,177	732,599
Steamers with cargoes	3,784	3,298	2,873,226	2,647,149	2,971	2,721	3,068,046	2,284,683
" in ballast	2,813	2,637	887,644	1,045,776	2,613	2,877	860,300	1,032,819
Total	12,301	13,493	4,471,601	4,885,777	9,524	10,810	3,273,969	4,319,439

Of the total, 30 per cent. of the tonnage was British, and the same proportion national, 16 French, and 7 Italian. The home or river navigation in 1888 comprised 23,863 vessels of 2,592,518 tons entered, and 25,214 of 2,432,940 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

The length of railway open for traffic in 1889 was 6,940 miles, which connect the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. There were in addition 2,990 miles in construction. The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1885 was 20,000,000*l.*, being an average cost of 6,666*l.* per mile. The receipts for 1888 amounted to 21,000,000 dollars, and the expenses 12,250,000 dollars.

In 1888 there were 14,700 miles of telegraph lines in operation, 7,300 miles belonging to the State, and the rest to private companies. The total length of telegraph wires in 1888 was 28,550 miles. The number of telegraphic despatches was 3,511,420 in the year 1889; number of offices in 1887, 668. A concession has been granted (Nov. 1889) to lay a direct cable from Buenos Ayres to Europe, which must be ready within thirty months.

The Post Office in the year 1889 carried 42,965,555 letters, 965,269 postal cards, and 32,793,607 newspapers, &c. There were 659 offices.

Money and Credit.

On November 3, 1887, a law of National Banks similar to the Banking Law of the United States was promulgated. There are at present 40 banks in the Argentine Republic; five of them belong to English companies.

Capital of all these banks 350,000,000 dollars.

The 24 principal banks had a capital in gold of 8,544,000 dollars, and in paper of 149,598,609 dollars, in 1888. Mean total assets were estimated at 137,653,868 dollars gold, and 460,614,226 dollars paper; with liabilities of equal amount.

The Government have no paper money; all has been issued by the banks in terms of the law of national banks. In the month of October 1889, it amounted to 158,000,000 dollars, but according to the law passed on October 18, 1889, this sum shall be gradually reduced to 100,000,000 dollars, and no new issue can be authorised until after May 1891. This law is already being put in operation.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Republic, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Silver Peso fuerte*, or *Silver Dollar*, of 100 *centesimos*.—Average rate of exchange, 4s. The forced paper currency since the beginning of 1885 has caused a great depreciation; £1 gold is worth (Nov. 1889) 10½ paper dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	101·40 lbs.	avoirdupois.
" <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	25·35 "	"
" <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	1½	imperial bushel.

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Don Luis L. Dominguez. Accredited May 8, 1886.

Secretary.—Florencio L. Dominguez.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester; Canada (C.G.), Sydney, Cape Town, Melbourne, Montreal.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Francis J. Pakenham. Appointed February 1885.

Secretary.—George B. Jenner.

Consul.—Ronald Bridgett.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary ; born August 18, 1830 ; the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848 ; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to Empress *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria.

Heir-Presumptive.— Franz, Karl Ludwig. See below.

Children of the Emperor.

I. Archduchess *Gisela*, born July 12, 1856 ; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846.

II. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868.

Grandchild of the Emperor.

Archduchess *Elisabeth*, born September 2, 1883, only child of the late Archduke *Rudolph*, Crown Prince, and Princess *Stéphanie*, second daughter of King Leopold II. of Belgium.

Brothers of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, cavalry general in the imperial army ; born July 30, 1833 ; married (1) November 4, 1856, to Princess Margaret, daughter of the late King Johann of Saxony ; widower September 15, 1858 ; married (2) October 21, 1862, to Princess Annunciata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples ; widower May 4, 1871 ; married (3) July 23, 1873, to Princess Maria, born August 24, 1855, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. Offspring of the second and third unions are six children :—1. Franz, born December 18, 1863. 2. Otto, born April 21, 1865 ; married October 2, 1886, to Princess Maria Josepha, born May 31, 1867, the daughter of the Prince Georg of Saxony ; offspring, Karl, born August 17, 1887. 3. Ferdinand, born December 27, 1868. 4. Margaret, born May 13,

1870. 5. Maria, born July 31, 1876. 6. Elisabeth, born July 7, 1878.

II. Archduke *Ludwig Victor*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the Imperial army; born May 15, 1842.

The imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in 1276. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand (1736) to Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and, having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the imperial crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Emperor of Austria took place on August 1, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand I. (V. as King of Hungary), on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the crown fell to his nephew the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenues of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenues of Hungary.

The following is a list (for the first centuries not complete) of the sovereigns of Austria (Dukes and Archdukes of Austria, from 1526 also Kings of Hungary and Bohemia, from 1804 Emperors of Austria), from the date of the fiefment of Dukes Albert I. and his brother Rudolf II. with the Duchy of Austria by his father, Emperor of Germany, Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:—

House of Habsburg.

Albert I.	1282	Maximilian II.	1564
*Rudolf II.	1282	Rudolf V. (Rudolf II. of Ger-	
*Rudolf III.	1293	many)	1576
Friedrich (III. of Germany) .	1307	Matthias	1611
*Leopold I.	1314	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Albert II.	1314	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Rudolf IV.	1358	Leopold I.	1657
*Albert III.	1365	Joseph I.	1705
*Albert IV.	1395	Karl VI. (VI. of Germany) .	1711
Albert V. (Albert II. of Ger-		*Maria Theresa	1740
many, King of Hungary and			
of Bohemia)	1404		
*Ladislaua (King of Hungary			
and of Bohemia)	1439		
Friedrich V. (Friedrich IV.			
of Germany)	1457		
Maximilian I.	1493		
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany)	1519		
Ferdinand I.	1520		

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Franz I. (Franz II. of Ger-	
many)	1792
*Ferdinand I.	1835
*Franz Josef I.	1848

All except those marked with an asterisk likewise filled the throne of Germany.

Constitution and Government.

WHOLE MONARCHY.

Since 1867 the provinces of the monarchy have been united as two States, politically, under the same dynasty, and having certain interests defined as common ; but otherwise each has its own constitution, which is a limited monarchy.

Affairs common to the two parts of the monarchy are :— (1) Foreign affairs ; (2) military and naval affairs, but excluding legislation concerning the army ; (3) Finance. Certain other affairs are treated on similar principles : (1) Commercial affairs ; (2) indirect taxation ; (3) the coinage ; (4) railways which concern the interests of both ; (5) defence.

Transylvania has entered into legislative and administrative union with Hungary. Croatia-Slavonia possesses an autonomy as regards the internal administration of religion, instruction, and justice.

The common head in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is the Emperor (Kaiser) of Austria and King of Hungary. The crown is hereditary in the Habsburg-Lothringen dynasty, passing by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females. The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is styled 'His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty,' having a threefold title, 'Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and King of Hungary.'

The monarch exercises his legislative authority only with the co-operation and consent of the representative bodies, i.e. the Reichsrath, Reichstag, and the provincial Parliaments (Landtage). Legislation in affairs common to the Reichsrath and Reichstag is accomplished by means of Delegations (Delegationen). Of these there are two, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are from each of the Upper Houses (the Austrian Herrenhaus and the Hungarian Magnatentafel), and 40 from each of the Lower Houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Repraesentantentafel). The members are appointed for one year. The Delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor, alternately at Vienna and Budapest. Their decisions are communicated reciprocally in writing ; and if, after three such interchanges, they do not agree, then the 120 delegates meet together and, without discussion, settle the matter by vote. The common Ministry is responsible to the Delegations, and Ministers may be impeached by them. Subject to the Delegations are the three executive departments for common affairs. These are :—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Monarchy.—Count G. *Kálnoky de Köröspatak*, Privy Councillor ; born at Letowitz, in Moravia, December 29, 1832 ; entered the diplomatic

service 1854; Secretary of Legation at Berlin 1857, and at London 1860-70; Ambassador at St. Petersburg 1880-81. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Monarchy November 21, 1881.

* 2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Monarchy.—Field-Marshal Baron *Ferdinand Bauer*, Privy Councillor; born at Lemberg, 1823; entered the army 1841; appointed Minister of War for the Whole Monarchy March 16, 1888.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Monarchy.—Benjamin *de Kállty*, Privy Councillor, born December 22, 1839. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Monarchy June 4, 1882.

The above Ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

AUSTRIA PROPER.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The political representation is two-fold—(1) for all the Austrian provinces (Reichsrath); (2) for each separate province (Landtage).

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the monarchy, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, 20 in number in 1889; 2nd, of a number of nobles—66 in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops, ten in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—109 in 1889. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) consists at present, under a law passed April 2, 1873, of 353 members, elected, partly directly and partly indirectly, by the vote of all citizens who are 24 years of age and possessed of a small property or particular individual qualification; of these, 85 represent the landed proprietors, 116 represent the towns, 21 the chambers of trade and commerce, 131 the rural districts. The constituencies which under that law elect the representatives for the Austrian Lower House are divided into four classes. These are, first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors; they choose a voter for every 500 inhabitants, these voters electing the representatives; secondly, the towns; thirdly, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns; and fourthly, the large landed proprietors, payers of from 50 to 250 florins taxes, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated. In this last class females in possession of their own property are entitled to vote. Under a law passed in 1882, the franchise was extended to all male persons in towns and rural districts paying direct taxes to the amount of 5 florins per annum; but there are voters who pay less taxes and some who pay none; in the latter case they must have a particular individual qualification. Bohemia sends 92 representatives to the Reichsrath, being 1 representative to 62,551 inhabitants; Galicia 63, or 1 to 100,420 inhabitants; Lower Austria 37, or 1 to 68,761 inhabitants; Moravia 36, or 1 to 61,505 inhabitants; Styria 23, or 1 to 54,835; Tyrol 18, and Upper Austria 17, being 1 to 45,100 and 45,624; Küstenland 12, or 1 to 57,085; Krain (Carniola) 10, or 1 to 47,418; Schlesien (Silesia) 10, or 1 to 58,806; Kärnthen (Carinthia) 9, or 1 to 39,873; Bukowina 9, or 1 to 69,026; Dalmatia 9, or 1 to 57,203 in-

habitants respectively. The smallest number of representatives is from Vorarlberg, which sends 3, or 1 to 36,671 inhabitants. The most highly represented province is Salzburg, which sends 5 members, or 1 to 33,961 inhabitants. At the election of 1885 there were 1,668,339 electors in Austria, or 7·3 per cent. of the population, 77·75 of whom took part in the election. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. In case of dissolution new elections must take place within six months. The Emperor nominates the president and vice-president of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, while those of the Lower House are elected by the members. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, have been conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislation on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. At present the rights of the Reichsrath are fixed by the law of December 21, 1867. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The executive of Austria Proper consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Edward *Taafe*, Privy Councillor. Appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, August 19, 1879.

2. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. Paul Gautsch *von Frankenthurn*, Privy Councillor. Appointed November 6, 1885.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor, Dr. J. *Dunajewski*. Appointed June 26, 1880.

4. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Count Julius *Falkenhayn*, Privy Councillor. Appointed August 19, 1879.

5. The Ministry of Commerce and National Economy.—Privy Councillor Marquis *von Bacquehem*. Appointed July 28, 1886.

6. The Ministry of National Defence (*Landesvertheidigung*).—Field-marshal-lieutenant, Privy Councillor Count S. *von Welserheimb*. Appointed June 25, 1880.

7. Ministry of Justice.—Count Friedrich von *Schoenborn*. Appointed October 13, 1888.

Besides the seven Ministers, heads of departments, there are two 'Ministers without portfolio,' Baron von *Prazak* (appointed October 11, 1888), and *Ritter von Zalski* (October 11, 1888), taking part in the deliberations of the Cabinet, but not exercising special functions.

The responsibility of Ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which received the sanction of the Emperor on July 25, 1867.

II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Diets are competent to legislate in all matters not expressly reserved for the Reichsrath. They have control over local representative bodies, and the regulation of affairs affecting taxation,

the cultivation of the soil, educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions and public works. In Tyrol and Vorarlberg they have the regulation of the defence of the province, and consent to the employment of the local militia (*Landeschützen*) beyond the province. Each Provincial Diet consists of one assembly, composed (1) of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek Churches; (2) the rectors of universities; (3) the representatives of great estates, elected by all land-owners paying land taxes of not less than 50, 100, 200, or 250 florins, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated; (4) the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights or pay a certain amount of direct taxation; (5) the representatives of boards of commerce or trade guilds, chosen by the respective members; (6) representatives of the rural communes, elected by deputies called '*Wahlmänner*,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation.

The strength of the sixteen separate Diets is shown in the following table:—

	No. of Members.		No. of Members.
Lower Austria	72	Tyrol	68
Upper Austria	50	Vorarlberg	21
Salzburg	26	Bohemia	242
Steiermark (Styria) . .	63	Moravia	100
Carinthia	37	Silesia	31
Carniola	37	Galicia	151
Görz & Gradiska . . .	22	Bukowina	31
Istria	33	Dalmatia	43

The deputies to the Provincial Diets are elected for six years. The Diets are summoned annually.

The Provincial Council is an executive body composed of the president of the Diet and other members elected.

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each commune has a council to deliberate and decide, and a committee to administer all its affairs. The members of the council are elected for three (in Galicia for six) years. All who have a vote are eligible if of age. In the towns with special statutes a corporation takes the place of the communal committee.

District representative bodies are, in Styria (Steiermark), Bohemia, and Galicia, interposed between the communal bodies and Provincial Diets. They deliberate and decide on all affairs affecting the interests of the district (*Bezirk*). They consist of the representatives (1) of great estates, (2) of the most highly taxed industries and trades, (3) of the towns and markets, (4) of the rural communes (*Landgemeinden*). Members are elected for three years, in Galicia for six. A committee of this body (called the *Bezirksausschuss*) administers the affairs of the district.

HUNGARY.

I. CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 891. The first charter or constitutional code is the '*Bulla Aurca*' of King Andrew II., granted

in 1222, which defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on June 8, 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The Hungarian Reichstag (Országgyűlés) has legislative authority for Hungary, and for Croatia and Slavonia in matters which concern these provinces in common with Hungary. It consists of an Upper House (Magnatentafel) and a Lower House (Repraesentantentafel).

The House of Magnates, reformed by an Act passed in 1855, now includes all hereditary peers who pay 3,000 fl. a year land tax; 40 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches; 11 ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the Protestant Confessions; 82 life peers appointed by the Crown (a first batch of 50 was elected once for all by the House itself); 17 members *ex officio*, being State dignitaries and high judges; 3 delegates of Croatia-Slavonia; and lastly, the archdukes who have attained their majority. In the session of 1889-90 the number of archdukes was 20, and there were 286 hereditary peers holding the property qualification.

The Lower House or House of Representatives of Hungary is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 20 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation; but in all cases very low. Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. The number of the electorate, according to the last returns, was 821,241, or 1 in 18 of the population. New elections must take place every five years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1889, the House of Representatives consisted of 453 members, of whom 413 were deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 40 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

The Reichstag is summoned annually by the King at Budapest. The language of the Reichstag is Hungarian; but the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia may speak their own language.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting (March 1890) of a president and nine departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council.—Count *Szapáry*; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, March 7, 1890.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Dr. Alexander *Weckerle*; appointed April 9, 1889.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Honved).—Baron Géza *Fejérváry*; appointed October 28, 1884.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Baron Béla *Orczy*; appointed August 12, 1879.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Joseph *Zichy*; appointed March 1890.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Count Albin *Csáky*; appointed September 1888.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Desiderius von *Szilagyi*; appointed April 9, 1889.

7. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce.—Gabriel von *Baross*; appointed December 21, 1886.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Count Julius *Szapáry*; appointed April 19, 1889.

9. The Minister for Croatia and Slavonia.—*Emerich Josipovich*; appointed August 23, 1889.

The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet, meeting annually at Agram (Landtag), consists of 90 members, elected for five years, representing 21 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of members (not more than one-third) with *Virilstimmen*. The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Members with *Virilstimmen* are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (Magnaten) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 1,000 fl. of land or property tax.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes (Gemeinde), which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities (Munizipien), which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and towns invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes; but members are elected for ten years. All electors for the Reichstag are qualified to vote. In Budapest they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council (Ausschuss).

In Croatia and Slavonia each county has an assembly (Komitats-Skuptschina) similar to the Hungarian local representative bodies. The electoral qualification is the same as for the Diet (Landtag). The municipalities within the county (except Agram and Essek) send delegates, and the higher county officials also sit and vote. In the rural communes the representative body is the council, elected for three years; in the towns for four years. In the former the executive is in the hands of the magistrates; in the latter, of the municipal council.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Austrian dominions—exclusive of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have been under the administration of Austria-Hungary since 1878, but have not as yet been formally incorporated with it—have an area of 622,310 square kilometres, or 240,942 English square miles, with a population at the last census, December 31, 1880, of 37,883,503, or 160 per square mile.

The following is the civil population of Austria-Hungary at the three last censuses :—

—	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase, per cent.
Austria			
1857	18,244,500	—	—
1869	20,217,531	1,993,031	0·86
1880	21,981,821	1,744,290	0·76
Hungary¹			
1857	13,768,513	—	—
1869	15,417,327	1,648,814	0·91
1880	16,642,102	224,775	0·13

¹ Including Croatia and Slavonia.

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants (civil and military), of the various provinces of the Monarchy, after the returns of the census of December 31, 1880, and the estimates for December 31, 1888, in the case of Austria, and 1887 in the case of Hungary :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population			Dec. 31, 1888	Density per sq. mile, 1888
		Dec. 31, 1880				
		Male	Female	Total		
<i>Austria Proper</i>						
Lower Austria . . .	7,654	1,151,111	1,179,510	2,330,621	2,591,949	338
Upper Austria . . .	4,631	374,226	385,391	759,620	775,719	167
Salzburg	2,767	80,780	82,790	163,570	170,701	61
Styria	8,670	599,748	613,849	1,213,597	1,268,920	146
Carinthia	4,005	170,136	178,594	348,730	359,121	89
Carniola	3,856	229,816	251,427	481,243	499,831	129
Coast land	3,084	329,100	318,831	647,931	686,630	222
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,321	449,704	462,845	912,549	918,367	81
Bohemia	20,060	2,677,032	2,882,887	5,560,819	5,790,938	288
Moravia	8,583	1,028,445	1,124,962	2,153,407	2,222,370	268
Silesia	1,987	268,171	297,304	565,475	594,573	299
Galicia	30,307	2,934,595	3,024,312	5,958,907	6,465,885	213
Bukowina	4,035	286,312	285,329	571,671	637,354	157
Dalmatia	4,940	239,631	236,470	476,101	521,638	105
Total, Austria . .	115,903	10,819,737	22,114,244	22,114,244	23,484,985	202
<i>Kingdom of Hungary:</i>						
Hungary (including Transylvania)	108,268	6,833,470	6,978,976	13,812,446	14,859,288	137
Croatia and Slavonia	16,773	856,462	943,833	1,800,295	2,098,161	113
Town of Fiume . . .	8	10,251	11,383	21,634	22,364	2,704
Total, Hungary . .	125,039	7,800,183	7,939,197	15,739,375	16,979,813	135
Total, Austria- Hungary . .	240,942	18,619,920	19,263,099	37,883,619	40,464,808	167

To this should be added military population, 162,423.

The ethnical elements of the population are as follow (1880) on the basis of language :—

—	Austria	Hungary		Austria	Hungary
German . . .	8,005,452	1,972,115	Servian and Croatian . .	563,371	2,359,708
Bohemian, Moravian & Slovak . . .	5,181,611	1,892,806	Latin . . .	668,653	—
Polish . . .	3,239,356	—	Roumanian .	190,799	2,423,387
Ruthenian . .	2,794,554	360,051	Magyar . . .	9,887	6,478,711
Slovene . . .	1,140,548	86,401	Gipsies . . .	—	82,256
			Others . . .	—	83,940

There were 155,471 foreign residents in Austria at the commencement of 1880, of whom 93,472 were Germans, 40,152 Italians, 11,654 Russians, 2,347 Turks, 2,287 Swiss, 1,947 British, 977 Greeks, 1,206 Americans. These are exclusive of Hungarians, of whom there were 183,422.

PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, &C., ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1880.

Profession, &c.	Austria			Hungary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ecclesiastics . . .	30,159	9,812	40,271	15,664	1,194	16,658
Government officials . .	45,686	501	46,190	30,931	210	31,141
Active military . . .	162,423	—	162,423	96,366	—	96,366
Teachers . . .	41,120	14,809	55,929	26,361	5,971	32,322
Professors, authors, artists, &c. . .	352,509	22,589	72,098	35,810	9,165	44,975
Lower Government servants, gendarmerie, &c. .	52,137	388	52,825	33,812	937	34,749
Agriculture, forestry, sea fisheries . . .	3,132,272	2,728,974	6,161,216	3,547,206	973,465	4,520,671
Mining and smelting . . .	108,221	9,619	117,870	25,546	445	25,991
Manufactures . . .	1,632,422	521,676	2,157,098	713,777	75,193	788,970
Commerce . . .	351,391	83,935	435,326	165,911	19,680	185,591
Proprietors, annuitants, pensioners . . .	119,666	128,018	277,684	26,922	25,993	52,915
House servants . . .	245,485	614,722	890,207	46,370	384,050	430,420
Day labourers . . .	454,227	428,372	882,599	442,594	603,675	1,046,269
Members of families . .	4,012,671	6,703,516	10,746,187	2,518,713	5,839,380	8,358,093
Others, with those of unknown occupation . .	18,745	27,546	46,291	711,084	19,834	172,918
Total . . .	10,819,737	11,324,507	22,144,244	7,900,067	7,939,192	15,739,259

In Hungary in 1880 there were 1,451,707 farm proprietors, 23,393 tenant farmers, and 1,373,768 farm-labourers, or over 2,720,000 people directly engaged in agriculture; 173 mining proprietors and 25,732 miners; 380,786 engaged in manufactures,

with 385,630 workers; 97,300 engaged in trade, with 79,995 assistants.

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 70 English square miles and a population of 9,124 in 1880, nearly all Roman Catholics. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, Marriages,

The following table exhibits the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in both Austria Proper and the lands of the Hungarian Crown, for a quinquennial period, according to the latest official returns :—

Austria Proper.

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths ¹	Surplus of Births
1884	903,595	24,463	124,584	179,568	668,301	210,831
1885	885,945	24,554	132,185	175,542	621,229	240,162
1886	901,814	24,963	133,647	180,523	679,994	196,877
1887	916,230	26,094	136,301	182,427	673,878	216,258
1888	916,477	25,814	135,764	186,273	688,122	202,541

The rate of illegitimacy varies from 45 per cent. in Carinthia, 26 in Lower Austria, Salzburg, and Styria, 20 in Upper Austria, to 3½ per cent. in Dalmatia.

Hungary. ²

Year	Total births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Deaths ³	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1883	731,168	12,260	57,795	527,514	167,656	191,324
1884	753,901	12,695	60,788	515,961	167,528	225,238
1885	750,450	13,092	61,030	535,496	165,299	200,852
1886	773,508	13,613	62,445	540,371	160,793	219,494
1887	758,231	13,151	61,819	568,533	151,511	175,947

The percentage of stillborn to total births in Hungary is about 1·7. The rate of illegitimacy is 8 per cent. of the whole—considerably less than in Austria.

¹ Excluding stillborn.

² Including Croatia-Slavonia and Fiume.

³ Excluding stillborn.

The erection of elementary schools is incumbent on the school districts. In both Austria and Hungary compulsory attendance begins with the completion of the sixth year; in Croatia and Slavonia, of the seventh; and continues, in Austria generally, till the completion of the fourteenth; but in Istria, Galicia, Bukovina, and Dalmatia, as also in Hungary, till the completion of the twelfth year. Of these schools there are in Austria two grades; in Hungary, three.

In the elementary schools in Austria the subjects taught are religion, reading, writing, language (*Unterrichts-Sprache*), arithmetic with elementary geometry, some branches of natural history and physics, geography, history, drawing, singing; to boys, gymnastics; to girls, domestic duties. The cost of erecting and maintaining elementary and burgh schools, and the payment of the teaching staff, are defrayed in different ways in different places; but the expense always falls ultimately on the communes or the land. In only a few special cases are elementary schools supported by the State.

The following figures show the school attendance in 1887, and the number of training colleges:—

	Elementary Schools	Teachers	Attendance	Children of School Age	Training Colleges
Austria	17,926	59,200	2,857,669	3,295,522	70
Hungary	17,786	27,119	1,621,656	1,975,138	75
Monarchy .	35,712	86,319	4,479,325	5,270,660	145

Supplementary schools in Hungary
and Croatia 447,711

4,927,036

The Gymnasia and Realschulen are schools whose practical purpose consists especially in the preparation they supply for the universities and technical high schools. The curriculum of the former extends over eight years; of the latter, over seven. They are, so far as they are public, maintained by the State, by separate provinces, or by the larger communes, eventually with a subvention from the State.

	Gymnasia			Realschulen		
	No.	Teachers	Pupils	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Austria (1888-89)	172	3,510	55,089	85	1,370	18,860
Hungary (1887-88)	162	2,510	38,503	33	630	7,416
—	334	6,020	93,592	118	2,000	26,276

In Austria-Hungary there are eleven universities maintained by the State, each comprising four faculties—viz. theology, law, medicine, philosophy. In some of the smaller, however, the faculty of medicine, and

in some that of theology, is absent. The following statement refers to the winter of 1888-89:—

Universities	Professors, &c.	Students	Universities	Professors, &c.	Students
Austria: .			Innsbruck .	96	862
Vienna . . .	368	5,218	Czernowitz .	42	259
Prague { German	142	1,470	Hungary: .		
Bohe-			Budapest .	211	8,660
mian.	121	2,361	Klausenburg .	81	525
Gratz . . .	130	1,296	Agram . . .	49	413
Cracow . . .	111	1,206			
Lemberg . . .	62	1,129		1,413	18,399

In addition to the universities there exist the following colleges:—

	Austria			Hungary		
	No.	Teachers	Students	No.	Teachers	Students
Colleges for:						
Cath. Theology (1888) . . .	49	225	2,199	38	230	1,151
Grk. Orient. Theology (1887) . .	1		16	4	32	279
Protestant Theology (1888) . .	1		41	14	122	437
Law	11			11	119	709

There are seven Government technical high schools for various branches of engineering and technical chemistry. In 1888-89 the numbers were:—

	Teachers	Students		Teachers	Students
Vienna	91	796	Gratz .	53	154
Budapest	69	617	Lemberg	46	154
Prague { Bohemian	63	334	Brünn .	40	122
German	49	184			
				411	2,361

There are besides about 1,460 special technical institutes in Austria and 405 in Hungary, training in agriculture, industries of all kinds, art, music, mining, commerce, &c., with 150,000 students.

Included in these is a high school for agriculture in Austria, 2 for mining and forestry in Austria and 1 in Hungary, 6 higher colleges for farming in Hungary, besides 112 lower and middle forestry schools in the whole monarchy, 9 minor schools, 24 higher industrial technical schools, 573 lower industrial schools, 538 commercial schools, 59 mercantile finishing schools, 5 nautical schools, 6 higher art schools, 251 (Austria) music schools.

In Hungary, by the Trade Law of 1884, every commune, where there are 50 or more apprentices, is bound to provide special instruction. The first schools were established in Budapest in 1887, and numbered 12, with 125 teachers and 5,173 pupils. In 1888 the numbers were 16 schools, 151

teachers, and 6,459 pupils. In the other towns and counties of Hungary there were 229 schools for apprentices, with 1,237 teachers and 38,081 pupils.

In 1887, 1,473 periodicals of various kinds were published in Austria, and 760 in Hungary. Of the former, 100 were daily papers.

In Hungary Proper 80·41 per cent. of the children were at elementary schools in 1886. In 7,938 of the Hungarian elementary schools the language is Magyar; in 4,801, various other languages; and in 2,766, mixed.

In 7,001 of the public elementary schools in Austria the language used was German; in 4,246, Czech (mainly in Bohemia and Moravia); and in 4,058, other Slav dialects; 870 Italian, 63 Roumanian, 3 Magyar; and in 448 more than one language. According to official statistics, 85·1 per cent. of the children of school age were attending school in Austria in 1886.

Justice and Crime.

In Austria the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

(1) The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oberste Gerichts- und Kassationshof) in Vienna. (2) The higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte). (3) The provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte). (4) The county courts (Bezirksgerichte). Of these, the third and fourth groups are courts of first instance; the second group consists of courts of second instance. Courts of *first* instance act as courts of inquiry and have summary jurisdiction. Courts of second instance are courts of appeal from the lower courts, and have the supervision of the criminal courts in their jurisdiction. The jury courts try certain cases where severe penalties are involved, political offences, and press offences. The county courts exercise criminal jurisdiction in the counties, and co-operate in preliminary proceedings regarding crime.

There are in all for Austria 68 provincial and 931 county or district courts.

There exist also special courts for commercial, revenue, military, and other matters.

In case of conflict between different authorities the Imperial Court (Reichsgericht) in Vienna has power to decide.

For Hungary with Fiume the judicial authorities are:—The Royal Court (Kurio) in Budapest, of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters; the Royal Courts of Justice (Gerichtstafeln) in Budapest and Maros-Vasarehely, of second instance. As courts of first instance, 65 courts (Gerichtshöfe), with collegiate judgeships; 384 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), with single judges; 10 jury courts (Geschworenengerichte), for press offences, besides an army special court.

Convictions	Austria			Hungary		
	1882	1885	1886	1882	1885	1886
Of crimes	32,082	30,865	29,706	11,669	11,194	11,243
Of less serious offences . . .	12,243	5,745	5,400	63,818	66,750	67,971
Of misdemeanours	464,116	538,947	558,483	120,163	181,214	202,838
Number of prisoners in confinement at end of year:						
Males	10,139	10,168	9,785	4,429	5,001	5,678
Females	1,598	1,521	1,439	488	566	600

There are 15 penal establishments in Austria for males, and 6 for females.

Pauperism.

The right to poor relief is defined by an imperial statute, but the regulations for the apportionment of the cost are made by the separate provinces, and are consequently very various. The funds first available are those of the public institutions for the poor (Armeninstitutionen), derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the poor's third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor's funds are augmented from other sources, *e.g.* theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. When, in any given case, these funds are exhausted, the commune of origin (Heimatgemeinde) must make provision. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor's houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces, by custom or by constitutional rule, the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession.

In some provinces unions (Verbände) have been formed by statute to undertake certain burdens as to poor relief. By the erection of houses for forwarding vagrants to their proper communes (Schubstationen) a great step was taken towards the suppression of begging and vagrancy.

The following table shows the number of offices for the poor (Armeninstitutionen) in Austria during the five years 1882-86, the number of persons relieved by them, and the amount distributed:—

Year	Institutes	Persons relieved	Distributed
			FL.
1882	10,224	210,012	3,656,415
1883	10,258	209,972	3,903,172
1884	10,702	270,324	4,033,911
1885	10,538	274,307	4,195,848
1886	10,645	288,951	4,347,159

Besides these there were, in 1886, houses for the children of the poor, orphan asylums, Kindergartens, &c, to the number of 1,020, and 1,579 poor houses (Versorgungsanstalten). In these, 37,686 persons were relieved, 2,516,911 fl. being spent upon them, the average being 0·34 fl. for one day's maintenance for each person.

Finance.

There are three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole monarchy; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian Diet, for the Kingdom of Hungary.

I. WHOLE MONARCHY.

The cost of the administration of common affairs is borne by both halves of the monarchy in a proportion agreed on from time to time by the Reichsrath and Reichstag, and sanctioned by the

Emperor. By the agreement in force, the net proceeds of the common customs are deducted from the amount required; then 2 per cent. of the remainder is debited to Hungary; and, lastly, of this remainder 70 per cent. is paid by Austria, and 30 per cent. by Hungary. A common loan may be taken, and the floating debt, consisting of bills, is guaranteed jointly by both. The other debts are not regarded as common; but Hungary pays, on account of ordinary debt contracted before 1868, a yearly sum of 30,312,920 florins.

The following table shows the expenditure, and the sources from which the revenue was obtained, for the years indicated, the last three years being the sanctioned estimate, in thousands of florins:—

	Years						
	1870	1880	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Expenditure	109,119	116,760	124,480	124,505	125,716	135,910	140,648
Revenue from customs .	12,661	4,908	4,826	18,489	18,642	41,510	39,698
Proportional contribution of both parts of the monarchy:—							
Contribution of Austria .	67,598	70,044	82,083	72,727	73,453	84,758	68,252
" " Hungary . . .	28,970	34,808	37,571	33,289	33,621	29,642	31,698

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the monarchy' were as follows for the year 1890:—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	Sources of Revenue	Florins
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	327,800	Hungary's 2 per cent. Contributions by the two parts of the Empire	1,787,957
Ministry of War	2,538,810		
Ministry of Finance	5,847		
Board of Control	174		
Surplus from customs	39,953,850	Total	132,224,339

Branches of Expenditure	Ordinary .	Extraordinary	Total
	Florins	Florins	Florins
Ministry of Foreign Affairs . .	4,542,900	143,400	4,686,300
Ministry of War { Army	100,799,630	13,358,948	114,158,578
Marine	9,354,877	188,920	11,244,077
Ministry of Finance	2,006,810	—	2,006,810
Board of Control	128,574	—	128,574
Total	113,960,161	15,391,548	132,224,339

For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1890 the expenditure is estimated at 9,688,641 florins, and revenue

9,736,150 florins. There was besides an extraordinary estimate of 4,282,000 florins for the expenses of the army in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

II. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The following table shows the expenditure and revenue of Austria and Hungary, in 1880, and 1883-87, in thousands of florins :—

	Years					
	1880	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
AUSTRIA.						
<i>Expenditure:—</i>						
Total in cash .	432,075	514,880	542,969	529,459	521,931	566,903
„ in bills .	41,303	34,754	56,659	31,686	142,970	182,685
Total .	473,378	549,634	599,628	561,145	664,901	749,588
<i>Revenue:—</i>						
Total in cash .	445,935	505,225	544,059	524,606	532,750	580,946
„ in bills .	37,428	44,303	50,426	24,715	143,287	170,569
Total .	483,363	549,530	594,485	549,321	676,037	751,615
HUNGARY.						
<i>Expenditure:—</i>						
Ordinary .	272,981	300,018	305,640	327,027	320,264	325,954
Transitory .	7,551	64,450	90,842	130,613	3,453	2,435
Investments .	6,508	28,914	29,215	25,272	20,991	17,743
Extraordi- nary expend- iture .	2,609	6,000	4,819	4,250	3,638	4,151
Total .	290,649	399,382	430,516	487,162	348,346	350,283
<i>Revenue:—</i>						
Ordinary .	214,822	294,910	300,456	321,524	311,619	321,646
Transitory .	17,529	106,300	119,453	165,378	41,296	28,637
Extraordi- nary .	84	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	262,435	401,210	419,909	486,902	352,915	350,283

Austria Proper.

The revenue and expenditure were given as follows in the financial estimates for the year 1889 :—

Revenue	Florins	Expenditure	Florins
Ordinary.		Ordinary.	
Council of Ministers .	722,000	Imperial household .	4,650,000
Ministry of Interior .	1,144,206	Imperial Cabinet Chan-	
Ministry of Defence .	269,279	cery	73,380
Ministry of Worship		Reichsrath	706,135
and Education .	5,574,849	Supreme Court	22,600
Ministry of Finance:		Council of Ministers .	1,042,017
Administration .	3,324,500	Ministry of the Interior	16,391,687
Land tax	35,190,000	" National De-	
House tax	31,058,000	fence	12,599,264
Industry tax	11,000,000	Ministry of Public Wor-	
Income tax	25,170,000	ship and Education:	
Total direct taxes .	102,418,000	Central Establish-	
Customs.	37,400,000	ments	1,433,830
Indirect taxes :		Public Worship	6,419,810
Excise	100,686,300	Education	12,119,478
Salt	20,325,000	Ministry of Agriculture	11,900,175
Tobacco	81,373,000	" Finance	82,777,856
Stamps	18,800,000	" Justice	20,097,400
Judicial fees	34,000,000	" Commerce	56,433,800
Lottery	21,500,000	Board of Control	167,000
Various	3,979,590	Interest and sinking	
Total indirect taxes .	280,663,890	fund of public debt .	143,196,551
State properties . . .	2,425,555	Management of ditto .	905,300
Ministry of Com-		Pensions and grants .	18,415,030
merce :		Cisleithan portion of	
Posts and telegraphs	29,627,670	the common expendi-	
Railways	44,406,650	ture of the Empire,	
Various	792,180	including War and	
Ministry of Agricul-		Foreign Affairs	101,621,824
ture :		Total ordinary expen-	
Forests and domains	4,009,660	diture	490,972,737
Mines	6,404,702	Extraordinary expen-	
Various	672,782	diture	49,073,148
Ministry of Justice .	859,140		
Various	606,306		
Total ordinary revenue	521,821,369		
Extraordinary revenue	20,994,575		
Total revenue	542,815,944	Total expenditure .	540,045,885

Hungary.

The budget estimates for the year 1890 give the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows :—

REVENUE.

Ordinary revenue :	Florins		Florins
State debts	4,319,139	Ministry of Justice	769,117
Accountant-General's office	1,895	" " National	
Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	250	Defence	271,241
" of the Interior	1,059,547		
" " Finance	266,021,133	Total of ordinary	
" " Commerce	62,527,635	revenue	348,134,920
" " Agriculture	12,282,554	Transitory revenue	7,124,327
" " Instruction			
and Public Worship	852,409	Grand total	355,259,247

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary expenditure :	Florins		Florins
Civil list	4,650,000	Ministry of the Interior	11,694,434
Cabinet chancery	74,978	" of Finance	57,246,567
Diet	1,236,802	" of Commerce	45,609,595
Quota of common ex-		" of Agricul-	
penditure	23,297,673	ture	12,428,341
Pensions chargeable on		Ministry of Instruction	
the common exchequer	56,092	and Public Worship	6,971,260
Pensions (Hungary)	6,316,227	Ministry of Justice	12,324,139
National debt	120,018,588	" " National	
Debts of guaranteed		Defence	10,712,585
railways now taken			
over by the State	6,690,712	Total of ordinary	
Guaranteed railway		expenses	330,824,256
interests	4,596,911	Transitory expendi-	
Administration of		ture	6,399,461
Croatia	6,063,530	Investments, total of	12,225,383
Accountant-General's		Extraordinary common	
office	110,100	expenditure	6,214,546
Minister-Presidency	335,430		
Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	54,212	Total	355,663,646
" for Croatia	36,080		

This shows a deficit of 404,399 florins. The estimates of the previous year were:—Revenue, 350,663,124 florins; expenditure, 356,804,282 florins; deficit, 6,141,158 florins.

III. PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table shows the growth of the debt of the monarchy in thousands of florins :—

	1875	1885	1888	1889
General debt	3,008,461	3,110,838	3,194,487	3,199,791
Austria's special debt	332,244	681,099	988,562	1,068,636
Hungary's " "	719,544	1,347,904	1,498,070	1,545,792
Total	4,060,249	5,139,841	5,681,119	5,804,219

In addition to Hungary's special debt, her share in the common debt of the monarchy amounts to about 248 million florins. The total debt of Austria, after deducting Hungary's share, amounts to 152 florins per head; and of Hungary to 84 florins per head.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Austria-Hungary lies in the heart of Europe. The total length of frontier is 5,396 miles. In the S. the frontier line towards the Adriatic Sea is 1,050 miles. The land frontier is formed in the W. by Bavaria, the canton of St. Gallen, Lichtenstein, the Canton Graubünden, and Italy; in the S. by Italy, Montenegro, Herzegovina, and Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania; in the E. by Roumania; in the N.E. and N. by Russia; in the N. by Prussia, and in the N.W. by Saxony. Natural frontiers are the Fichtel Mountains, the Böhmerwald, the Inn, and the Salzach towards Bavaria; the Saale, the Alps, and the Rhine towards St. Gall; the High Alps towards Graubünden and Italy; the Lago di Garda and Carnic Alps also towards Italy; towards Herzegovina and Bosnia, the Dinoric Alps, the Unna and Save; towards Servia, Save and Danube; towards Roumania, the Banat, Siebenburgen, and Bucovinian Carpathians; towards Russia, the Dniester and Vistula; towards Prussia, the Riesen and Iser Gebirge; towards Saxony, the Erz-Gebirge.

The following are the chief territorial defences:—In Bohemia: Josephstadt and Theresienstadt, fortified towns; in Moravia: Olmütz, a fortified and entrenched camp; in Galicia: Cracow, fortified and entrenched camp at Przemyśl. Hungary and Transylvania: on the left of the Theiss, Karlsburg, Arad, and Temesvar; Kronstadt on Transylvanian Alps; on the Danube, Komorn, Peterwardein, and Orsova; on the Drave, Essegg. Croatia: Brod, Gradiska, Karlstadt on the right of the Save. In Dalmatia are the coast fortifications of Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Sebenico, Budua, and Lissa island; in Istria, Pola, fortified naval harbour. The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have numerous defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. In Bosnia and Herzegovina are numerous old fortifications. The Austrian capital, Vienna, is undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet. The arsenal of the imperial navy is also in Pola; Trieste is the great storehouse, and there is also an arsenal of the imperial navy.

II. ARMY.

The system of defence is, in Austria and Hungary alike, founded on the principle of universal military service (Aust. Statute 11 Ap. 1889, and Hung. art. vi. 1889). The armed force is organised into the Army, Navy, Landwehr, and Landsturm. The army and Landwehr have each, as an essential part, an Ersatz Reserve. Military service begins at the age of 21, but for the Landsturm the liability begins earlier. The duty of service continues:—(1) In the army: Three years in the line and 7 years in the reserve; 10 years for those enrolled at once in the Ersatz Reserve. (2) In the navy: Four years in the marines, 5 years in the reserve, and 3 years in the Seewehr. (3) In the Landwehr, i.e. in its Ersatz Reserve: Two years for those who have been transferred to the Landwehr for the army, and 12 years for those at once enrolled. Then follow 10 years in the Landsturm. The marines and the Seewehr can (apart from periodical drill) only be called out by command of the Emperor.

The Landwehr, unlike the army and marines, which are common to the whole monarchy, is a special national institution in each separate part. In peace it is called out only for instruction and drill. The command of the Emperor is required for its mobilisation. (In Tyrol and Vorarlberg it cannot be ordered out of the province save in accordance with constitutional law.) From the Ersatz Reserve men are drafted into the army and Landwehr in time of war. It includes many who are exempt from other compulsory service. Only one year's service (at their own expense) in the army and Landwehr is required of those who have reached a certain standard in certain schools. The Landsturm is organised by statutes of 6 June, 1886, and Hung. art. xx. 1886. All citizens from the beginning of their 19th to the end of their 42nd year, who do not serve in the army, navy, Ersatz Reserve, or Landwehr, belong to the Landsturm, as well as those transferred from the Landwehr. The Landsturm may be used for filling up gaps in the army and Landwehr, and is called out by command of the Emperor, and can be ordered beyond its own territory only in pursuance of a statute; Tyrol and Vorarlberg have in this respect special regulations. With certain modifications* the Austrian military organisation has been applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The yearly contingent of recruits for the army amounts to 103,100 from Austria 60,389; from Hungary 42,711; besides these is a yearly contingent of 2,740 for the Ersatz Reserve and 2,250 for the Landwehr or Honved, the Austrian Landwehr contingent being 10,000, the Honved 12,500 (yearly) (Wehrgesetz Bill of Army of 1889).

The whole monarchy is divided into 106 recruiting districts, 102 corresponding to the 102 regiments of infantry, one district (Tyrol and Vorarlberg) for the Tyrolean Chasseurs, and 3 in the Adriatic littoral for the marine. There are besides 4 recruiting districts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The two Landwehrs have 184 battalions and 16 cavalry regiments in Austria and Hungary, under separate administrations from the army, for which, however, the recruits are taken out of the districts named

before. Each infantry regiment has four battalions, so that the infantry has 408 battalions. There are besides 32 battalions of ordinary chasseurs, and one regiment forming 10 battalions of Tyrolean Chasseurs. There are 21 brigades, forming 41 regiments of cavalry, subdivided into squadrons; 14 regiments of corps-artillery, consisting in peace of 153 heavy, 28 light, 16 riding, and 12 mountain batteries; 12 battalions forming 72 companies of fortress artillery, with 3 mountain batteries; two regiments forming in war 52 companies of engineers proper, beside one regiment of 25 companies of pioneers and one regiment of 8 companies for constructing railway and telegraph. The Hungarian Landwehr (Honvéd) has 92 battalions of infantry forming 7 divisions, and 10 regiments of cavalry, each consisting of 6 squadrons. The following table shows the actual strength of the Austro-Hungarian army in 1889:—

—	Peace Footing			War Footing			
	Army	Landwehr	Total	Army	Landwehr	Land-sturm	Total
Infantry	169,635	23,636	193,271	562,601	305,949	431,172	1,299,722
Cavalry	44,416	3,825	48,241	64,083	20,750	8,620	93,453
Artillery	30,117	—	30,117	91,084	—	—	91,084
Technical troops	8,884	—	8,884	30,239	—	—	30,239
Train	4,003	—	4,003	38,917	—	—	38,917
Sanitary	2,712	—	2,712	15,482	—	—	15,482
Higher officers, &c.	5,476	—	5,476	6,154	—	—	6,154
Establishment	8,054	1,068	14,598	19,318	1,900	—	27,372
	273,297	28,729	302,026	827,878	328,599	439,792	1,596,269
Guards, military police, &c.	—	—	21,167	482	20,685	13,702	34,869
Total	273,297	28,729	323,193	828,360	349,284	453,492	1,631,136

In case of war the number of men who could be obliged to serve in the Landsturm is over 4,000,000. In peace the number of guns is 856, in war 2,008.

III. NAVY.

The navy of Austria in all its branches is under the supreme command of the head of the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The material afloat in 1889 consisted as follows:—

MATERIAL AFLOAT.

—		Ships	Guns	Machine Guns	Indicated Horse Power
Plated battle-ships	Turret ships . . .	2	21	22	13,000
	Casemate ships . . .	8	124	86	28,500
	Plated frigate . . .	1	20	9	3,500
Cruisers	Ram cruiser . . .	1	20	11	9,800
	Torpedo ships . . .	7	26	58	15,200
	Torpedo vessels . . .	3	—	27	7,800
Torpedo boats . . .		48	—	64	27,010
Avisos . . .		3	4	—	3,900
Training ships . . .		4	10	4	3,300
River monitors . . .		2	4	4	400
Station and service ships . . .		19	117	14	19,870
Fleet . . .		98	334	299	128,880
Harbour and coast service . . .		6	12	—	1,490
School and barrack ships . . .		11	57	13	10,400
Hulks . . .		3	—	—	3,000
Total . . .		118	415	312	147,170

The table below gives the list of the 11 armour-clad ships, in similar arrangement to that describing the British ironclad navy, only the large guns being given, all of the vessels being supplied with machine and small guns:—

S. = steel; I. = iron; W. = wood.

—	When launched	Armour thickness at water- line amidships	Guns		Horse- power	Tonnage	Speed knots per hour
			No.	Weight			
Barbette Ships:		Inches				Tons	
Stephanie; S.	1887	9	2	48-ton	6,500	5,060	15.7
Kronprinz Rudolp; S. . .	1887	12	3	48-ton	6,500	6,870	14
Central Battery Ships:							
Custoza; I.	1882	9	8	22-ton	4,400	7,060	14
Don Juan d'Austria; I. . .	1876	8	8	10-ton	2,700	3,550	13.6
Erzherzog Albrecht; I. . .	1872	8	8	15½-ton	3,600	5,940	13
Kaiser; W.	1871	6½	10	12-ton	3,200	5,810	13
Kaiser Max; I.	1875	8	8	10-ton	2,700	3,550	13
Lissa; W.	1869	6½	12	15½-ton	4,200	6,080	13
Prinz Eugen; I.	1887	8	8	10-ton	2,700	3,550	13
Tegetthoff; I. and S. . .	1878	14	6	27-ton	5,000	7,390	14
Broadside:							
Habsburg; W.	1866	5	14	6½-ton	3,500	5,140	12
Ram Cruiser:							
Kaiser Franz; S.	1889	—	8	15½-ton	9,800	3,800	18½
—	—	—	16	4½-ton	—	—	—
River Vessels:							
Leitha; I. and S.	1871	1½	2	4½-ton	320	310	8
Maros; I. and S.	1871	1½	2	4½-ton	320	310	8

The *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, a steel-ram cruiser, is building (1889) at Pola. She will be 3,800 tons displacement, and steam 18½ knots per hour. The *Tegothoff*, constructed in 1875-78 at the Stabilimento Tecnico, Trieste, having a belt of iron armour 14 inches thick, and armed with six 11-inch Krupp guns, weighing 27 tons, is considered the strongest ironclad for aggressive warfare. The Austrians have given great attention to the development of their torpedo-flotilla for many years, and have recently added eight sea-going cruisers to their fleet. Two of these, the *Panther* and *Leopard*, were designed and built at Elswick, by Mr. W. H. White, now Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty; they are of 1,530 tons displacement, and have attained a speed of very nearly 19 knots when fully armed and equipped. The third, named *Tiger*, was built at Trieste with 1,675 tons displacement. These are the fastest cruisers of the class afloat, with horse-power 3,500 to 4,000.

Personnel.—The peace footing is as follows:—Officers and cadets, 592; sailors, 7,340; auditors, doctors, chaplains, &c., 617. Total, 8,549.

A Seewehr, corresponding to the Landwehr, was created in 1888, and the term of service in army and navy are now alike.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

According to an official report of 1888 the land in Hungary is divided as follows (joch = 1.43 acre):—

Properties	Number of proprietors	Total amount of jochs
Jochs		
8 to 30	2,348,107	15,027,889
30 „ 200	118,981	6,741,000
200 „ 1,000	13,757	14,240,000
1,000 „ 10,000	4,695	6,660,000
Over 10,000	231	3,930,000

The properties are thus distributed :—

	Jochs	Per cent. of total
Crown lands . . .	2,923,012	4.7
Foundation . . .	385,987	0.1
Municipal property .	6,325,682	26.9
Ecclesiastical property .	1,188,602	2.0
Fidel commissi . . .	463,362	0.2
Private	35,312,294	66.1

The interests of agriculture fall to the care of the ministry of that department, under which are numerous local organisations

for the direction and encouragement of the industry, besides many private societies.

The cultivation of the soil is at the head of the industries of the monarchy, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to nearly three-tenths of the population; and if family and house servants be included, the proportion rises to more than half the population in Austria, and still higher in Hungary. The census of December 31, 1880, gave the following figures for the land and forest cultivation:—

	Austria		Hungary	
		Per cent.		Per cent.
Landowners and tenants . .	2,365,153	10·7	1,475,100	9·4
Persons employed	6,156,665	27·8	4,520,671	28·9
All employed, including children and servants	12,188,998	55·0		?

The following tables show the area in thousands of hectares (2·47 acres) of the leading crops, the total produce in thousands of hectolitres (2·75 bushels dry, 22 gallons liquid measure), or of metre-centners (1·96, or nearly 2 cwt.), and also the produce per hectare in hectolitres or metre-centners; excluding grasses of all kinds (for which see table, p. 350) in 1887:—

	Area : Austria	Area : Hungary	Produce : Austria	Produce : Hungary	Produce per hect. : Austria	Produce per hect. : Hungary
	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	1,000 hecto- litres	1,000 hecto- litres	Hecto- litres	Hecto- litres
Wheat	1,164	2,778	18,450	51,421	15·83	18·5
Barley	1,133	1,128	20,568	19,635	18·18	17·4
Oats	1,874	1,045	37,034	21,672	19·75	20·7
Rye	2,018	1,122	32,168	18,134	15·95	16·1
Pulse	268	42	2,822	415	10·53	9·9
Buckwheat	204	14	1,710	194	8·39	13·8
Maize	361	1,828	5,622	25,978	15·20	14·2
Other cereals	180	185	1,884	3,155	—	—
Total cereals	7,152	8,027	120,258	140,634	—	—
Potatoes	1,116	413	119,084	32,602	106·7	78·9
Sugar beet	154	39	24,558 ¹	4,996 ¹	159·49 ¹	128·1 ¹
Other	164	103	19,010 ¹	20,411 ¹	116·94 ¹	198
Vineyards	233	353	4,702	4,961	20·20	14
Tobacco	1·8	56	29·6 ¹	567 ¹	15·78 ¹	10·1 ¹
Hops	14·0	—	62·6 ¹	—	1·74 ¹	—
Hemp	—	71	—	488 ¹	—	6·87 ¹
Rape	—	39	—	454	—	11·6

¹ Metre-centners.

As to the distribution of the soil, we have the following results in hundreds of hectares (1 hectare = 2·47 acres):—

	Austria		Hungary	
	100 hectares	Per cent.	100 hectares	Per cent.
Arable and garden land . . .	110,089	36·7	121,570	37·7
Vineyard	2,483	0·8	4,280	1·3
Meadow and pasture	71,419	23·8	84,270	26·2
Forest	97,774	32·6	92,750	28·8
Productive land	281,765	93·9	302,870	94·0
Unproductive	18,259	6·1	19,169	6
Totals	300,024	100·0	322,039	100·0

The proportion of productive land is greatest in Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, Lower Austria, and Galicia; least in Salzburg and Tyrol. In the former provinces it amounts to between 96 and 97 per cent., in the latter to barely 81 per cent. of the whole area.

The following table shows the average produce of the leading crops in hectolitres per hectare for the ten years 1876-85:—

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Malze	Pulse	Potatoes	Wine	Sugar Beet
Austria	14·27	14·38	15·60	18·49	17·36	10·23	93·33	16·16	188·43
Hungary	12·44	11·67	15·30	17·26	16·23	10·0	72·64	12·38	180·53

Metre-centners.

Barley and wine are most largely exported, though in some years considerable quantities of wheat are also exported.

The following table shows the statistics of live stock in 1880 of Austria, and 1884 for Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia):—

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Goats
Austria	1,463,282	8,584,077	3,841,340	2,721,541	1,006,675
Hungary	1,748,859	4,879,038	10,594,831	4,803,639	270,192

The total value of the Austrian live stock was estimated at 487 million florins. Both in Austria and Hungary the export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

Silk-culture, by the law of 1885, is exclusively in the hands of the Government. In Hungary, in 1888, 40,423 families were engaged in silk-culture, as compared with 1,059 in 1879. In 1888 the produce of cocoons was 703,488 kilogrammes, valued at 724,260 florins, compared with 2,507 kilogrammes, at 2,809 florins, in 1879. The produce of cocoons in Austria in 1886 was 791,290 kilogrammes.

II. FORESTRY.

The administration of the forests and domains belonging to the State is in the hands of (a) the Administrators of Forests and Domains (the heads of husbandry); (b) the Direction of Forests and Domains; (c) the Ministry of Agriculture. Under the Administration of Domains and Forests is an extensive association of forestry officials, and schools of various grades for practical training in forestry.

The total area under forest in Austria is over 9,700,000 hectares, and of this 6,851,000 hectares are under pines, and 1,417,000 hectares under other trees suited to high altitudes. In Hungary the total area is 9,183,000 hectares, of which 1,745,500 hectares are under pines, and 4,824,300 hectares under other trees suited to high altitudes. The forests are mostly situated in the Carpathians and the Alps, as also the central mountains of Austria-Hungary. There is a large export of timber of various kinds; in 1888, 21,447,000 metre-centners, as compared with an import of 1,398,000 metre-centners.

Mines are worked for common coal chiefly in Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and Galicia; for brown coal in Bohemia, Styria, Upper Austria, Carniola, and Moravia. Iron ore is worked in Styria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Moravia, and Galicia; silver ore in Bohemia; quicksilver in Carniola; copper ore in Salzburg; lead ore in Styria, Galicia, Bohemia; zinc in Galicia, Carinthia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; sulphur in Bohemia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; manganese in Styria and Carniola; alum in Bohemia; graphite in Bohemia; petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia; while the largest production of salt is from Galicia, Upper Austria, and the Coast Land.

III. MINING.

In mining and metal works there were employed in Austria in 1887 104,656 persons, in smelting works 19,867, in salt works 10,283. In Hungary there were employed 46,737 persons in mining and smelting works; in salt works, 2,119.

The following table shows the value of the chief mineral and furnace products in various years in thousands of florins:—

—	Common Coal	Brown Coal	Raw Iron	Lead	Quick-silver	Zinc	Silver	Copper	Total including others
Austria:									
1876 . .	18,448	14,726	15,159	1,863	1,092	949	2,555	427	55,749
1880 . .	19,336	15,375	15,253	1,739	775	713	2,696	382	56,928
1884 . .	22,777	19,081	23,723	1,735	851	704	3,105	473	72,158
1885 . .	22,669	18,258	20,624	1,685	940	652	3,214	358	69,057
1886 . .	26,674	18,674	18,986	1,659	1,177	632	3,180	426	67,642
1887 . .	22,967	18,982	18,791	1,600	1,291	639	3,161	—	—
Hungary:									
1876 . .	3,340	2,573	5,915	448	39	130	2,051	903	13,752
1880 . .	4,168	2,784	5,729	251	36	99	1,570	602	13,623
1884 . .	4,361	4,749	8,270	254	14	—	1,354	428	22,512
1885 . .	4,539	4,546	8,306	458	9	—	1,500	204	22,568
1886 . .	4,345	4,657	8,055	243	15	—	1,443	215	22,308
1887 . .	2,738	4,998	6,663	220	21	—	1,568	184	20,685

The total value of mining and furnace products in five years was as follows in Austria in florins:—

—	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
Mining products .	50,107,446	49,758,229	49,440,609	53,577,410	54,173,026
Furnace „	32,962,758	31,737,083	28,594,259	27,577,905	27,204,560

The following table shows the quantities and value of the leading minerals and of the furnace products of Austria in 1888:—

Minerals	Metre-centners	Florins	Products	Florins
Salt of all kinds	2,833,893	22,277,649	Pig iron . .	18,792,431
Common coal .	77,961,509	22,867,455	Silver . . .	3,136,874
Brown „ . .	115,731,725	18,982,566	Lead	1,650,812
Silver ore . .	133,407	1,977,273	Zinc	639,499
Iron „ . . .	8,465,663	3,226,428	Quicksilver .	1,291,024
Lead „ . . .	78,265	1,227,880	Sulphur . . .	10,725
Zinc „ . . .	200,994	220,171	Sulphuric acid .	659,703
Quicksilver ore	705,200	660,266	Alum	156,777
Graphite . . .	197,961	628,250	Mineral colours	20,979
Various minerals		4,382,726	Other products .	845,732
Total minerals .	—	76,450,674	Total products .	27,204,556

The total production of pig-iron in Austria in 1887 was 511,777 tons, and in 1888, 565,272 tons; in Hungary the total produce in 1888 was 196,334 tons.

IV. SEA FISHERIES.

Years	No. of		Value Caught		No. of Fishers	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
	Florins					
1887-8	3,041	2,669	1,320,653	996,187	11,114	9,647
1886-7	3,022	2,780	1,313,307	1,009,248	11,176	9,750
1885-6	2,986	2,679	1,439,610	937,763	11,416	9,835
1884-5	1,450	1,032	760,746	366,447	6,290	4,469
1883-4	1,462	1,124	895,246	416,889	6,335	4,460

V. MANUFACTURES.

In the various manufacturing industries 2,946,068 persons were directly employed at the date of the census of 1880, and of these 2,157,098 were in Austria; including families and dependents those connected with manufacture in Austria numbered 4,710,047, or 21·3 per cent. of the population. In the various manufacturing industries there were in 1885 348 works, employing 30,000 people. The glass industry is of great importance in Bohemia, there being 5,423 works of various kinds with 29,168 work-

people. In the woollen industry, 2,000 industrial establishments are engaged, besides 707 spinning and weaving factories, with 58,500 work-people. The total spindles in 1885 were 650,835, and of looms 39,367, of which 17,460 were machine looms. The cotton industry occupied 1,900 works—of which 633 were on a large scale—with 96,000 workers, and in 1889 2,350,000 spindles and 42,000 power-looms. There were in 1887 1,962 beer breweries, producing 293½ million gallons of beer; the export of beer is ten times the import. There are 147,577 distilleries, mainly for brandy, of which the export greatly exceeds the import. There are 40 manufactories of tobacco in the monarchy, but they do not supply the demand, so that the imports exceed the exports.

Commerce.

The general commerce of the whole monarchy of Austria-Hungary, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, was as follows in the years indicated :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Florins	Florins		Florins	Florins
1870	439·9	395·4	1886	539·2	698·6
1880	613·5	676·0	1887	568·6	672·9
1881	612·6	691·5	1888	533·1	725·5
1885	557·9	672·1			

The following tables show the values of the leading articles of import and export in 1883 and 1886–87 in millions of florins :—

Imports	1883	1886	1887
Cotton	53·2	45·8	56·5
Wool	38·5	32·7	42·8
Coffee	27·9	31·2	33·0
Silk	18·5	19·6	19·5
Tobacco, leaf	11·3	16·1	18·5
Furs and hides, raw	21·6	22·9	18·3
Tobacco, manufactured	6·7	16·7	16·7
Woollen yarn	13·0	13·6	16·4
Cotton yarn	19·6	14·4	15·2
Leather	15·7	14·5	14·9
Coal and coke	10·8	13·7	14·8
Grain	36·9	14·4	12·7
Silk goods	15·1	11·9	12·4
Woollen goods	19·3	13·3	12·0
Pigments and tanning materials	12·7	11·7	11·2
Machinery	16·0	9·7	11·2
Hardware and clocks	10·7	9·9	10·7
Cattle	20·9	13·3	10·3
Books and newspapers	9·7	10·6	10·2

Exports	1883	1886	1887
Grain	79.7	63.1	73.1
Timber	62.4	50.2	55.1
Sugar	70.0	48.3	44.4
Hardware	91.8	44.7	35.5
Cattle	53.1	38.8	26.1
Woolen goods	26.2	27.4	25.1
Flour	31.4	24.6	21.0
Glass and glassware	21.5	19.4	20.4
Coal and coke	15.1	17.4	18.6
Wood wares	17.6	17.1	15.9
Wool	24.8	24.5	15.2
Wine	9.5	17.7	14.7
Iron and iron wares	11.8	11.9	14.7
Paper and paper wares	8.5	12.8	12.7
Minerals	12.1	10.5	11.0
Gloves	7.0	10.8	10.9
Poultry	6.8	11.3	10.5
Feathers	8.3	10.2	10.5
Linen yarn	8.7	11.3	10.1
Leather wares (excluding gloves)	9.9	10.5	10.0
Silk wares	4.6	6.2	10.0

The value of gold, silver, and bullion exported in 1887 was 4,900,000 florins, the imports being 10,600,000 florins.

VALUE OF GOODS (EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE) CROSSING THE DIFFERENT FRONTIERS.

	Imports						Exports					
	Raw material			Manufactured			Raw material			Manufactured		
	1883	1886	1887	1883	1886	1887	1883	1886	1887	1883	1886	1887
S. Germany	38.2	30.0	31.1	106.3	91.3	93.4	121.1	84.5	93.5	76.2	67.1	50.7
Saxony	62.3	62.5	76.3	105.4	75.7	81.3	79.2	67.3	67.6	100.0	111.3	113.6
Prussia	50.0	48.8	50.5	31.1	25.1	29.1	52.3	51.7	44.9	28.6	35.4	31.2
Russia	28.2	20.4	23.3	1.7	3.1	2.2	9.0	8.0	7.5	19.3	12.5	9.1
Roumania	37.0	9.0	3.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	9.3	6.1	5.9	39.5	28.0	17.8
Servia	14.9	15.2	13.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.1	1.7	1.2	15.1	16.7	11.5
Turkey	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
Montenegro	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Italy	10.6	8.1	7.9	15.1	10.0	8.4	23.1	21.4	17.0	33.1	21.0	23.4
Switzerland	1.0	1.7	2.0	3.1	7.8	12.1	4.9	29.2	29.0	1.1	10.2	12.4
Trieste	79.5	51.9	85.4	19.8	12.5	13.2	27.0	25.7	22.4	70.4	74.0	65.3
Other ports	6.8	10.8	10.9	10.6	22.6	21.2	20.9	20.6	24.7	17.4	25.1	23.9

The special trade of Hungary amounted in 1887 to 440,619,404 florins for imports, and 405,991,407 florins for exports; in 1888 to 465½ million florins for imports, and 446½ million for exports. Of the imports, 388½

million florins were from Austria, and of the exports 310½ million florins in 1888 went to Austria. The imports from Germany to Hungary amounted to 24,889,000 florins, and from Servia 15,623,000 florins; the exports to Germany to 49½ million florins, and to Servia 6 million florins. Of the total imports cereals and flour were valued at 105 million florins, living animals at 59½ million florins. Of the imports textiles and textile manufactures amount to 200 million florins.

From the Board of Trade returns the direct trade of Austria-Hungary with Great Britain is shown in the following table:—

	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£
Exports from Austria-Hungary .	2,157,570	1,621,515	1,586,172	2,133,657
Imports of British produce . .	788,426	905,985	875,065	929,953

The staple articles exported to the United Kingdom by Austria are grain and flour, the total value of which, in the year 1888, amounted to 1,618,961*l.*, and wood 62,556*l.*

The principal imports of British produce into Austria are cotton manufactures (including yarn), 329,154*l.*; iron, 52,660*l.*; machinery, 124,436*l.*; oil-seed, 73,247*l.*; coals, 32,984*l.*; woollen goods, 60,942*l.*; copper, 10,831*l.*; leather, 14,085*l.*; hardware, 12,152*l.*, in 1888.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows the growth of the Austro-Hungarian mercantile service, including coasting vessels, since 1877:—

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1877	99	56,865	7,509	268,033
1880	113	63,970	8,079	267,468
1886	153	92,296	9,583	213,110

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary on Jan. 1, 1888:—

	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going steamers	68	80,203	2,268
Coasting steamers	91	15,307	908
Sailing vess., incl. coasters and fishing smacks	9,569	191,757	26,410
Total	9,728	287,267	29,586

The progress of navigation is shown as follows :—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	Austria		Hungary		Austria		Hungary	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1877	52,766	5,003,195	5,412	276,294	52,954	4,989,981	5,390	272,454
1880	47,045	5,911,895	4,474	467,187	46,907	5,013,720	4,444	463,673
1888	62,844	6,935,140	8,298	913,887	62,639	6,917,042	8,159	918,886

In 1887, 69,594 vessels of 8,066,428 tons entered, and 69,620 vessels of 8,075,565 tons cleared the ports of the whole monarchy.

Of the vessels entered, an average of 83 per cent. and 80 per cent. of the tonnage, and of the vessels cleared 83 per cent. and 84 per cent. of the tonnage were Austrian, Italy coming next, and Great Britain third.

For the port of Trieste alone in 1888, 7,670 vessels of 1,368,706 tons entered, and 7,676 vessels of 1,365,845 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In Austria alone in 1888 there were 9,668 miles of Government roads, 2,252 miles of provincial roads, and 40,000 miles of district and communal roads.

In 1888 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Austria was : for rafts only, 2,428 miles ; for vessels and rafts, 1,700 miles ; total, 4,128 miles, of which 562 miles are navigable for steamers.

The total length of navigable rivers and canals in Hungary is 3,050 miles (for Danube navigation *see* under ROUMANIA).

Year	Danube Steam Navigation Company					Aust. North-West Steam Navigation Company (Elbe)		
	Number of		Passen- gers	Goods and Luggage shipped, in metro- centners	Head of Stock Cattle shipped	Number of		Goods carried, in metro- centners
	Steam- boats	Tow- boats				Steam- boats	Tow- boats	
1883	186	727	1,907,579	16,444,278	6,835	26	152	3,028,311
1884	189	741	1,811,249	15,705,759	1,232	28	142	4,476,724
1885	190	745	1,763,080	16,936,882	2,243	30	154	4,094,965
1886	189	737	1,760,093	16,945,750	3,532	33	162	3,862,468
1887	190	729	1,651,312	17,085,980	5,422	39	166	4,040,213

II. RAILWAYS.

The following are some railway statistics of Austria-Hungary for January 1889 :—

	Austria	Hungary *	Total
	Kilometres	Kilometres	Kilometres
State lines	3,973	4,517	8,490 *
Companies' lines worked by the State	1,918	916	2,834
State lines worked by companies . .	84	—	84
Companies' lines worked by companies	8,292	4,732	13,024
Total	4,267	10,165	24,432
	Miles	Miles	Miles
	8,917	6,353	15,270

In Bosnia and Herzegovina there were, in 1889, 342 miles of railway.

The following table shows the growth in miles of Austro-Hungarian railways since 1877, and the total capital expenditure up to 1885 in florins :—

—	1877	1880	1884	1888
Mileage	11,206	11,516	13,708	14,499
Capital expenditure in 1,000 florins	2,761,152	3,035,574	3,339,951	15,172

The following table shows the traffic for five years :—

—	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
Passengers (in 1,000's)	54,527	60,431	64,494	65,402	70,366
Goods carried (in 1,000 tons)	71,808	71,890	73,752	77,865	79,169
Receipts (1,000 florins)	247,471	245,705	246,165	242,152	—
Expenses (1,000 florins)	113,273	119,771	123,665	115,727	—

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The following are the telegraph statistics of Austria for 1888 and Hungary for 1887 :—

—	Offices	Line	Wire	Messages
	No.	Miles	Miles	No.
Austria	3,589	24,904	65,469	9,199,038
Hungary	1,547	11,512	42,583	3,724,370
Bosnia and Herzegovina	104	1,743	3,480	317,234

There were, in 1888, 4,434 post offices in Austria, and 4,242 in Hungary. The following table shows the work of the Post Office for three years :—

—	1877.	1880.	1886.
Letters	265,700,642	312,726,180	432,923,712
Post-cards	44,196,058	57,577,243	103,191,642
Samples & printed matter	38,393,950	52,771,788	73,082,986
Newspapers	95,886,698	111,306,876	140,642,516
Money & valuables sent—fl	4,737,994,218	5,461,707,506	6,368,424,536

The work of the Post Office in Austria (1888) and Hungary (1887) was as follows:—

	Austria	Hungary
	Number	Number
Letters	480,374,000	126,567,000
Post-cards	91,217,000	30,758,000
Patterns and printed matter . .	59,682,000	20,460,000
Newspapers	93,845,000	53,500,000
Total	725,118,000	431,285,000
	Florins	Florins
Receipts (posts and telegraphs)	27,916,109	12,303,559
Expenses	24,124,327	8,618,114

The number of postal and money orders transmitted in Austria was 29,199,754 in 1886, and their value 705,930,719 florins.

In 1887 in Bosnia and Herzegovina 4,996,000 letters and post-cards, 190,900 samples and printed matter, 656,100 newspapers passed through the Post Office.

Money and Credit

The following table shows the issues from the Austro-Hungarian mint and the value of coin now in circulation:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	Florins ¹	Florins	Florins	Florins	Florins
Gold { Four - ducat pieces	672,672	536,486	351,782	517,382	685,071
Single-ducat	1,142,587	1,235,438	1,355,381	1,070,664	1,482,571
Francz - Josefs d'or	767,678	1,597,875	1,131,222	1,411,139	936,291
Silver { Levantine thalers	3,110,649	2,919,170	631,857	3,175,928	2,340,150
Two-gulden pieces	174,592	156,202	185,976	234,998	146,900
Single-gulden	4,303,125	3,391,538	6,709,534	5,692,232	6,572,045
Twenty-kreuzer ¹	—	—	—	—	—
Ten-kreuzer	1,032,004	466,106	—	400,032	508,162
Copper { Four-kreuzer pieces ¹	—	—	—	—	—
One-kreuzer	—	290,000	390,000	185,200	183,800
Half-kreuzer	—	10,000	10,000	14,800	16,200
State notes in circulation	354,248,000	338,219,000	344,177,000	327,394,000	336,800,000
Austro - Hungarian bank-notes in circulation	375,725,000	363,603,000	371,139,000	391,139,000	425,674,000
Private banks	55	52	52	53	—
Share capital (in 1,000 florins)	309,838	306,641	303,049	303,358 ²	—

¹ There was no issue of 20 kreuzer and 4 kreuzer pieces these years.

² Of this sum 80,000,000 florins belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Bank in Vienna.

The only State bank is the Austro-Hungarian, formerly the National Bank. To secure a free loan, originally of eighty million florins, to the State, the bank, during the continuance of its privilege, has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes. This privilege lasts to December 31, 1897; and by that time the debt of eighty millions must be cleared off. Of the sum total of bank-notes in circulation, at least two-fifths must be covered by the supply of metal, silver or gold, coined or in bullion. The State, under certain conditions, takes a portion of the clear profits of the bank. From these profits, first 5 per cent. on the share capital is paid to the shareholders; of the remainder 8 per cent. is transferred to the reserve fund, and 2 per cent. to the pension fund, and the dividend to the shareholders may be made up to 7 per cent. Whatever still remains is divided into two portions, one of which goes to the shareholders and the other to the State, 70 per cent. to Austria and 30 per cent. to Hungary. These last sums, however, are only applied to the reduction of the debt of eighty millions mentioned above.

The following are the statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for five years, in thousands of florins:—

	Liabilities					Assets				
	Capital	Reserve Fund	Note Circulation	Mortgages	Total including others	Cash	Dis-counted Bills, &c.	State Loan	Other Loans	Total including others
1883	90,000	18,051	380,457	85,598	590,285	200,939	169,345	79,448	86,989	590,285
1884	90,000	18,000	375,725	86,869	594,380	205,729	167,712	79,403	86,767	594,380
1885	90,000	18,089	363,603	88,371	576,265	200,038	136,443	79,403	89,369	576,265
1886	90,000	18,089	371,687	90,638	583,664	218,071	145,666	79,403	92,340	585,664
1887	90,000	18,485	391,139	90,037	610,463	224,331	159,863	79,403	96,703	610,643

The following are statistics for 1886 of the 52 Austrian and 135 Hungarian joint-stock and private banks, in thousands of florins:—

LIABILITIES.

	Capital	Paid-up	Reserve	Bills, &c., in circulation	Credit Accounts current	Mortgages	Total, including others
Austria	274,509	213,049	35,414	133,398	218,321	436,310	1,074,340
Hungary	71,890	58,729	17,193	68,885	36,684	142,873	368,427

ASSETS.

	Bank and Credit Notes	Mortgage Loans	Debit Accounts current	Cash in hand	Total, including others
Austria	140,068	403,577	315,967	26,870	1,074,310
Hungary	70,272	148,056	34,362	5,863	368,027

There are, besides, 1,178 alliance banks in Austria, and 430 in Hungary.

The following are the savings-bank statistics of Austria-Hungary:—

	Austria			Hungary		
	1886	1885	1884	1886	1885	1884
No. of banks . . .	380	365	357	401	395	373
Depositors at end of year . . .	2,018,695	1,933,402	1,857,865	473,028	454,082	438,526
Amount deposited at end of year (1,000 fls.)	1,054,034	985,753	925,925	355,659	335,504	324,559

The following are the statistics of the post-office savings-banks:—

	Austria		Hungary	
	1886	1887	1886	1887
No. of banks . . .	4,268	4,356	2,000	3,000
Depositors at end of year . . .	555,484	610,689	85,517	110,939
Value of deposits at end of year (1,000 florins) .	39,328,448	40,642,599	1,410,566	2,141,319

Money, Weights, and Measures.

According to the Austrian standard 45 single Gulden pieces are struck from half a kilogramme ($= 1\frac{1}{16}$ lb.) of fine silver.

Gold coins are:—

The single ducat . . .	4 f. 80 kreuzer
The four-ducat piece . . .	19 „ 20 „
The Franz-Josef d'or . . .	8 „ 10 „
The half Franz-Josef d'or . . .	4 „ 05 „

Silver coins are:—

The double gulden . . .	2 f. 00 kreuzer
The single gulden . . .	1 „ 00 „
The quarter-gulden . . .	0 „ 25 „
The Maria Theresa dollar . . .	2 „ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
The twenty-kreuzer piece . . .	0 „ 20 „ (Austr. st.)
The ten-kreuzer piece . . .	0 „ 10 „

Copper coins are the 4, 1, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer.

State notes are issued for 1, 5, and 50 florins; bank notes for 10, 100, and 1,000 florins.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria-Hungary, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Florin*, or *Gulden*, of 100 *Kreuzer*, nominal value 2s., present (1888) real value, 1s. 8d., or 12 florins = 1l.

The 8 *Florin* piece = 16s., or 8 fl. 10 kr. in gold.

The legal standard in the kingdom is silver, and the florin, divided into 100 kreuzer, the unit of money. Practically the chief medium of exchange is a paper currency, consisting of bank and state notes of all denominations, from 1,000 florins down to 1 florin, convertible only at a large discount into gold.

OLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i> = 56.06 kg.	= 123½ lbs. <i>avoirdupois</i> .
" <i>Äimer</i> . . . = 56.50 litre	= 14.94 wine gallons.
" <i>Joch</i> . . . = 5,754.64 square metre	= 1.43 acre.
" <i>Metzen</i> . . . = 61.49 litre	= 1.7 imperial bushel.
(The <i>Klafter of wood</i> = 3.41 cubic metre = 120 cubic feet.)	
" <i>Meile</i> = 24,000 <i>Austrian feet</i> . . . }	= 7,585.6 metres = { 8,897 yards, or about 4½ miles.

The metrical system of weights and measures is now legal and obligatory in Austria-Hungary.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Francis Deym, accredited November 26, 1888.

Councillor of Embassy.—Chev. de Heidler-Egereg.

Secretary.—Count H. Lützow.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Rousseau d'Happoncourt.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Prince Louis Esterházy.

Commercial Attaché.—Chevalier de Krapf-Ewenhoff.

Chancellor.—Baron Vesque von Pütlingen.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.); Adelaide, Bombay (C.G.), Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Durban, Hong Kong (C.G.), Melbourne, Montreal, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, G.C.B., born in 1821; Envoy to the Netherlands, 1854–56; to Portugal, 1857–58; to Prussia, 1858–59; to Denmark, 1859–66; to Portugal, 1866–67; to Italy, 1867–83. Appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, December 1883; accredited January 24, 1884.

Secretary.—E. G. H. Phipps.

Military Attaché.—Captain D. F. R. Dawson.

There are Consular representatives at Vienna (C.G.), Buda-Pest (C.G.), Fiume, Trieste.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Ottoman Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Government for administration and military occupation. The direction of the administration of the two occupied provinces is exercised by the Bosnian Bureau, entrusted to the Imperial Finance Minister in Vienna in the name of the Emperor-King. The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Sarajevo, is the provincial government (*Landesregierung*), in three departments, for internal affairs, finance, and justice. For administration purposes there are 6 district (*Kreis*) and 48 county (*Bezirk*) authorities. The provincial government is provided with an advising body, composed

of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Sarajevo and 12 representatives of the populace. Similar councils are also provided for the district and county authorities. (For Finance *see* the common Budget of Austria-Hungary.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina contain six districts (Kreise), with an area of 23,262 square miles. The Sanjak of Novi-Bazar is occupied by an Austrian military force, though administered civilly by Turkey. In 1885 the population (without military) numbered 1,336,091 (705,025 males and 631,066 females); with military, 1,360,000. Greek Oriental Christians, 571,250; Mohammedans, 492,710; Roman Catholics, 265,788; Jews, 5,805; others, 538.

On January 1, 1888, population was estimated at 1,404,000. The nationality is Servian, only in the southern districts are Arnauts, and here and there gipsies. The most populous towns are the capital, Sarajevo, with (in 1885) 26,286; Mostar, 12,665; and Banjaluka, 11,357.

There is 1 higher gymnasium, 2 gymnasia, 4 commercial schools, 943 elementary schools, with 1 Greek-Oriental, and 1 Roman Catholic seminary for priests, and 1 training college for teachers.

There is an upper court of justice in Sarajevo, the 6 district (Kreis) courts and the county (Bezirk) authorities as courts of first instance.

Agriculture is in a very low state of development, though the soil is very fertile. Maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, millet and buckwheat, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco are cultivated.

Both provinces have a superabundance of fruit, principally plums. Dried plums are the chief article of export. In 1887 over 400,000 boxes (39,368 tons) were exported, valued at 200,000*l*. Cattle-grazing is important. In 1879 there were, it is estimated, 158,034 horses, 3,134 asses and mules, 761,302 head of cattle, 775 buffaloes, 839,988 sheep, 522,123 goats, and 430,354 swine. Forest land occupies 45 per cent. of the whole area.

Minerals are abundant; mining is now carried on for iron and copper, manganese, chromium, antimony. There are salt-pits at Dolnja Tuzla.

Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the Austro-Hungarian customs territory. There are 342 miles of railway, and 1,743 miles of telegraph lines.

Military service is compulsory over 20 years of age. The native troops comprise 4 infantry battalions (each of 7 companies), with a total of 2,484 men, on peace footing. The Austro-Hungarian troops of occupation have at present a strength of 23,860 men.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French ; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865 ; married, Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen *Marie Henriette*, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess *Louise*, born Feb. 18, 1858 ; married, February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess *Stéphanie*, born May 21, 1864 ; married to the late Archduke Diédé Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881 ; widow 1889.

III. Princess *Clémentine*, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837 ; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium ; married, April 26, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union are four children :--1. Prince Baudouin, born June 3, 1869. 2. Princess Henriette, born Nov. 30, 1870. 3. Princess Josephine, born Oct. 18, 1872. 4. Prince Albert, born April 8, 1875.

II. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840 ; married, July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863 ; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs.

The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on

June 4, 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The King's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both Houses being chosen by the people. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens, twenty-one years of age, paying direct taxes to the annual amount of 40 francs. Under this qualification, the electoral lists, in the year 1888-89, contained the names of 131,735 electors, the right of suffrage being with 22 in every thousand of the population, or about one-thirteenth of the adult male population. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the year 1889 they amounted to 138, elected in 41 electoral districts. To be eligible as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an allowance of 423 francs each.

per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election takes place. The Chamber has the parliamentary initiative and the preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. The senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years, but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, besides those for a deputy, that he is at least forty years of age; and paying in direct taxes not less than 2,116 francs. In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this last-mentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

The Executive Government consists of seven departments, under the following Ministers, appointed October 26, 1884, viz. :—

1. President of the Council and Minister of Finance.—*M. A. Beernaert.*
2. Minister of Justice.—*M. J. Lejeune.*
3. Minister of the Interior and of Instruction.—*M. J. Derolder.*
4. Minister of War.—General *C. Pontus.*
5. Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.—*M. J. H. P. Vandenbergheboom.*
6. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Prince *de Chimay.*
7. Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works.—*M. L. Debruyne.*

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'État,' without portfolio, who form a Privy Council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The acting ministers, as such, do not form part of the Privy Council.

Local Government.

The provinces and communes of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government. Provincial and communal electors must be twenty-one years of age, and pay direct taxes of 20 francs for the provinces and 10 for the communes. A certain degree of education, and the occupation of certain positions, entitle to vote without having to pay taxes. In 1888 there were 382,819 provincial and 507,509 communal electors. To be eligible to the Provincial or Communal Council, persons must be twenty-five years of age and domiciled in the province or commune. Half the Provincial Council is renewed every two years, and it meets fifteen days each year. There is a permanent deputation of six members elected, which is presided over by the Governor of the province. All provincial and communal interests, including local finances, are under the care of the council, so far as they are not provided for in the general administration. The Communal Councils are elected for six years, half being renewed every

three years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgo-master, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilomètres, or 11,373 English square miles. The following table shows the population in the various census years since 1846 and between 1880 and 1888, with the absolute increase and the rate per cent. of increase between each of these years :—

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	4,337,196	—	—	1876	5,336,185	508,352	1·05
1856	4,529,461	192,265	·44	1880	5,520,009	183,824	·85
1866	4,827,833	298,372	·65	1888	6,030,043	510,034	1·15

The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the census of December 31, 1880, and by estimate on December 31, 1888, with density per square mile till latter date :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population		Density per sq. mile, 1888
		Dec. 31, 1880	Dec. 31, 1888	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	577,232	676,076	628
Brabant . . .	1,268	985,274	1,105,317	871
Flanders { West	1,249	691,704	736,511	589
	East	881,816	945,896	816
Hainaut . . .	1,437	977,565	1,648,299	729
Liège	1,117	663,735	738,694	661
Limbourg . .	931	210,851	253,365	239
Luxembourg .	1,706	209,118	217,699	127
Namur	1,414	322,654	338,186	239
Total	11,373	5,520,009	6,030,043	530

In 1888 there were 3,008,444 males and 3,021,599 females.

According to the census returns of 1880 there are 2,237,867 Belgians who speak French only ; 2,479,747 who speak Flemish only ; 41,046, German only ; 420,339, French and Flemish ; 35,324, French and German ; 2,809, Flemish and German ; 13,410 who speak all three languages ; and 6,412 who do not speak any of the three.

The census returns according to occupation are tabulated as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Mining and metal industries	226,759	17,549	244,308
Industries connected with vegetable products	199,333	37,411	236,744
Industries connected with animal products	40,401	24,595	64,996
Mixed industries	227,553	179,346	406,899
Commerce	143,229	101,018	244,247
Professions and official occupations	457,042	192,114	649,156
Various occupations and independent	504,584	409,257	913,841
Total	1,798,901	961,290	2,760,191
Without profession or status	1,010,072	1,824,913	2,834,985
Grand total	2,808,973	2,786,203	5,595,176

The difference between the above total and that of the population of 1880 is no doubt accounted for by the fact that many persons are entered under more than one head. It is estimated that about 800,000 people are directly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888 :—

Year	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate (Living)	Illegitimate per 100 Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1884	176,721	8,348	14,987	8.48	121,070	39,209	55,651
1885	175,043	8,524	15,140	8.65	117,775	39,910	57,268
1886	175,091	8,640	15,178	8.67	124,904	39,642	50,187
1887	175,466	8,717	15,449	8.80	115,296	42,491	60,170
1888	175,493	—	—	—	121,097	42,427	54,396

The following table shows the immigration and emigration of 1884-88 :—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Immigration	16,558	18,302	19,804	19,286	21,213
Emigration	13,993	13,227	17,029	17,528	23,041
Excess of immigration	2,565	5,075	2,775	1,758	1,828

The following are the populations of the most important towns, January 1, 1889 :—

Brussels and suburbs . . .	469,317	Mechlin . . .	49,721	Namur . . .	28,706
Antwerp . . .	215,779	Verviers . . .	48,892	St. Nicolas . . .	27,722
Ghent . . .	150,656	Louvain . . .	38,895	Mons . . .	26,056
Liège . . .	142,657	Tournai . . .	35,024	Alost . . .	23,590
Brugges . . .	46,615	Seraing . . .	31,902	Ostend . . .	24,125
		Courtrai . . .	29,992	Charleroi . . .	21,095

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants number only 10,000, while the Jews number about 4,000. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. Full religious liberty is granted by the Constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount annually granted in the budget is about 4,800,000 francs to Roman Catholics; 85,000 francs to Protestants; and 16,300 francs to Jews; besides 60,000 francs for various ecclesiastical expenses. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses and 185 deaneries; there are 5,428 Catholic churches and chapels of all kinds. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary, and there are besides 11 smaller seminaries. At the last census there were 1,559 convents in Belgium, of which number 213, with 4,027 inmates, were for men, and 1,346, with 20,645 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations.

Instruction.

In the budget of 1890 the sum allotted for education is as follows:—Superior education, 1,644,900 francs; middle-class schools, 3,784,048 francs; primary education, 10,725,288 francs. There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four 'facultés,' or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five; Ghent and Liège are State universities, Brussels and Louvain free. The following table gives the number of students attending the various 'facultés' in each of the four universities in the academical year 1888-89 :—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels .	—	423	153	568	526	1,670
Ghent .	—	189	62	193	172	616
Liège .	—	356	299	299	337	1,207
Louvain .	63	424	183	468	326	1,454

Attached to the universities are various special schools of engineering, arts, manufactures, mining, &c., with a combined attendance of 913 students in 1888-89. Other special schools are the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, with 1,346 students in 1888; schools of design, 13,014 students; royal conservatoires and other schools of music, 12,220.

The following are the statistics for the end of 1888 of the various classes of public schools :—

		No.	Pupils			No.	Pupils
Royal	Athe-			Middle-class			
	neums and			normal schls.	7		487
	colleges .	35	7,361	Primary normal	49		3,783
Middle-class				schools .	5,491		604,068
schools (male)		89	14,385	Primary schls.	947		99,296
Middle-class				Infant „	1,644		65,300
schools(female)		40	7,079	Adult „			

Besides the above public schools there are many private or free schools—about 80 colleges, 65 middle-class schools for boys, 150 institutions for girls, besides many infant, primary, and adult schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care.

Every commune is bound to maintain at least one school for elementary education, the Government paying one-sixth, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. The total sum spent on elementary education in 1886 was 26,940,758 francs by State and communes, and including fees, &c.

There were in the school year 1887-88, 41 industrial schools, with 12,418 pupils; they are subsidised by the State, provinces, and communes.

The proportion of the population above fifteen years who could not read or write at the census of 1880 was 42 per cent., and between seven and fifteen years 29.4 per cent. In the year 1889 there were 55,585 young men called out for military service, and of this number 7,329 could neither read nor write; 1,575 could read only; 27,566 could simply read and write; 18,678 possessed a superior education, and 537 for whom there is no return.

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life by the King from lists prepared by the Senate and by the Court. There is one Court of Cassation for the whole kingdom. There are three Courts of Appeal, and there are Assize Courts for criminal cases. The country is divided into 26 judicial arrondissements or districts, in each of which is a Court of first instance. In each canton there is a justice of the peace, a police court, and a judge of the peace; there are 208 such cantons. There are, besides, special military, commercial, and other tribunals, represented by law. There is trial by jury in all criminal and political cases. The Gendarmerie and the Garde Civique are utilised for the maintenance of internal order.

The following table shows the number of criminals sentenced at the Assize Courts and Correctional Tribunals in the years stated :—

	1870		1886	
Assize Courts . . .	105	137	113	184
Correctional Tribunals	22,254	40,808	45,606	46,976

The mean number of inmates of the various classes of prisons was as follows in the years named :—

	1870	1880	1884	1885	1886	1887
Central prisons	2,029	824	772	773	872	870
Secondary „	2,672	2,881	3,615	3,673	3,774	3,801
Reformatories .	550	1,005	1,112	1,090	1,049	1,040

Pauperism.

Apart from private charitable associations, which are numerous, public charity is administered under precise regulations. The only public charitable establishments are refuges, *dépôts de mendicité*, or alms-houses, hospitals, and the *bureau de bienfaisance*, the administrators of which are appointed by the Communal Councils, while the provinces of the State contribute to maintain certain classes of hospitals, refuges, or alms-houses, and asylums. It is the duty of the commune to furnish assistance to its paupers. The *bureaux* received in donations and legacies over 3,000,000 francs and 514,000 francs in 1881. Outdoor relief is provided under certain conditions. The statistics of the *dépôts de mendicité* for the reception of beggars and vagabonds (adults) in 1883-88 were as follows :—

Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure
			francs			francs
1883	10,984	3,285	893,144	1886	13,659	3,933
1884	11,132	3,425	930,968	1887	14,587	4,092
1885	12,207	3,614	976,972	1888	15,858	4,399
						1,060,401
						1,107,869
						1,190,705

Finance.

The ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure of Belgium for the years 1870 to 1889—actual for the first seven,

and estimated for 1888 and 1889—are shown in the following table in thousands of francs :—

Years	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Special	Total
	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.
1870	190,537	14,905	205,442	191,844	25,064	216,908
1880	291,921	102,294	394,215	292,009	90,899	382,908
1884	305,935	44,087	350,022	322,172	39,527	361,699
1885	313,170	19,915	333,085	313,916	37,335	351,251
1886	315,942	55,349	371,291	313,757	35,799	349,556
1887	323,516	17,648	341,194	309,216	36,922	346,138
1888	332,917	7,040	339,957	314,761	52,101	366,862
1889	322,345	—	—	313,138	—	—

The following table gives the details of the budget for the year 1890 :—

Ordinary Revenue	Francs	Ordinary Expenditure	Francs
Taxes, direct :—			
Property taxes	24,172,000	Interest on public debt and sinking fund	99,165,209
Personal taxes	19,739,000	Civilist and dotations	4,570,465
Trade licences	6,580,000	Ministry of Justice	15,672,075
Mines	352,000	" Foreign Affairs	2,414,720
Taxes, indirect :—		Ministry of Interior and Public Instruction	22,747,906
Customs	27,253,331	Ministry of Public Works	16,799,032
Excise	40,934,504	Ministry of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs	91,903,897
Succession duties	19,710,000	Ministry of War	46,367,790
Registration duties, &c.	24,170,000	" Finance	15,586,585
Stamps	5,800,000	Repayments, &c.	1,686,500
Various	1,458,000		
Tolls :—		Total ordinary expenditure	321,092,479
Railways	127,500,000		
Telegraphs	3,713,000		
Post Office	9,855,800		
Navigation and pilotage dues	2,375,000		
Capitals & revenues :—			
Domains and forests	1,300,000		
Unused amortisation fund, securities, national bank, &c.	14,428,500		
Repayments	3,245,276		
Total ordinary revenue	332,596,411		

Up to December 1889 the extraordinary budget for 1889 had not been brought forward. .

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom in 1889-90:—

Description of Debt					Capital
2½ per cent. Debt	.	.	.	.	219,959,632 francs
3 "	"	"	"	"	511,344,735 "
3½ "	"	"	"	"	1,191,813,807 "
Total					1,923,118,174 "

In addition to the above, there are various annuities to be met, amounting to 30,106,000 francs, and if the whole were capitalised the total debt of Belgium would amount to 100 millions sterling.

Almost the entire debt of Belgium was raised for and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of State railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the 2½ per cent. old debt.

The total debt amounts to about 16½ per head of population, and the annual charge to 13s. 4d.; but the interest is more than covered by the revenue from railways alone. The total exports of home produce average 10½ per head. The provincial budgets for the year 1887 show a total revenue for all the provinces of 13,525,832 francs, and a total expenditure of 10,985,320 francs, thus leaving a surplus of 2,540,512 francs.

Defence.

The maritime frontier of Belgium is 42 miles in length; the Dutch frontier, north and east, 282 miles; the German frontier, in the east, 60 miles; the Luxembourg frontier, in the east, 80 miles; and the French frontier, south and west, 384 miles. The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, where also are the fortified towns of Dendermonde and Diest. There are fortifications at Liège, Huy, and Namur on the Meuse, and at Mons, Tournai, and Ypres on the French frontier, and in 1887 an extensive scheme for the further fortification of the Meuse was resolved upon and is being carried out.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable, and also voluntary enlistment. Substitution is permitted. The annual contingent required is about 13,300 men. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. The country is divided into two military circumscriptions or districts; the first comprising the province of Anvers and the two Flanders', and the second the rest of the country. There are military schools of various grades, and several establishments for special military education.

The following is the composition of the Belgian army, apart from the general staff and the administrative and sanitary services:—Infantry: 1 regiment of carabineers, of 4 active and 3 reserve battalions, each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of grenadiers, 3 regiments chasseurs-à-pied, 14 regiments of the line, each of these three bodies of 3 active and 2 reserve battalions each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt; 2 sedentary companies; a corps of discipline and correction of 14 companies; a school for army cadets. Cavalry: 2 regiments of chasseurs, 4 regiments of lancers, 2 regiments of guides, each of 5 active squadrons and 1 dépôt. Artillery: A special staff; 4 field regiments, 2 of 8 mounted batteries and 2 batteries of reserve, and 2 of 2 horse batteries, 7 mounted batteries, and 2 reserve mounted batteries; 1 reserve munition battery and 1 dépôt; each field battery consists of 6 guns; 4 regiments of fortress artillery, 3 of 14 active batteries each, 2 reserve batteries, and 1 dépôt, and 1 regiment of 16 active batteries, 2 reserve, and 1 dépôt battery; 4 special companies—pontooneers, artificers, mechanics, and armourers. Train, consisting of a staff and 7 companies. Engineers: A special staff; 1 regiment of 3 battalions each of 4 companies of sappers and miners, 1 battalion of reserve of 4 companies and a dépôt; 5 special companies, telegraphists, railway corps, &c. The following is the peace-strength of the Belgian army according to the budget of 1889:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Total
Infantry .	1,888	28,890	30,778
Cavalry .	368	5,680	6,048
Artillery .	509	7,862	8,371
Engineers .	89	1,390	1,479
Administrative	74	820	894
Total .	2,928	44,642	47,570

To this should be added the general staff, 474 officers and men, and 2,449 gendarmerie, who in time of war form part of the army. For this army there are 7,200 horses and 200 guns, and for the gendarmerie 1,636 horses. In time of war the total strength is 148,060 men, 13,800 horses, and 240 guns.

Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Civique,' numbering, March 31, 1889, 42,527 men, organised as far as possible in the communes, and part of whose duties is to maintain the integrity and independence of the territory; it is only active in communes of over 10,000 inhabitants and in fortified places.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In each province of Belgium there is an Agricultural Commission appointed by the King; delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme council of agriculture. There are six special services connected with the department of agriculture, dealing with forestry, clearing and planting, irrigation, veterinary affairs, cultivation, and agricultural laboratories.

The tendency in Belgium is to a great subdivision of holdings; these

increased from 572,550 in 1846, to 910,396 in 1880, the date of the latest statistics. At that date the holdings of various sizes were as follows:—Less than 1 hectare (2·47 acres) 594,376; from 1 to 5 hectares 226,088; from 5 to 10 hectares 48,390; from 10 to 20 hectares 25,893; from 20 to 50 hectares 12,186; above 50 hectares 3,403.

The area worked by owners increased by 94,650 hectares between 1866 and 1880. In 1880, 713,019 hectares were worked by owners, and 1,270,512 by farmers.

Of the 2,945,715 hectares which compose the area of Belgium, 67·34 per cent. are under cultivation, and 16·61 per cent. under forest, 7·88 per cent. uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c. The population connected with agriculture in 1880 numbered 1,199,319, or 21·77 of the whole.

The soil is distributed as follows (in hectares) among various cultures (1880 the latest statistics):—Cereals, 934,663; peas, beans, &c., 33,093; sugar-beet, 32,627; flax, 40,078; other ornamental plants, 24,070; root plants, 36,153; potatoes, 199,357; grasses, 536,000; heaths, brushwood, land not regularly cultivated, &c., 231,964; fallow, groves, orchards, &c., 146,592; forests, 489,423. The principal cereals were wheat, 275,931 hectares; oats, 249,486; rye, 277,640. The mean product per acre of these cereals was in hectolitres per hectare, and of sugar-beet in kilogrammes per hectare:—

—	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
Wheat (winter) .	22·68	22·39	23·65	23·27	25·40
„ (summer) .	19·84	19·75	20·22	20·41	18·10
Oats	32·99	36·57	36·37	41·38	34·40
Rye	20·84	22·73	22·53	19·58	23·08
Sugar-beet (kilos.)	34,053	33,319	26,728	34,052	30,500

The total value of agricultural products of every kind in 1880 was 1,412,224,000 francs; and of animal produce, 238,752,380 francs. The net revenue from forests alone in 1887 was 4,418,922 francs.

In 1887 Belgium imported 1,296,352 metric tons and exported 361,105 metric tons of cereals. Beetroot cultivation is important; in 1887 the export of sugar was 111,670,000 kilogrammes, and the import 1,434,000 kilogrammes. In 1880 there were 271,974 horses, 1,382,815 horned cattle, 365,400 sheep, and 646,375 pigs.

II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There is a special department of the Ministry of Public Works for the administration of industry. There are a Superior Council of Industry, a Council of Mines, and a Council of Prud'hommes or specialists for advising the State as to the interests of various industries.

The number of quarries in Belgium in 1887 was 1,617, workmen 25,088, value of produce 33,213,000 francs. The number of workmen engaged in metallic mines has decreased from 11,140 in 1860 to 1,637 in 1887. The quantity of iron ore produced in 1860 was 309,176 tons, valued at 7,748,693 francs; in 1887, the quantity was 172,436 tons, valued at 1,026,835 francs. There were 260 coal mines in Belgium in 1887, of which 140 were worked, as compared with 153 in 1883. The number of work-people in 1887 was 100,739, of whom 3,201 were women, 7,920 boys, and 1,052 girls, working underground. The production of coal, and its value, were as follows:—

	1870	1880	1885	1886	1887	1888
Tons (1000) .	13,607	16,886	17,437	17,285	18,378	19,185
Value in 1000 frs.	148,635	169,680	154,618	142,542	147,674	154,000

In 1887 4,591,000, and in 1888 4,140,986 tons of coal were exported ; in 1887 1,016,678, and in 1888 1,032,836 tons imported.

The quantity of iron ore imported in 1886 was 1,367,700 tons, in 1887 1,435,782 tons, in 1888 1,742,864 tons, mostly from Luxemburg.

The quantity and value of pig-iron and manufactured iron produced were as follows:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Pig iron					
Tons . . .	750,812	712,876	701,677	755,781	826,984
Value (1,000 fr.)	37,785	32,754	30,851	34,080	40,000
Manufactured iron					
Tons . . .	471,040	469,249	470,255	534,056	548,055
1,000 fr. . .	67,937	60,282	56,227	63,968	64,500
Steel ingots					
Tons . . .	185,916	155,012	155,169	216,186	233,638
Million fr. . .	17,431	11,341	10,831	16,726	—
Steel rails, &c.					
Tons . . .	153,999	125,461	137,771	191,145	188,588
1,000 frs. . .	20,622	15,578	16,012	21,761	—

In 1887 there were 17 pig-iron works in activity and 9 unemployed ; 29 blast furnaces active and 25 inactive ; number of workmen 2,519.

For the manufacture of iron there were 578 works active and 179 inactive in 1887 ; the number of workmen employed being 16,066. There were 17 steel works active and 9 inactive ; with 2,582 workmen.

The value of the zinc produced in 1887 was 29,038,000 francs, and the workmen employed 3,676 ; value of lead 3,196,000 francs ; of silver from lead 3,613,000 francs ; number of workmen 419.

The total number of persons directly employed in manufacturing industries of all kinds at the census of 1880 was 952,947, and the total annual value of the produce was 2,175,437,896 francs.

In 1888 there were 344 vessels of 12,191 tons engaged in deep-sea fishery. The total value of the deep-sea fishery of Belgium in 1887 was 3,537,549 francs.

Commerce.

The value of the general commerce in the year 1887 was for imports 2,906,600,000 francs, and in 1888 3,087,246,500 francs, and exports 2,715,300,000 francs in 1887, and in 1888 2,800,025,000 francs. Of the general imports in 1888, those by sea were valued at 1,302,495,900 francs, and by land and river at 1,784,750,600 francs ; of the exports, those by sea were valued at 1,220,919,000 francs, by land and river 1,579,106,000 francs.

The following table shows the value of the imports for home consumption, the exports of Belgian produce and manufactures, and the transit trade, in millions of francs :—

—	1870	1880	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs
Imports .	920·8	1,680·9	1,425·7	1,347	1,335	1,431·9	1,634·3
Exports .	690·1	1,216·7	1,337·5	1,200	1,181·9	1,240·6	1,243·7
Transit .	831·7	1,008·4	1,340·2	1,219·5	1,330·1	1,474·6	1,556·3

The leading articles of special commerce were as follows in the year 1888 :—

Imports	1,000 Francs	Exports	1,000 Francs
Cereals	263,315	Threads	135,368
Raw textiles . .	186,782	Raw textiles . .	79,485
Vegetable substances .	84,210	Coal and coke . .	78,474
Timber	69,688	Cereals	68,995
Chemicals	68,579	Tissues	65,821
Living animals . .	67,240	Stone	63,119
Various mineral matters	66,680	Hides and skins . .	59,882
Resins and bitumen .	65,373	Iron, wrought and un-	
Hides and skins . .	61,401	wrought	58,088
Tissues	52,663	Machinery, &c. . .	52,361
Coffee	41,449	Vegetable substances .	46,782
Butter and eggs . .	32,961	Glass	45,638
Metals	32,439	Sugar	35,531
Various animal matters	30,378	Various animal matters	31,682
Threads	27,321	Chemicals	28,912
Wine	22,710	Zinc	28,019
Rice	19,885	Paper	26,902
Meat	19,072	Living animals . .	22,217
Manure	18,293	Various mineral matters	20,251
Oils	17,753	Resins and bitumen .	18,177
Fish	11,260	Steel	16,453
		Meat	16,181
		Arms	12,257

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with Great Britain according to the Board of Trade returns is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the five years 1884 to 1888 :—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain	15,146,175	15,070,121	14,248,151	14,732,663	15,635,228
Imports of British produce . .	8,500,703	7,806,357	7,126,635	6,830,520	6,789,533

The following table shows the respective shares of the leading countries in the special commerce of Belgium in 1888 :—

Imports from	Francs	Exports to	Francs
France . . .	289,010,139	France . . .	342,680,888
Netherlands . . .	216,415,703	England . . .	256,101,563
Great Britain . . .	182,557,286	Germany . . .	200,127,708
Germany . . .	168,943,432	Netherlands . . .	172,020,189
United States . . .	119,816,792	United States . . .	52,208,494
Russia . . .	149,783,457	Italy . . .	24,296,197
Roumania . . .	90,867,109	Switzerland . . .	22,686,432
British India . . .	55,915,890	Argentine Republic . . .	21,718,999
Argentine Republic . . .	54,798,639	Spain . . .	19,831,633
Sweden and Norway . . .	48,194,826	Brazil . . .	13,795,940
Peru . . .	32,204,977	Portugal . . .	12,011,904
Brazil . . .	24,533,811	Turkey . . .	9,299,896
Italy . . .	18,829,785	Sweden and Norway . . .	9,293,011
Uruguay . . .	15,248,859	China . . .	7,766,888
Spain . . .	10,976,538	Russia . . .	5,906,538
Chile . . .	8,445,851	Roumania . . .	5,627,860
		British India . . .	4,667,116

Principal exports from Belgium to Great Britain, and imports of British home produce into Belgium :—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports:					
Woollen yarn . . .	1,213,710	1,255,117	1,610,359	1,371,363	1,383,124
Silk, stuffs, ribbons . . .	1,405,585	1,722,724	1,460,076	1,726,572	1,831,855
Flax . . .	956,033	782,401	484,174	485,002	640,755
Sugar . . .	478,328	459,737	546,873	817,377	632,334
Bar iron & manufactures . . .	684,181	749,456	724,366	624,803	669,214
Eggs . . .	712,043	708,300	657,756	552,787	492,332
Poultry and Game . . .	385,800	384,878	345,405	378,750	324,835
Imports:					
Cottons . . .	1,385,522	1,239,105	1,107,197	1,359,882	1,211,742
Cotton yarns . . .	770,840	657,448	744,244	678,439	587,061
Woollens . . .	1,320,345	1,265,026	1,142,959	982,484	868,131
Machinery . . .	657,930	650,314	614,501	571,479	787,600
Iron . . .	296,829	227,317	203,061	251,059	359,990

Of foreign and colonial produce sent from Great Britain to Belgium in 1888, raw cotton was valued at 1,152,562*l.*, and wool at 1,223,743*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The condition of the merchant marine of Belgium is shown as follows on December 31:—

	1870		1880		1885		1887		1888	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Sailing Vessels	55	20,648	24	10,442	11	5,053	10	5,500	9	4,271
Steamers	12	9,501	42	65,224	54	79,809	55	80,891	50	73,384
Total	67	30,149	66	75,666	65	84,862	65	86,391	59	77,655

The navigation at Belgian ports is shown as follows :—

	1870		1880		1886		1887		1888	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels entered	6,658	1,575,293	6,667	3,571,182	6,216	4,094,026	6,747	4,571,705	6,930	4,912,801
" cleared	5,406	1,534,013	6,615	3,544,964	6,206	4,060,901	6,780	4,584,397	6,915	4,907,498
Total	11,064	3,109,306	13,282	7,116,146	12,422	8,154,927	13,527	9,155,952	13,845	9,820,099

Of the total in 1888, 1,496 of 944,140 tons entered and 3,542 of 1,791,432 tons cleared came from England, and 4,611 of 2,915,801 went to England ; the United States coming next with 268 vessels of 478,322 tons entered, and 235 of 473,667 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

The length of public roads in Belgium was 5,610 miles in 1888, and of navigable water (rivers and canals) 1,000 miles.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways open in Belgium on January 1, 1889 :—

	Kilometres
Lines worked by the State	3,201
Lines worked by companies	1,446
Total lines open	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>

The total number of passengers conveyed by the State railways in 1888 was 57,883,610, and by the companies 15,476,654. The gross receipts in

1888 amounted for the State to 131,612,594 francs, of which 42,132,745 francs were for passengers; and for the companies 38,057,337 francs, of which 10,635,531 francs were for passengers; expenses for the State 69,922,322 francs, for the companies 18,545,658 francs. Up to the end of 1888 the State had spent 1,284,122,184 francs on the first cost of its railways. The total receipts of its railways from 1835 to 1888 amounted to 24,777,388,389 francs, and the total expense of working its railways during the same period was 1,463,961,000 francs.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the years 1887 and 1888:—

	1887	1888
Private letters	86,831,068 . . .	90,940,333
Official letters	14,816,465 . . .	15,977,216
Post-cards	25,407,239 . . .	27,484,548
Printed matter	56,665,000 . . .	59,960,862
Newspapers	94,024,000 . . .	95,837,755

On January 1, 1889, there were 819 post offices in Belgium. The total revenue of the Post Office in the year 1888 amounted to 15,476,335 francs, and the expenditure to 8,796,704 francs.

The Telegraphs in Belgium carried 7,266,694 despatches, private and official, in the year 1888. At the end of 1888 the total length of public telegraph lines was 4,013 miles, and the length of wires 19,030 miles. There were at the same date 1,532 telegraph stations. Receipts (1888), 3,278,815 francs; expenses, 3,860,544 francs.

Money and Credit.

The following is the nominal value of money minted and circulated in Belgium:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper & Nickel	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1832-85	598,642,745	558,542,745	15,268,826	1,162,409,316
1886	—	4,776,000	—	4,776,000
1887	—	3,024,000	50,000	3,074,000
1888	—	—	—	—
Total	598,642,745	566,342,745	15,318,826	1,170,259,316

There is only one bank of emission in Belgium, the National Bank, instituted by the law of May 5, 1850. Its capital, entirely paid up, 550 million francs. It is the cashier of the State. It is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. The following are the statistics of the bank in thousands of francs:—

Year	Cash	Bills, &c.	Loans in Public Funds	Public Funds	Notes in Circulation	Credit Current Accounts	Reserve
1860	62,023	155,958	4,469	3,347	117,900	81,823	10,312
1880	98,787	283,903	7,787	33,166	339,909	72,142	14,730
1887	99,080	295,117	14,032	49,852	389,094	71,507	20,199
1888	93,616	283,878	13,020	49,852	375,670	66,283	20,868

The following are the statistics of private banks (30) and joint-stock banks (23) for 1888, in thousands of francs :—

—	Paid-up Capital	Reserve	Cash	Liabilities	Bills	Debit Accounts Current	Loans &c.
Private banks .	152,556	76,730	26,523	555,378	552,008	231,392	198,902
Joint-stock . .	37,598	4,272	7,527	124,986	61,480	94,267	5,549

There are besides agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are the statistics of the State savings-banks, of which in 1888 there were 610 :—

Year	Depositors	Deposits at end of Year	Reserve Fund	Year	Depositors	Deposits at end of Year	Fund
		Francs	Francs			Francs	Francs
1880	200,565	125,098,287	3,774,740	1887	546,611	239,941,384	6,041,138
1885	444,087	180,001,089	7,580,401	1888	598,675	260,224,438	7,238,600

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Franc* Intrinsic rate of exchange $25\cdot22\frac{1}{2}$ to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kilogramme</i>	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Tonne</i>	=	2,200 "
<i>Hectolitre</i> {	Dry measure.	= 2·75 imperial bushels.
	Liquid measure	= 22 imperial galls
<i>Metre</i>	=	3·28 feet.
<i>Metre Cube</i>	=	35·31 cubic feet.
<i>Kilometre</i>	=	1,093 yards.
<i>Hectare</i>	=	2·47 English acres.
<i>Square Kilometre</i>	=	247 11 English acres, or 0·386 square mile.

Belgium was one of the five Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865. The five States entered into a convention by which they agreed upon the decimal system, establishing perfect reciprocity in the currency of the four countries.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Solvyns, appointed February 21, 1873.

Councillor.—Count de Lalaing.

Secretary of Legation.—Comte W. Vanden Steen.

Consul-General in London.—F. H. Lenders.

There are Consular representatives of Belgium in the following towns :—

Aberdeen,	Dundee,	Queenstown,	Dunedin,
Belfast,	Falmouth,	Sheffield,	Hong Kong,
Berwick,	Glasgow,	Southampton,	Melbourne,
Birmingham,	Hull,	Adelaide,	Quebec,
Bradford,	Leith,	Bombay,	Singapore,
Bristol,	Liverpool,	Brisbane,	Sydney,
Cardiff,	Manchester,	Calcutta,	Wellington.
Devon,	Newcastle,	Cape Town,	
Dublin,	Portsmouth,	Ceylon,	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister.—Lord Vivian, K.C.M.G., C.B., formerly Envoy to the Swiss Confederation; Envoy to Denmark 1881–84. Appointed Envoy to Belgium, December 15, 1884.

Secretary.—Martin Le M. H. Gosselin.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, and Vice-Consuls at Ghent, Louvain, and Ostend.

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BHUTAN.

AN independent State in the Eastern Himalayas, between $26^{\circ} 45'$ and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north-east and west by Tibet and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 160 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles.

The original inhabitants of Bhutan, the Tephus, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhutan, but since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhutan hill men have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *dwards* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *dwards* were thus annexed. The Bhutanese at first acquiesced in the annexation, but in January 1865 attacked an English outpost, and it was found necessary to send an expedition into their country. Peace being restored, a treaty was signed (November 1865) by which the rulers of Bhutan receive a subsidy of Rs. 50,000, on condition of their good behaviour. This gives the Indian Government an effective control over them, while the occupation of two strong positions at Buxa and Dewangiri, within a few miles of their frontier, serves as a material guarantee against further aggression.

The government of Bhutan resembles that of Tibet, the chief authority being nominally divided between the Deb Raja, or secular head, on the one hand, and the Dharma Raja, or spiritual head of the State, on the other. Practically, the Deb Raja is a mere instrument in the hands of powerful barons (*penlops* and *jungpens*), while the Dharma Raja is only supposed to be concerned with the spiritual welfare of his people. In theory the Deb Raja is elected by the *penlops* and *jungpens*, but he is usually the nominee of the most powerful chieftain for the time being. The Dharma Raja is supposed to be the incarnation of his predecessor, and is chosen in infancy. The most powerful chieftains of Bhutan are the *penlops* of Tongsa, Paro, and Taka, and the *jungpens* of Thimbu, Punakha, and Angduphorang.

Area about 16,800 square miles; population about 20,000 in 1864, but now much larger.

The chief towns of Bhutan are Punakha, the capital, a place of great natural strength; Tashichhu Jong, Paro, Angduphorang, Tongsa, Tarka, and Biaka.

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tashichhu Jong, the chief monastery in Bhutan, contains 300 priests.

The military resources of the country are insignificant. Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army. In 1864 it was estimated at 6,000.

The chief productions of Bhutan are rice, Indian corn, millet, two kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

The trade between British India and Bhutan amounted in 1888-89 to Rs. 153,000 imports from and Rs. 252,000 exports to India. The chief imports are tobacco, European cotton goods, betel-nuts, and rice; the chief exports, wool, musk, ponies, and caoutchouc.

See Report on Explorations in Sikkim, Bhutan, and Tibet, 1856-86. Edited by Lieut.-Colonel G. Strahan. Dehra Dum, 1889.

BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar, liberator of the country from the Spanish rule, bears date August 25, 1826; but important modifications of it were added in 1828, 1831, 1863, and 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by universal suffrage; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage. There are 66 Deputies. The President is assisted in his executive functions by two Vice-presidents and a ministry, divided into five departments—of Foreign Relations and Colonisation; of Finance; of War; of Justice; and of the Interior.

President of the Republic.—Señor Don Anticeto Arce, nominated President August 1, 1888.

The seat of the government, formerly at the city of La Paz, capital of the Republic, is now at the city of Sucre or Chuquisaca. The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect; each canton has its *corregidor*, subordinate to the sub-prefect. The capital of each canton has its municipal council.

Area and Population.

The area of Bolivia was estimated in 1869 at 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives, after official returns of 1880-88, the area of each of the existing provinces, with their estimated population (excluding aboriginal Indians):—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho .	43,052	346,139
Potosi	54,300	237,755
Oruro	21,601	111,372
Chuquisaca, or Sucre .	72,796	123,347
Cochabamba	26,810	196,766
Beni	295,417	16,744
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	144,083	97,185
Tarija	114,489	62,854
Total	772,548	1,192,162

As a result of the war with Chile, 1879-80, Bolivia has ceded to that country all her coast territory. The aboriginal or Indian population of

Bolivia is estimated at a million; the mestizos or mixed races at 500,000, and the whites about 500,000. They are all regarded as at least nominally Christian. The present population may be estimated at about 2,300,000.

The population of La Paz is officially given at 56,849; Cochabamba, 19,507; Sucre (the capital), 17,098; Potosi, 11,944; Santa Cruz, 10,288.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State; the public exercise of any other form is not permitted.

There are four universities. The following figures are given for 1888:—Primary schools 443, with 23,558 pupils; secondary schools and colleges 19, with 2,347 pupils; 713 students of law, medicine, and theology, in the universities.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, the district courts, and in the courts of local justices. The Republic is divided into 7 judicial districts.

Finance.

There have been no official reports of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Republic for several years. In the budget for the financial year 1887–88 the receipts from all sources were calculated at 3,665,790 bolivianos, and the expenditure at 4,599,225 bolivianos.

According to an official Bolivian statement of December 1888, the foreign debt amounted to 6,027,292 dollars, and the internal to 8,736,975 dollars, giving a total of 14,763,367 dollars. Another estimate gives the debt as 6 millions sterling.

Defence.

Bolivia has a standing army of 2,000 men and 1,020 officers. There is also a national guard, in which all citizens are bound to serve. The annual cost of the army amounts to upwards of two-thirds of the total public revenue.

Production and Industry.

Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, but more recently an attempt has been made to construct roads and railways. The silver mines of Potosi alone are estimated to have produced 600 millions sterling from their discovery in 1545 down to 1864. The india-rubber supply of Bolivia is of the finest quality, and almost inexhaustible. Coca is one of the most important products of Bolivia; in 1884–85 the quantity derived was valued at 343,666*l*. Cinchona is another important culture; a report of the United States Consul referring to 1884–85 estimates the number of trees at 5 millions, and the quantity of bark produced in the year at 200,000 lbs.

Commerce.

The average value of the imports is estimated at 1,200,000*l*., and exports 1,800,000*l*.. Two-thirds of the exports consist of silver. In 1888 the total Bolivian exports by Buenos Ayres was 5,487,835 Argentine dollars, of which 3,920,494 dollars was for silver and 1,201,226 for gold. The total imports

by Buenos Ayres in that year amounted to 515,588 dollars, of which 248,761 dollars was for textiles. Nearly one-half of the imports are calculated to come from the United Kingdom, mainly through the port of Arica in Peru. Considerable trade is also done with France and Germany. The exports comprise, besides silver, Peruvian bark, india-rubber, gum, cocoa and coffee, and copper, tin, and other ores.

The total value of the merchandise sent to and received direct from Great Britain, in each of the five years 1884 to 1888, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1884	1885	1886	1888	
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain	662,437	200,046	190,619	145,947	142,548
Imports of British produce	54,265	44,276	53,594	84,615	111,018

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper ore and regulus, and cubic nitre. In the year 1888 the value of the exports of copper, both ore and regulus, amounted to 49,948*l.*; and of nitre to 74,530*l.* The British imports into the Republic consist chiefly of cotton goods, of the value of 3,008*l.*; of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 51,424*l.*; machinery, 13,210*l.*; coals, 7,642*l.*; carriages, 13,753*l.*, in 1888.

Communications.

Bolivia has no sea-coast. There are several projects for the construction of railways in Bolivia, but at present no railways exist. A railway connects the Chilean port of Antofagasta with the Bolivian frontier at Ascotan, and is being continued to Oruro.

There is a line of telegraph between Chililaga, on Lake Titicaca, La Paz, and Oruro to Sucre, 180 miles; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine frontier on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. There were 16,127 messages in 1886. Revenue, 9,219 bolivianos; expenditure, 12,339 bolivianos. There passed through the Post Office 1,525,606 letters in 1886.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Bolivia, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Boliviano* or *Dollar*, of 100 Centesimos, was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece; present value (Aug. 1888) about 3*s.* The gold ounce is nominally equal to 17½ silver pesos.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
{ of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0·74 „ gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859 square yard.

Consular Representative

OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—José Maria Artola.

Great Britain has no representative in Bolivia.

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BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1807 the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil ; in 1815 the colony was declared 'a kingdom' ; and the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II., who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil.

President of the Republic.—Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca.

The new Constitution has not yet been proclaimed. According to the Constitution under the Emperor the legislative power was vested in a General Legislative Assembly. The General Legislative Assembly consisted of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The members of both Houses were elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators were chosen for life at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign. A senator had to be forty years of age, a Brazilian citizen by birth or naturalisation, and possessing a clear annual income of 1,600 milreis. Senators receive a salary of 9,000 milreis each session. The Senate numbered 60 members.

The deputies were elected directly by the voters in districts for the term of four years. By the law of January 9, 1881, the election of senators and deputies was made direct instead of indirect, and the qualification for a voter was fixed at an annual income of 400 milreis. The deputies must have an income of 800 milreis each. Minors, monks, and servants were not allowed

a vote. Protestants are now eligible to the legislature. Deputies receive a salary of 6,000 milreis, or 600*l.*, each session, besides travelling expenses. The Chamber of Deputies numbered 125 members, each representing an electoral district. The total number of electors according to the latest data is 220,000.

The annual session of the Legislative Assembly has to commence on May 3, and extends over four months. Each House nominates its own officers. The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative in the assessment of taxes, in matters concerning the army and navy. The Senate had the exclusive privilege of taking cognisance of offences committed by senators and deputies if committed during the session. It was also invested with the right of convoking the Legislative Assembly, should the head of the State fail to do so within two months after the period fixed by law.

The executive power is exercised by the President, through his ministers. The ministers are responsible for treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the Constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the Legislative Assembly ; the nomination of bishops, governors of provinces, and magistrates ; the declaration of peace or war ; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the Legislature. The ministry is divided into seven departments :—Finance, Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Justice, Agriculture and Public Works, War, and Marine.

The ministers were assisted by a Council of State, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the head of the State for life, and consulted on matters of administration and international questions. Under the new Republic both the Senate and the Council of State are to be abolished.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

At the head of each State or province is a president appointed by the central Government. Each province has also its legislative assembly, elected by the voters for two years. The legislative assemblies of the States or provinces exercise jurisdiction on all matters of local interest, such as primary education, municipal budgets, police, local imposts, &c. There are 892 municipalities and 1,886 parishes.

Area and Population.

The census taken in 1872 was only a partial one, and its results are not regarded as trustworthy. The total population is given as 9,930,478—males, 5,123,869 ; females, 4,806,609. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the

provinces of the Empire in 1872, and according to an official estimate of 1888 :—

States or Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. m.	Population, 1872	Population, 1888	Density per sq. m., 1888
Amazonas . . .	732,460	57,610	80,654	0.11
Pará	443,653	275,237	407,350	0.91
Maranhão . . .	177,566	359,040	488,443	2.7
Piauí	116,218	202,222	266,933	2.2
Ceará	40,253	721,686	952,625	23.6
Rio Grande do Norte .	22,195	233,979	308,852	13.9
Paraíba	28,854	376,226	496,618	17.0
Pernambuco . . .	49,625	841,539	1,110,831	22.0
Alagoas	22,583	348,009	459,371	20.0
Sergipe	7,370	176,243	232,640	31.0
Bahia	161,649	1,379,613	1,821,089	11.0
Espírito Santo . .	17,312	82,137	121,562	7.0
Rio de Janeiro . .	26,634	782,724	1,164,468	43.7
Município Neutro (City of Rio)	538	837,354	406,958	756.0
Santa Catharina . .	27,436	139,802	236,346	8.6
Rio Grande do Sul .	91,335	434,816	564,527	6.18
Minas Geraes . . .	222,160	2,039,735	3,018,807	13.58
Matto Grosso . . .	532,708	60,417	79,750	0.149
Goyaz	288,646	160,935	211,721	0.77
Paraná	85,453	126,722	187,548	2.19
San Paulo	112,330	837,354	1,386,242	12.34
Total	3,209,878	9,930,478	14,002,335	4.36

This shows an apparent increase of 41 per cent. in sixteen years, or at the rate of 2.56 per cent. per annum.

At the end of 1883 the population of Rio de Janeiro was estimated at 350,000 (357,332 in 1885); of Bahia, 140,000; of Pernambuco, 130,000; Pelotas, 45,000; Belem, 40,000; San Paulo, 40,000; Campos, 40,000; Campinas, 35,000; Maranhão, 35,000; Porto Alegre, 35,000; Caritiba, 34,000; Ouro Preto, 20,000.

Brazil was the last country in America to abolish slavery. The number of slaves had greatly decreased since the year 1850, when they were estimated at two millions and a half. On March 30, 1887, the official return gave the number of slaves in Brazil as 723,419, of the legal value of 485,225,212 dollars. On May 13, 1888, the Crown Princess, as regent, gave the royal assent to a short measure of two clauses, the first declaring that slavery was abolished in Brazil from the day of the promulgation of the law, and the second repealing all former Acts on the subject. Both Chambers refused to consider the claim for compensation made by the slave-owners.

At the census of 1872 there were 3,787,289 whites, 3,801,787 métis, 1,954,452 negroes, and 386,955 Indians. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports the chief part of the population is of European descent.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The returns of births, deaths, and marriages are incomplete, statistics being available for only 893 out of 1,805 parishes, or 60·80 of the whole republic; moreover, only those are recorded which have taken place in connection with ecclesiastical rites. On this basis we have the following return for 1884:—Marriages, 51,792; births (only of children baptised), 292,199 (67,275 illegitimate, 653 deserted); deaths, 113,954; excess of births, 178,245. The above do not include 698 still-born.

Between 1871 and 1888, 500,000 immigrants are stated to have entered the ports of Rio and Santos alone. The annual rate into Southern Brazil alone during six years has been:—

1883 .	28,670	1885 .	30,135	1887 .	55,986
1884 .	20,087	1886 .	25,741	1888 .	131,268

Of the immigrants in 1888 115,000 were Italians, the majority of the remainder being Portuguese, Spanish, and Germans.

Religion.

The established religion under the Empire was the Roman Catholic, but under the Republic the connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Federal Government continues to provide for the salaries and maintenance of the existing functionaries of the Catholic Church, and to support for one year the Chairs in the seminaries. Each State or province is at liberty to support the ministers of any religion.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 2,000 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries.

Instruction.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms or classes—namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The higher education is controlled by the central Government, which maintains two schools of medicine, two of law, a military and a naval school, a school of mines, and a polytechnic. Secondary instruction is under the charge of the provincial governments, except in the capital. In most of the chief towns of the provinces there is a middle-class school and a normal school. There is a national college at Rio Janeiro, with twenty classes and 600 pupils. And with these and in the provinces are many private middle-class schools. Primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the Government, and in the provinces under the municipalities and provincial assemblies. According to the Constitution primary education is gratuitous, and 'it will become compulsory as soon as the Government considers it opportune.' Compulsory education now exists in several provinces. In 1889 there were, it was officially stated, 7,500 public and private primary schools, attended by 300,000 pupils in all. In 1881, of the total population 1,902,455 were of school age (6 to 15). The number of illiterates is returned at 8,365,997, or 84 per cent. of the population.

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme tribunal of justice at Rio de Janeiro; 11 courts of appeal throughout the country, which are courts of first and second instance, both in civil and criminal cases. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected, and whose chief function is to settle cases by arbitration.

Finance.

Since 1887 the fiscal year corresponds with the calendar year.

The following table shows the actual revenue and expenditure (excluding emancipation fund and deposits) for 1870-71, and for 1883-84 to 1886-87 :—

	Revenue. Milreis	Expenditure. Milreis
1870-71	94,847,000	100,074,000
1883-84	130,411,000	154,257,000
1884-85	118,764,000	156,173,000
1885-86	124,275,000	149,774,000
1886-87 (18 months)	201,425,000	229,663,800

The revenue for 1888 was expected to yield 147,702,819 milreis, and expenditure 158,274,760 milreis.

The budgets for 1889 and 1890 were as follows :—

Revenue			Expenditure		
—	1889	1890	—	1889	1890
	Milreis	Milreis		Milreis	Milreis
Imports . . .	84,000,000	87,000,000	Home . . .	9,228,321	9,226,528
Port dues, &c. . .	410,000	2,590,000	Foreign Affairs . . .	771,706	805,707
Exports . . .	16,040,000	15,030,000	Justice . . .	7,680,613	7,816,675
Railways . . .	13,000,000	13,440,000	Navy . . .	11,313,619	11,495,004
Posts and Tele- graphs . . .	2,800,000	3,000,000	War . . .	15,031,706	14,984,492
Stamps, succession and other duties . .	19,080,000	19,120,000	Public Works . . .	46,929,077	44,779,248
Other receipts . .	4,000,000	2,809,500	Finance . . .	62,193,400	62,102,166
Total . . .	133,340,000	142,989,500	Total . . .	153,147,811	151,219,720

A later revised estimate gave the total revenue at 147,200,000 milreis. There is besides an estimated extraordinary expenditure of 20,266,965 milreis for 1889, and of 25,456,830 for 1890; the extraordinary revenue for 1889 being 7,780,000 milreis. The service of the public debt is estimated at 47,201,503 milreis; railway guarantee, 8,221,254 milreis; State railways, 10,720,078 milreis; public lands under cultivation, 10,000,000 milreis.

The total debt of Brazil is officially given as follows for December 1889 :—

	Milreis
Floating debt, payable on demand	7,810,513
" " not due	250,300,769
Funded debt, foreign	270,395,556
" " internal	543,555,300
Total	1,072,062,138

The rate of exchange at that date was 27*l.* per milreis.

The following, according to official statement, is the state of the foreign loans of Brazil in December 1889 :—

	£
Loan of 1863, 4½ per cent.	72,800
" 1883, " 	4,230,800
" 1888, " 	6,265,900
" 1890, 4 " 	19,800,000
Total	30,419,500

The redemption of the foreign loans is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at or above par by drawings by lots.

The internal debt is chiefly represented by 5 per cent. bonds, called *Apólices*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortização*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

The amount of capital raised in England for Brazilian undertakings was officially stated to be, in April 1885, 44,461,458*l.*, including 16,464,624*l.* for railways, 18,419,900*l.* in loans, and 2,600,170*l.* for telegraphs. That amount has since been increased to 50 millions sterling.

The total revenue of all the provinces of Brazil in 1886-88 was 34,469,000 milreis, and expenditure 39,643,000 milreis. The total provincial debt in 1888 amounted to 53,030,000 milreis, of which 10,983,000 milreis was floating debt.

Defence.

Obligatory service in the army was introduced in 1875, but exemption from military service may be obtained by either personal substitution or on payment of the sum of 120*l.* to the Government. The duration of service is 6 years in the active army and 3 in the reserve. A decree of August 1888 reorganised the army on the following footing :—There are 2 battalions of engineers of 4 companies, 4 regiments of artillery with 4 batteries of 6 guns, and 4 battalions also with 4 batteries. The infantry consists of 27 battalions of 4 companies. The following

is a statement of the effective of the army on a peace footing and on a war footing :—

—	Peace Footing	War Footing
Engineers . .	774	1,529
Artillery . . .	2,572	4,396
Cavalry	2,410	4,810
Infantry	9,531	17,982
Transport . . .	402	900
Total	15,689	29,617

There are 956 regimental officers on the peace footing, besides 6,850 gendarmerie. The army is (February 1890) being re-organised.

The Brazilian navy includes (1889) 4 sea-going and 6 coast defence armour-clads, 5 first-class, 6 second-class, and 3 third-class torpedo-boats, besides a torpedo school-ship; of unprotected vessels there are 2 first-class (besides one building) and 2 second-class cruisers, 2 training corvettes, 9 screw gunboats, 8 paddle gunboats, 2 transports, 1 battery tender, besides a number of auxiliary steamers and other vessels. Two powerful sea-going turret-ships, the *Riachuelo* and a smaller vessel, the *Aquidaban*, have been built in England, the former launched in 1883 and completed in 1884, and the latter launched and completed in 1885. Both vessels are protected by a belt of armour (steel-faced) having a maximum thickness of 11 inches, and each has two turrets protected by 10-inch armour. The principal armament consists of four 20-ton breech-loading guns carried in the turrets, and there is an auxiliary armament of six in one ship, and in the other four 70-pounders and machine-guns. Both vessels are built of steel, sheathed with wood and metal, rigged with a good sail-spread, and made capable of keeping the sea for long periods. Both vessels contain all modern improvements in construction and equipment. The *Solimões* and *Javari* are two powerful double-turreted ships of light draught, suitable for coast-defence or river-service; they are of about 3,500 tons displacement and 2,200 horse-power, with 12-inch armour and four 10-inch Whitworth guns.

The navy is manned by 5,790 officers and men, including marines.

There are five naval arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and, after that, sugar. Both its forests and its mines are of value, but little has been done to make use of them. Vast quantities of iron are known to exist, but they cannot be worked from want of fuel. There are 17 million head of cattle. Cotton mills are on the increase; there were 90 in 1888. Coffee is cultivated mainly in the provinces of Espírito Santo, São Paulo, and Minas Geraes; the value of the products in these provinces in 1887 amounting to 13,366,000*l*.

Commerce.

The average value of the exports from Brazil in 1869-70 to 1871-72 was 186,867,900 milreis, and that of the imports in the same period was 150,423,800 milreis. In the five years from 1882-83 to 1888 the figures were as follows :—

	Imports. Milreis	Exports. Milreis
1882-83 . . .	190,263,850	197,032,536
1883-84 . . .	202,531,000	217,072,000
1884-85 . . .	178,431,000	226,269,600
1885-86 . . .	197,501,500	194,961,620
1886-87 (18 months)	310,850,000	365,592,000
1888 . . .	260,999,000	212,592,000

The average value of the inter-provincial trade in the last four years was 130,000,000 milreis.

The principal products exported in 1886-87 (one year) were :—

	Milreis		Milreis
Coffee . . .	187,000,000	Hides . . .	5,360,000
Sugar . . .	16,020,000	Cacao . . .	1,630,800
Cotton . . .	15,120,000	Paraguay tea . . .	3,600,000
India-rubber . . .	5,200,000	Gold dust . . .	1,200,000
Tobacco . . .	6,250,000		

The Government levies on most national products an export duty, while the import duties are very high.

The exports of Brazil go mainly to the United States and Great Britain, to the extent of about one-third each, Germany and France coming after with about one-tenth each. In the imports into Brazil, Great Britain leads all countries, her share being 45 per cent., France coming next with 17 per cent. The principal articles imported are, in the order of their value : cotton goods, wines and spirits, preserved meat and fish, woollen goods, farinaceous food, coals, linen goods, iron and steel.

The most important port is that of Rio de Janeiro. In the year 1888 the total official value of the exports from Rio was 95,752,919 milreis, and that of the imports over 100 million milreis, of which Great Britain contributed 47,061,810 milreis, France 16,969,942 milreis, and Germany 13,254,683 milreis. Of the exports the share of the United States was 58,488,132 milreis, Germany 10,485,739 milreis, Great Britain 7,182,531 milreis. In 1886-87 the export of coffee from Rio was 413,756,000 lbs., valued at 106,274,358 milreis.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years from 1884 to 1888 :—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain	4,701,443	4,085,209	3,461,135	5,379,073	5,206,899
Imports of British produce . . .	6,471,564	5,343,844	6,069,429	5,824,408	6,256,297

The following are the values of the principal exports from Brazil to Great Britain:—Raw cotton, 1,033,429*l.* in 1884, 916,451*l.* in 1885, 705,394*l.* in 1886, 1,605,115*l.* in 1887, 1,103,534*l.* in 1888; unrefined sugar, 1,042,991*l.* in 1884, 806,809*l.* in 1885, 378,361*l.* in 1886, 480,060*l.* in 1887, 1,427,247*l.* in 1888. Caoutchouc, in 1884, 1,372,823*l.*; in 1885, 1,255,978*l.*; in 1886, 1,330,854*l.*; in 1887, 1,605,115*l.*; in 1888, 1,604,108*l.* Coffee, in 1885, 474,943*l.*; in 1886, 493,485*l.*; in 1887, 1,096,395*l.*; in 1888, 491,622*l.*

The most important article of British import into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 2,899,817*l.* in 1884; 2,474,864*l.* in 1885; 3,065,032*l.* in 1886; 2,861,156*l.* in 1887; 2,912,350*l.* in 1888. Wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 506,650*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 380,051*l.*; coals, of the value of 315,667*l.*; and machinery, of the value of 490,160*l.*, in 1888, form the other principal articles of British import into Brazil.

The customs duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy, averaging 45 per cent.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1888, 3,243 vessels of 2,391,022 tons entered, and 2,390 of 2,416,785 tons cleared Brazilian ports, besides 4,824 vessels entered and 4,632 cleared coastwise. The merchant navy in 1888 consisted of 495 vessels, 112 being steamers.

Internal Communications.

Brazil possessed in 1889 railways of a total length of 5,582 English miles open for traffic, besides 984 miles in process of construction, and 4,938 projected. The State owns 14 lines, with 1,444 miles already open. The railways are mostly of a single line, and of one-metre gauge. Of the lines actually opened belonging to companies, 1,748 miles are guaranteed by the State, and 1,754 by the provincial governments. The total cost of all the lines up to 1888 has been 488,148,327 milreis, of which 161,286,720 milreis are for State lines. The total number of passengers conveyed in 1887 was 7,315,486; the total weight of goods, 1,820,106 tons. The total receipts in 1887 amounted to 38,202,450 milreis, and expenses 254,445,695 milreis. The total receipts of the State railways alone in 1888 amounted to 14,183,761 milreis, and expenses to 9,059,034 milreis.

Most of the Brazilian railways have been built with the guarantee of the interest (mostly 6 and 7 per cent.) on the capital by the Government. The total guarantee capital in 1888 was 220,475,850 milreis.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1889 there were 18,489 kilometres of wires, and 10,720 kilometres, or about 6,700 miles. There were 173 telegraphic stations. In 1888-89 there were 567,935 messages. Receipts, 1,523,200 milreis; expenses and cost of construction, 2,427,980 milreis.

The Post Office carried of letters 14,875,522, of journals 16,149,092, parcels, &c., 1,284,445 in the year 1888. There were 2,019 post-offices in 1887-88. Receipts, 1888 (18 months), 2,210,000 milreis; expenses, 2,760,000 milreis.

Money and Credit.

The circulation in Brazil is almost entirely paper money, amounting in April 1889 to 200,550,510 milreis, consisting of 185,819,213 milreis of Treasury notes, and 14,731,300 milreis of notes of the Bank of Brazil.

The following are the statistics (June 1888) of 19 banks, which transact

nearly the whole of the banking business of Brazil:—Paid-up capital, 101,884,380 milreis; reserve, 19,548,449 milreis; deposits, 132,471,494 milreis; doubtful credits, 10,217,220 milreis; cash balance, 16,108,791 milreis. In 1889 the savings-banks of the country held 22,851,000 milreis.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis*. Par value, 2s. 3d.; but the rate of exchange varies greatly—27d. in January 1890.

English sovereigns are legal tender. At the end of 1888 the English sovereign was worth 8·7 milreis. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared in recent years in Brazil, and the only circulating medium is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting of Treasury notes, depreciated in value, together with nickel and bronze coins. In 1888 an Act was passed with the avowed object of restricting the issue of paper money and restoring the credit of the country.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	32·38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	129·54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	=	55·34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Viscount de Arinos, appointed January 1890.

Secretary.—Pedro d'Araujo Beltrão.

Consul-General.—Baron de Ibiramirim (London).

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hall, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton, Adelaide, Bombay, Canada (C.G.), Cape Town, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Envoy and Minister.—G. Hugh Wyndham, C.B., appointed envoy to Brazil Feb. 1, 1888.

Secretary.—C. F. F. Adam.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos.

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CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from the yoke of Spain in 1818. The Constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of members, elected for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies; while the Chamber of Deputies, composed of members chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population (formerly 20,000, raised by law of August 9, 1888); both bodies are chosen by the same electors—the Chamber directly by departments, and the Senate directly by provinces. Electors, if married, must be 21 years of age, or 25 if unmarried, and possess real property of an amount fixed every ten years, or be in receipt of an income from any source equivalent to the produce of such real property. Deputies must have an income of 100*l.* a year, and Senators 400*l.* The executive is exercised by a President, elected for a term of five years.

President of the Republic.—José Manuel Balmaceda, inaugurated President of the Republic, as successor of Don Domingo Santa Maria, September 18, 1886.

The President of the Republic is chosen by indirect election, and is not re-eligible. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot, and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The salary of the President is fixed at 18,000 pesos.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a Cabinet or Ministry, divided into seven departments, under six Ministers, viz.:—Of the Interior; Foreign Affairs and Worship; Justice and Public Instruction; Finance; Departments of War and Marine; Industry, Public Works, and Colonisation. The Council of State consists of five members nominated by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendents*; and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments are further divided into municipalities, which are popularly elected, the number of members varying with the number of the inhabitants, and their tenure of office being for three years.

Area and Population.

The Republic is divided (according to rearrangement of 1887) into 22 provinces, subdivided into 68 departments and 2 territories. Departments and territories are subdivided into 855 sub-legations and 3,068 districts.

The following are the area and population of the provinces and territories, according to the census of November 28, 1885, going from south to north, and the estimated population for 1888, together with the population per square mile:—

Provinces and Territories	Capitals	Area : Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1885 Census	Popula- tion Estimated Jan. 1, 1889	Pop. per Sq. Mile 1888
Magallanes, territory, Tierra del Fuego, straits, and coasts as far north as 47° S. lat.	Punta Arenas.	75,992	2,085	2,641	
Chiloé	Ancud	3,995	73,420	76,482	19.0
Llanquihue	Puerto-Montt	7,823	62,809	68,580	8.7
Valdivia	Valdivia	8,315	60,938	62,090	7.5
Arauco	Lebu	4,248	73,668	75,867	17.8
Cautín ¹	Temuco	3,126	33,291	34,292	11.0
Malleco ¹	Angol	2,856	59,492	61,277	20.7
Bio-Bio	Angeles	4,158	101,768	114,345	27.3
Concepcion	Concepcion	3,535	182,459	204,045	57.9
Nuble	Chillán	3,556	149,871	154,367	43.7
Maule	Cauquenes	2,930	124,145	126,048	43.0
Linares	Linares	3,488	110,652	113,670	32.6
Talca	Talca	3,678	133,472	137,478	37.2
Curicó	Curicó	2,913	100,002	102,510	35.2
Colchagua	San Fernando	3,795	155,687	158,332	41.7
O'Higgins	Rancagua	2,524	87,641	90,270	35.8
Santiago	Santiago, cap. of the Rep.	5,223	329,753	358,449	68.6
Valparaiso	Valparaiso	1,637	203,320	212,810	13.0
Aconcagua	San Felipe	5,840	144,125	149,460	25.6
Cogolnbo	Serena	12,905	176,344	184,268	14.3
Atacama	Copiapó	43,180	76,566	66,067	1.5
Antofagasta ²	Antofagasta	60,968	21,213	34,645	0.6
Tarapacá	Iquique	19,300	45,086	48,489	2.4
Tacna	Tacna	8,685	29,523	30,408	3.5
Grand Total		293,970	2,527,320	2,865,926	9.0

¹ Created by law of March 12, 1887.

² Created a province by law of July 12, 1888.

The territory of Antofagasta was taken from Bolivia during the last war, and Tarapacá ceded by Peru in terms of the peace of Oct. 20, 1883. The Peruvian province of Tacna is to continue in the possession of Chile for ten years, at the end of which time a *plébiscite* is to decide to which country it shall belong.

In 1885 there were in Chile 1,262,640 males and 1,263,680 females. At the last census (1885) the foreign population amounted to 87,077 persons, of whom 34,901 were Peruvians, 13,146 Bolivians, 9,835 Argentines, 6,808 German, 5,303 English, 4,198 French, 4,114 Italian, 2,508 Spanish, 1,275 Swiss, 1,164 Chinese, 924 Anglo-American, 674 Austrian, 434 Swedish and Norwegian, and the rest from other countries of Europe and of America. In 1886 there were 82,623 births and 82,529 deaths, giving a surplus of only 94. By the treaty (1881) with the Argentine Republic, the latter retains all Patagonia, except a small strip on the west coast and Magellan Straits, ceding to that country all except the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego.

The returns are, however, admittedly incomplete, and it is officially estimated that the population of Chile is much larger than appears from the foregoing table. The following is the official estimate :—

Population as in table	2,665,926
Estimate of indigenous population	50,000
Fifteen per cent. on census return, estimated proportion making no return	399,889
	<hr/> 3,115,815

The two largest towns of Chile are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso, the first of which had 200,000, and the second 105,000 inhabitants in 1885; other towns are Talca, 24,000; Concepcion, 24,000; Chillan, 21,000; Serena, 17,000; Iquique, 16,000; Tacna, 14,000; San Felipe, 12,000; Copiapó, 10,000; Curicó, 11,000; Angeles, 9,000; Quillota, 9,000; Linares, 8,000; Cauquenes, 7,000; Angol, 7,000; Valdivia, 6,000.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. The clergy in charge of dioceses and parishes are subsidised by the State. There is one archbishop and three bishops. Civil marriage is the only form acknowledged by law.

Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State. It is divided into superior or professional, medium or secondary, and primary or elementary instruction. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the University and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces. The branches included are law, mathematics, medicine, and fine arts. The number of students inscribed for the study of these branches at the beginning of 1888 was 1,074. The total number of students under superior and secondary instruction in 1888, including those of the University section and the provincial lyceums, was 4,877. There are besides normal, agricultural, and other special schools. There were 950 public primary schools in the country, with 81,362 pupils in 1887, and an average attendance of 55,813; and 501 private schools, with an inscription of 26,912. At the census of 1885 there were 600,634 children between 6 and 15 years of age. At the census of 1885, 634,627 people could read and write, and 96,636 could only read. The National Library contains 70,000 volumes of printed books, and numerous manuscripts.

Justice and Crime.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, five Courts of Appeal, Courts of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. The cost of the administration of justice in Chile is 840,065 pesos a year. At the end of 1887 there were 565 convicts in the Penitentiary at Santiago, and during 1888, 96 persons were sentenced to penal servitude, 73 for offences against the person, 11 against property, and 12 against the State.

Finance.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works and salaries.

The following, according to official statement, shows the income of Chile, with balance at end of year, from 1880 to 1887 :—

Year	Income	Balance at end of the year
	Pesos.	Pesos
1880 . {	Ordinary 28,410,418	{ 15,275,891
	Extraordinary 16,000,000	
1881 . {	Ordinary 37,011,255	{ 19,136,770
	Extraordinary 2,100,000	
1882 . {	Ordinary 41,005,935	{ 22,440,647
	Extraordinary 951,100	
1883 . {	Ordinary 44,817,113	{ 21,020,139
1884 . {	Ordinary 38,418,012	{ 16,166,212
1885 . {	Ordinary 36,078,455	{ 14,652,332
	Extraordinary 3,464,114	
1886 . {	Ordinary 37,116,070	{ 16,350,813
	Extraordinary 12,156,500	
1887 . {	Ordinary 45,888,954	{ 25,891,209
	Extraordinary 22,260,460	

The estimated income for 1888 was 46,000,000 pesos, and the estimated ordinary expenditure 40,234,685 pesos. The actual revenue for the first eleven months of 1888 was 42,992,204 pesos. The estimated revenue for 1889 is 46,000,000 pesos, and expenditure 53,000,000 pesos; the latter includes 7,000,000 pesos for the construction of new railways, and the sum necessary for the substitution of specie for paper currency.

The following table shows the public debt of Chile on January 1, 1889 :—

External.	Pesos.
Loan of 1843 at 3% interest and 1% amortisation	327,500
" of 1885 at 4½% " and ½% "	3,980,000
" of 1886 at " " and " "	29,896,500
" of 1887 at 4½% " and " "	5,772,500
	<hr/>
	39,976,500
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Internal.	
Fiscal emission in bank notes or billets	23,689,916
Debt for censuses or mortgage	17,537,355
Interest and amortisation	6,296,825
Total	47,524,096
Grand total	87,500,596

Defence.

By the law of December 30, 1887, the strength of the army must not exceed 5,835 men, distributed between 2 regiments of artillery, 1 battalion of coast artillery, 1 of sappers, 8 of infantry, and 3 regiments of cavalry. There are 5 generals of division, 7 of brigade, 29 colonels, 76 lieutenant-colonels, and 824 inferior officers. Besides the regular army there is a National Guard, composed of citizens, the strength of which at the same date was 48,580 men.

In January 1889 the Chilean war-fleet included 3 ironclads, 1 deck-protected cruiser, 10 first-class, 2 second-class torpedo-boats, 2 corvettes (built 1864-66), 3 rams (1866-74), 2 despatch vessels (1874-76), 2 transports (1873-75), 4 gunboats (1881-84), 4 sailing vessels. Two of the ironclads, the *Almirante Cochrane* and *Blanco Encalada*, were built at Hull in 1874-75 from the designs of Sir E. J. Reed—each 3,500 tons displacement, 2,900 horse-power, 9-inch armour at water-line, one with four 18-ton and two 7½-ton, the other with six 12½-ton guns carried in a central battery; speed 12 knots. The third ironclad, the *Huascar*, was captured from the Peruvians in 1879; built 1865; 2,000 tons displacement, 1,050 horse-power, has 4½-inch armour at the water-line, and 5½-inch and 8-inch on the turret, and is armed with two 12-ton Armstrong guns carried in a single turret, and two 40-pounders. The protected cruiser, *Esmeralda*, was launched in June 1883, at the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co.: 2,810 tons displacement, armour 1 inch thick, engines 6,500 horse-power; two 25-ton breech-loading guns, six 4-ton guns, besides machine-guns; 18 knots an hour. One ironclad of 6,000 tons, built of steel, and to steam 17 knots, is being constructed; as are three deck-protected cruisers, one of 4,500 tons, and two of 2,000 tons each—all are of steel; also two torpedo gunboats. In 1889 there were 4 rear-admirals, 43 captains of various grades, 39 lieutenants, and 152 other officers, with 1,465 sailors and 600 soldiers. There is a naval college at Valparaiso, with 90 cadets in 1888.

Industry.

About 1½ million of the population are engaged in agriculture. Chile produces annually about 21 million bushels of wheat, and about 24 million gallons of wine. Of mineral produce the annual yield averages about 40,000 tons of copper, 335,000 lbs. of silver, 1,000 lbs. of gold, 10 million tons of coal.

The total produce of nitrate during the last five years is stated to have been 550,000 tons in 1884; 350,000 in 1885; 450,000 in 1886; 700,000 in 1887; and 800,000 in 1888. A large amount of British capital has recently been employed in developing the nitrate industry of Chile.

Commerce.

The imports in 1885 were 40,096,629 pesos, and in 1886 44,170,147, while the corresponding exports were 51,259,623, and 51,240,149 pesos.

The following table gives the leading imports for 1886-87, and exports for 1887 and 1888 :—

Imports	Pesos		Exports	Pesos	
	1886	1887		1887	1888
Alimentary articles .	12,309,492	10,184,510	Agricultural products	9,369,247	8,784,363
Silk, linen, cotton, &c., fabrics .	9,678,205	11,469,282	Mineral products	49,449,015	63,206,930
Raw animal and vegetable materials, &c. .	4,886,163	6,211,190	Manufactured products	46,081	48,812
Clothing and objects of general use	2,429,273	2,569,394	Miscellaneous articles	46,655	110,031
Machinery and industrial objects .	4,246,306	5,648,557	Specie .	317,485	300,875
Domestic articles .	2,871,176	3,304,323	Re-exports articles .	299,706	638,924
Railway and telegraphic requisites and horses .	850,780	1,413,827	" —specie .	21,769	
Wines, liquors, and beer .	915,627	1,079,905			
Tobacco, snuff, cigars, pipes .	413,009	417,534			
Minerals and metals —gold, silver, and copper .	110,336	10,279			
Objects of art and science, &c. .	693,384	616,746			
Drugs .	615,398	686,446			
Arms and their requisites .	59,865	72,679			
Miscellaneous articles	3,877,925	4,777,136			
Specie and bank notes	213,000	98,854			
Total . . .	44,170,147	48,630,862	Total . . .	59,549,958	73,089,935

The total value of the imports for 1888 was 60,718,000 pesos. The total value of the country's trade in 1888 was 184,000,000 pesos.

The revenue from customs was in 1886 23,370,862 pesos, in 1887 29,883,852 pesos, in 1888 37,406,000 pesos.

The value of the nitre exported in 1886 was 19,230,017 pesos, in 1887, 28,690,970, and 33,866,196 in 1888; of copper in 1886, 8,477,857 pesos, in 1887, 7,986,175, and in 1888, 15,160,882; of silver in 1886, 6,570,585, in 1887, 8,293,597, and in 1888, 7,733,864; of guano in 1886, 2,129,642, in 1887, 38,462, in 1888, 1,535,035; of iodine in 1886, 1,756,800, in 1887, 771,960, in 1888, 913,750; of wheat in 1888, 5½ million bushels, valued at 4,548,729 pesos. The export transit trade in 1887 was valued at 3,163,539 pesos.

A British Consular report states that the total quantity of nitrate exported during the year 1888 amounted to 16,700,000 quintals, equal to 759,090 tons, of which 15,000,000 quintals were sent to Europe and 1,700,000 quintals to the United States.

The trade of Chile was divided among the leading countries as follows in 1887 and 1888 :—

Countries	Imports from (1887)	Imports from (1888)	Exports to (1887)	Exports to (1888)
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Great Britain . . .	20,463,584	26,351,141	44,977,972	56,898,407
Germany . . .	11,631,891	14,046,577	5,071,232	4,751,990
France . . .	5,600,949	6,181,513	3,312,223	4,295,055
United States . . .	3,242,314	3,133,173	2,611,384	2,070,694
Peru . . .	2,670,548	4,345,497	1,050,786	2,071,304
Argentine Republic	2,217,147	682,557	49,040	23,600
Brazil . . .	747,290	680,546	4,400	115,862
Italy . . .	509,664	—	415,558	111,811

The commercial intercourse between Chile and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888 according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Chile . . .	2,595,433	2,496,245	2,277,437	2,208,353	3,089,381
Imports of British pro- duce . . .	2,089,640	1,404,866	1,608,395	1,980,978	2,204,540

The staple article of export from Chile to the United Kingdom is copper. In the year 1888 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 1,827,266*l*. Next to copper, the most important articles exported to Great Britain were wheat and barley, of the value of 687,695*l*.; silver ore, 120,399*l*.; sugar, of the value of 43,777*l*.; chemical products, 24,387*l*.; nitre, 50,355*l*.; and wool, of the value of 59,602*l*., in the year 1888.

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chile are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1888 the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 791,288*l*.; of woollens, 295,756*l*.; of iron, wrought and unwrought, 350,150*l*.; coal, &c., 115,973*l*.; hardware, 55,630*l*.; machinery, 88,878*l*.

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, on January 1, 1888, of 177 vessels, of 77,087 tons, of which 38 were steamers, of 18,825 tons. In 1887 there entered the ports of the Republic, including coasters, 9,880 vessels of 8,730,329 tons, and cleared 9,795, of 8,655,579 tons; of these about three-tenths in number and tonnage were British, four-tenths Chilean, and two-tenths of other nationalities. There are English, German, and French lines of steamers from the coasts of Chile to Europe, through the Straits of Magellan, and English and Chilean lines to Peru and Panama.

Communications

Chile was the first State in South America in the construction of railways. In 1889 the total length of lines open for traffic was 1,748 English miles, of which 749 belonged to the State. Receipts of the State railways, 1887, 6,349,621 pesos, expenses 4,197,250 pesos. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1887 was 48,217,398 pesos. The State has authorised the construction of 614 miles of railway at a cost of 3,542,000*l*.

The post-office in 1888 transmitted 41,093,855 letters and packets. There were 483 post-offices open at the end of the year.

The length of telegraph lines was reported, at the beginning of 1889, at 10,640 miles, of which 7,030 belonged to the State. The number of telegraph offices at the same date was 313 (240 belonging to the State); the telegraph carried 572,333 messages, besides those of the private lines.

Money and Credit.

‡ The number of banks of issue in Chile is 19. Their joint capital amounts to 23,111,887 pesos, and a registered issue of 16,679,790 pesos. There are also a number of land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. In 1887 the circulation of these banks was 57,519,600 pesos, and in 1888 it was 75,837,500 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chile are :—

MONEY.

The silver *Peso* = 100 *Centavos*, nominally equal to a dollar, but actually coined on the basis of the 5-franc piece = 3*s*. 4*d*.; actual value 3*s*. 2*d*.

Ten-dollar (condor), five-dollar (medio-condor, or doblon), two-dollar (escudo), and one dollar (peso) gold pieces are coined, but the currency is practically a silver one. There are also half, fifth, tenth, and twentieth parts of a dollar in silver.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The <i>Ounce</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
" <i>Libra</i>	.	..	.	.	.	=	1·014 lb. "
" <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	101·44 " "
" <i>Vara</i>	.	.	f	.	.	=	0·927 yard.
" <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	0·859 square yard.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile, but the old weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor Don Charles Antunez.

Secretary.—Señor Don Emilio Orrego Luco.

Consul-General at London.—John de la C. Cerda.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Newcastle, Southampton; Adelaide, Auckland, Cape Town, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Montreal, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

Minister and Consul-General.—John Gordon Kennedy, appointed Oct. 1, 1888.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Antofagasta, Arica, Iquique, Punta Arenas, Talcahuano.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG KWOH, 'THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.')

Reigning Emperor.

Tsait'ien, Emperor—*Hwangti*—of China ; born 1871 ; the son of Prince *Ch'un*, seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-fung ; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'ung-chi, January 22, 1875.

The present sovereign, reigning under the style of Kwangsü, is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Ts'ing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming, in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of arrangements directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hien-fung, predecessor of T'ung-chi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne. There were two dowager Empresses concerned in the arrangements—the 'Eastern,' the Empress widow of Hien Feng, and the 'Western,' the mother of the T'ungchi Emperor. The 'Western' still lives, and has lately withdrawn from power. Having become of age the young Emperor nominally assumed government in March 1887. The Emperor did not assume full control of the government till February 1889, when the Empress Dowager withdrew. He was married on February 26, 1889.

Government.

The laws of the Empire are laid down in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien*, or 'Collected Regulations of the Ts'ing dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the State to be based upon the government of the family.

The supreme direction of the Empire is vested in the Chün Chi Ch'u, the Privy Council, or Grand Council. The functions of the *Nei-ko* are administrative generally. The administration is under the supreme direction of the *Nei-ko* or Cabinet, comprising

four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the Empire, contained in the Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hsio-shih,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Ch'i-pu, or seven boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. Formerly there were only Liu-pu or six boards, but towards the end of 1885 the seventh, or admiralty board (Hai-pu), was created by imperial decree. These boards are :— (1) the board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers ; (2) the board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs ; (3) the board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people ; (4) the military board ; (5) the board of public works ; (6) the high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction ; and (7) the admiralty board.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-ch'a-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Manchu and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the Empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the Government boards.

Area and Population.

Hitherto the population of China, it is believed, has been much over-estimated ; a recent estimate of the population of China Proper will be found below. The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest estimates :—

—	Area	Population
China proper	Engl. sq. miles 1,297,999	383,000,000
Dependencies :—		
Manchuria	362,310	12,000,000
Mongolia	1,288,000	2,000,000
Tibet	651,500	6,000,000
Jungaria	147,950	600,000
East Turkestan	431,800	580,000
Total	4,179,559	404,180,000

The territory of Korea is sometimes added to this total.

According to official data referring to 1842 the population of

the 18 provinces of China proper was 413,000,000 ; other estimates gave 350,000,000 ; and the most recent unofficial calculation reduces the population to 282,000,000. In the following table the figures with an * are from Chinese official data for 1882 ; those with a † have the population of 1879 ; Fukien is estimated on the basis of the census of 1844.

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Chili † . . .	58,949	17,937,000	304
Shantung * . . .	65,104	36,247,835	557
Shansi * . . .	56,268	12,211,453	221
Honan * . . .	65,104	22,115,827	340
Kiangsu * . . .	44,500	20,905,171	470
Nganhwei . . .	48,461	20,596,288	425
Kiangsi † . . .	72,176	21,534,118	340
Chéhkiang * . . .	39,150	11,588,692	296
Fukien with Formosa	53,480	25,790,556	482
Hupé * . . .	70,450	33,365,005	473
Hunan * . . .	74,320	21,002,604	282
Shensi † . . .	67,400	8,132,193	126
Kansu † . . .	86,608	5,411,188	62
Szechuen * . . .	166,800	67,712,897	406
Kwangtung with Hainan * . . .	79,156	29,706,249	377
Kwangsi † . . .	78,250	5,151,327	65
Kweichow † . . .	64,554	7,669,181	118
Yünnan † . . .	107,969	11,721,576	108
Total . . .	1,297,999	382,978,840	Aver. 234

After the settlement of the hostilities with France, Formosa was separated from Fukien and made an independent province under a governor.

According to a return of the imperial customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 8,269 at the end of 1888. Among them were 3,682 British subjects, 1,020 Americans, 811 Japanese, 607 Germans, 467 Frenchmen, and 363 Spaniards, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous or adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the Empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the

public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion. The Confucian is not the State religion, if the respect paid to the memory of the great teacher can be called religion at all. The Emperor, as the 'sole high priest,' worships and sacrifices to 'Heaven' every year at the time of the winter solstice.

With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Empire, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist.

Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism—originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism, 1,800 years ago.

Large numbers of the Chinese in Middle and Southern China profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north-east and south-west. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents, with 25 bishoprics besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, Mongolia, and Corea. Other Christian societies have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at 50,000.

Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population.

Instruction.

Education of a certain type is very general, but still there are vast masses of adult countrymen in China who can neither read nor write. There is a special literary or lettered class who alone know the literature of their country, to the study of which they devote their lives. Yearly examinations are held for literary degrees and honours, which are necessary as a passport to the public service; and in 1887, for the first time, mathematics were admitted with the Chinese classics among the subjects of the examinations. Recently, Western literature, and especially works of science, have been introduced in translations, and schools for the propagation of Western science and literature are continually on the increase. The principal educational institution for this purpose is the 'Tung Wên Kwan,' or College of Foreign Knowledge, at Peking, a Government institution, where the English, French, German, and Russian languages, and mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, chemistry, natural history, physiology, anatomy, and Western literature are taught by European and American professors, while the Chinese education of the pupils is entrusted to eminent Chinese teachers. There are besides several colleges under the control of some of the numerous Roman Catholic and Protestant missionary bodies at Shanghai; and a number of smaller or elementary schools at Shanghai and other ports, where the English language and lower branches of Western science only form the subjects of study. The Chinese Government has of late years established naval and military colleges and torpedo schools in connection with the different arsenals at Tientsin, Shanghai, and Foochow, in which foreign instructors are engaged to teach such young Chinese as intend to make their career in the army or navy of their country. Western modes of warfare, besides Western languages and literature. Two Chinese newspapers have for several years flourished at Shanghai, and the success they have achieved has led to the establishment of others at some of the other treaty ports.

Finance.

The amount of the public revenue of China is only known by estimates. According to one estimate the total receipts of the Government in recent years averaged 25,000,000*l.*, derived from taxes on land, grain, salt, and customs duties. The land tax in the north does not exceed 3*s.* per acre yearly, and the highest rate in the south is 13*s.*

The following is an estimate of the ordinary revenue of the Chinese Government :—

	Haikwan taels
Land tax, portion payable in silver	20,000,000
Rice tribute	2,800,000
Salt taxes and levies	9,600,000
Maritime customs under foreign supervision (including Likin on opium)	23,200,000
Native customs, maritime and inland	6,000,000
Transit levy on miscellaneous goods and opium, foreign and native	11,000,000
Licences	2,000,000
Total normal revenue	79,600,000

Other two sources resorted to in times of necessity are sale of office and forced contributions among the wealthy; the former, however, was abolished by imperial decree in 1878. The sale of brevet rank is, however, still in vogue.

The receipts from the foreign customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan taels, or 2,361,677*l.* (ex. 6*s.*), in 1864, and, gradually increasing, had risen to 14,085,672 haikwan taels, or 4,020,286*l.* (ex. 5*s.* 8½*d.*), in 1882, to 14,472,766 haikwan taels, or 3,829,253*l.* (ex. 5*s.* 3½*d.*), in 1885, to 15,144,678 haikwan taels, or 3,791,057*l.* (ex. 5*s.* 0½*d.*), in 1886, to 20,541,399 haikwan taels (including 4,645,842 taels opium Likin), or 4,985,569*l.* (ex. 4*s.* 10½*d.*), in 1887, and to 23,167,892 haikwan taels (including 6,622,406 taels, opium Likin), or 5,442,041*l.* (ex. 4*s.* 8½*d.*), in 1888.

The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports. The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army, the maintenance of which is estimated to cost 15,000,000*l.* per annum on the average.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. In December 1874 the Government contracted a loan of 627,675*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest, secured by the customs revenue. A second 8 per cent. foreign loan, likewise secured on the customs, to the amount of 1,604,276*l.*, was issued in July 1878. Two silver loans have since been contracted, a loan of 1,505,000*l.* in 1884, and loans amounting to about 2,250,000*l.* in 1886. In February 1887 a loan of 250,000*l.* was arranged in Germany. Various small silver loans, generally for local viceroys, have also been floated in Shanghai and Hong Kong. The total external debt is estimated at about 5,000,000*l.*

Defence.

ARMY.

According to Chinese official statistics the army is composed as follows :—

1. *The Eight Banners*, including Manchus, Mongels, and the

Chinese who joined the invaders under the Emperor Shunchih in A.D. 1644—total 323,800. Of these 100,000 are supposed to be reviewed by the Emperor at Peking once a year. The number of guards in the Forbidden City, each of whom holds military rank, is given as 717.

2. *The Ying Ping*, or National Army, having 6,459 officers and 450,000 privates. The pay of the infantry is from 5s. to 10s. a month, and the cavalry receive about 1l., out of which each man must feed his horse, and replace it if the one originally supplied by the Government is not forthcoming.

It is impossible to obtain any very reliable information about the Chinese army, but it is stated that great improvements have taken place since the last occasion upon which Chinese troops were opposed to Europeans. Large quantities of foreign-made arms have been purchased, and the arsenals in China, under foreign supervision, are said to be daily turning out both arms and ammunition. Captain Norman, in his book, 'Tonquin,' divides the army as follows :—

I. *The Active Army*, comprising :—

1. The Army of Manchuria ;
2. The Army of the Centre ; and
3. The Army of Turkestan.

II. *The Territorial Army*.

He gives the number of the Army of Manchuria as 70,000 men, divided into two army corps, the head-quarters of the one being at Tsitsihar the capital, and of the other at Moukden. Many of these troops are armed with the Mauser rifle, and possess a liberal supply of Krupp 8 centimetre field cannon. The Army of the Centre, having its headquarters at Kalgan, an important town to the N.W. of Peking, is numbered at 50,000 men in time of peace. This number, however, can be doubled in case of war. The men are a hardy race, and are armed with Remington rifles. The Army of Turkestan is employed in keeping order in the extreme western territories, and could not, in all probability, be moved eastward in the event of war with a European foe. The Territorial Army, or 'Braves,' is a kind of local militia, capable of being raised to a strength of probably 600,000 men. The numbers are kept down in time of peace to 200,000. The Tartar cavalry of the north are mounted on undersized but sturdy ponies. The small size of their horses, and their wretched equipment, render them no match for European cavalry. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu officers are established in a few of the great cities on the coast and along the frontier.

NAVY.

China has lately acquired a considerable navy, the ships are many of them of an advanced type. The fleet is divided into the North Coast Squadron, the Foochow Squadron, the Shanghai Flotilla, and the Canton

Flotilla. The North Coast Squadron consists of 4 barbette sea-going armour-clads, 2 of 7,280 tons, 1 of 9,850 tons, and 1 of 2,320 tons; 1 turret ship of 2,320 tons, 2 deck-protected cruisers, each of 2,300 tons; 4 torpedo cruisers, 23 first-class and 4 smaller torpedo-boats, and 11 gunboats, from 325 to 440 tons. The Foochow Squadron consists of 9 cruisers, 2 from 1,300 to 2,450 tons; 3 gunboats, 9 despatch boats, and 3 revenue cruisers; the Shanghai Flotilla, of an armoured frigate, 2,630 tons, a gunboat, 6 floating batteries (wood), and 3 transports; and the Canton Flotilla, of 13 gunboats.

The two most powerful armour-clads are the *Ting Yuen* and *Chen Yuen*. They are of 7,280 tons displacement, 6,000 horse-power, and of 14½ knots speed. Their armour (steel-faced) is 14 inches thick, and they each carry four 12-inch Krupp breech-loading guns in two barbette towers, 'en échelon,' protected by 12-inch armour, and two 6-inch guns. The *Tsi Yuen*, built in Germany, is of 2,300 tons displacement, has a protective deck 3 inches thick right fore and aft over machinery and magazines, &c., and carries two 8-inch Krupp guns in a barbette, protected by 10-inch armour and one 6-inch Krupp.

Production and Industry.

China is essentially an agricultural country, though no statistics as to areas or crops exist. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar is cultivated in Formosa and the south provinces. Opium has become a crop of increasing importance. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu-Chien, Hû-pei, Hû-Nan, Cheh-Chiang, An-hui, Kwanling, and Sze-ch'wan. The culture of silk is equally important with that of tea. The mulberry tree grows everywhere, but the best and the most silk comes from Kwan-tung, Sze-ch'wan, and Cheh-chiang.

All the 18 provinces contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive; at Keelung, in Formosa, and at Hankow, coal mines have also been worked. There are also considerable stores of iron and copper remaining to be worked, and in Yunnan Japanese mining engineers have been employed to teach the people how to apply modern methods to copper mining, which is an industry of some antiquity in that province.

Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of China for the five years 1884-88, in haikwan taels:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Imports	78,760,758	68,200,018	87,479,328	102,263,669	124,782,803
Exports	67,147,680	66,005,711	77,208,558	86,860,208	92,401,067

During 1888 the principal countries participated in the trade of China as shown in the following table :—

—	Imports from (value in haikwan taels)	Exports to (value in haikwan taels)	Total Trade (value in haikwan taels)
Great Britain . . .	30,392,655	16,700,961	47,093,616
Hong Kong . . .	69,840,746	33,551,518	103,392,264
India	6,627,879	1,036,843	7,664,722
United States of America	3,145,712	8,962,563	12,108,275
Continent of Europe (without Russia) . .	2,953,552	12,944,983	15,898,535
Japan	5,774,812	3,562,158	9,336,970
Russia (in Europe and Asia)	468,541	7,333,024	7,801,565

The imports from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, Germany, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.

The figures given above include the statistics of imports and exports at the treaty ports for the whole year; and also the like statistics of the junk trade of Hong Kong and Macao with the south of China (by the Kowloon and Lapper custom houses).

The chief imports and exports are as follows (1888) :—

Imports	Haikwan taels	Exports	Haikwan taels
Opium	32,330,506	Tea	30,293,251
Cotton goods . . .	44,437,535	Silk, raw & manuf'd	32,180,298
Raw cotton	1,512,651	Sugar	2,489,989
Woollen goods . . .	5,097,605	Straw braid . . .	1,989,842
Metals	6,887,123	Hides, cow & buffalo	922,343
Coals	1,657,164	Paper	1,650,298
Oil, kerosene . . .	2,219,332	Clothing	2,106,970
Seaweed, fishery pro- ducts, &c.	4,517,054	Chinaware and pot- tery	761,128

Of the tea in 1888, 688,216 piculs (each 133½ lbs.) went to Great Britain, 675,177 piculs to Russia, 302,071 piculs to the United States, 149,769 piculs to Hong Kong, 163,852 piculs to Australia, out of a total of 2,093,419 piculs. The total export of tea has been as follows to foreign countries in 1879–88, in piculs :—1879, 1,987,463; 1885, 2,128,761; 1886, 2,217,295; 1887, 2,153,037; 1888, 2,167,552.

China has besides an extensive coasting trade, largely carried on by British and other foreign as well as Chinese vessels, both junks and foreign-built vessels. A considerable fleet of steamers belonging to a Chinese company is engaged in this, and occasionally participates in the foreign trade.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to twenty-two ports of the Empire. The following is a list of these twenty-two ports, known as treaty ports, with the name

of the provinces in which they are situated, and the value of their imports and exports to 1888 :—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Imports	Exports
Newchwang .	Shêngking .	60,000	Haikwan taels 325,938	Haikwan taels 34,323
Tient-sin .	Chihli . .	950,000	1,981,076	4,776,776
Chefoo . .	Shantung .	29,000	1,016,346	418,805
Ichang . .	Hupei . .	34,000	—	—
Hankow . .	" . .	775,000	500	4,142,638
Kiukiang .	Kiangsi . .	53,000	—	5,183
Wuhu . .	Anhui . .	74,000	2,001	—
Nanking . .	Kiangsu . .	150,000	—	—
Chinkiang .	" . .	135,000	21,057	—
Shanghai .	" . .	355,000	68,433,543	36,464,737
Ningpo . .	Chêhkiang .	250,000	21,392	—
Wênchow .	" . .	80,000	183	—
Foochow . .	Fukien . .	630,000	3,303,668	8,841,818
Tamsui . .	Taiwan (Formosa) .	100,000	1,467,257	58,146
Kelung . .	" . .	70,000	—	—
Taiwan . .	" . .	135,000	—	—
Takow . .	" . .	100,000	1,116,493	833,432
Amoy . .	Fukien . .	96,000	6,501,811	4,355,012
Swatow . .	Kwangtung .	32,000	7,347,099	1,608,246
Canton . .	" . .	1,600,000	11,775,141	14,228,733
Kiungchow .	" . .	40,000	1,242,910	262,185
Pakhoi . .	" . .	25,000	3,149,707	363,042

Since April 1887 the customs stations in the vicinity of Hong Kong and Macao have been placed under the management of the foreign customs. Kowloon imports 15,636,853 haikwan taels, exports 14,382,473 haikwan taels; and Lappa imports 3,484,668 haikwan taels and exports 1,629,516 haikwan taels. The same service has also been charged with the collection of the so-called Likin (inland) tax on foreign opium imported, which is likely to result in a considerable increase of the foreign maritime customs receipts.

The port of Nanking, which the Chinese Government consented to throw open by a treaty made with France in 1858, in which England participated under the 'most favoured nation' clause, had not been opened at the end of 1889.

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China (excluding Hong Kong and Macao), was as follows in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Exports to Great Britain	£ 10,140,977	£ 8,614,069	£ 8,040,938	£ 6,667,043	£ 6,457,678
Imports of British produce	4,163,202	5,187,388	5,249,056	6,343,002	6,303,590

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to

the amount of more than two-thirds, of tea. During the five years from 1884 to 1888, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1884	134,297,091	5,928,479
1885	131,234,354	6,044,871
1886	135,960,209	5,960,224
1887	110,506,951	4,261,471
1888	98,097,843	4,016,626

Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which amounted to 2,605,664*l.* in 1884, to 954,725*l.* in 1885, to 760,629*l.* in 1886, to 899,975*l.* in 1887, to 928,225*l.* in 1888. Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 4,803,226*l.*, and the latter of 638,068*l.*, in the year 1888, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese Empire, exclusive of the goods passing in transit through the colony of Hong Kong.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Imperial Customs Department, the head of which is a foreigner (British), under whom is a large staff of European, American, and Chinese subordinates, the department being organised somewhat similarly to the English Civil Service. It has an agency in London.

Shipping and Navigation.

During the year 1888, 28,161 vessels, of 22,307,859 tons (23,249 being steamers of 21,311,651 tons), entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 15,115, of 14,069,260 tons, were British; 9,054, of 5,744,529 tons, Chinese; 2,762, of 1,570,035 tons, German; 326, of 281,900 tons, Japanese; 234, of 84,455 tons, American; 176, of 268,644 tons, French.

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though none are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. A first attempt to introduce railways into the country was made by the construction, without the sanction of the Government of China, of a short line from Shanghai to Woosung, twelve miles in length. It was opened for traffic June 3, 1876, but closed again in 1877, and taken up after having been purchased by the Chinese authorities. A small railway was constructed from the K'ai-p'ing mines for conveyance of coal to Hok on, situated on the Petang, a river ten miles north of the Peiho, and was subsequently extended to deep water on the Petang. A continuation has been completed from Petang, *via* Taku, to Tientsin; the two lines making a length of about 86 miles. An imperial decree was issued at the end of 1888 ordering the extension of this line from Tientsin along the Peiho to Tungchow, within a few miles of Peking, but this was subsequently rescinded. In the summer of 1889 the Emperor ordered the construction of a line across the north-west of China from Peking to Hankow on the Yangtze River, and committed the task to the two Viceroy's of the provinces through which the projected railway is to run, Li Hung Chang and Chang Chih-tung, the latter official

having been transferred to Hankow from the Viceroyalty of Canton for the purpose. But up to the present moment no decided steps have been taken to carry out the scheme. The imperial Chinese telegraphs are being rapidly extended all over the Empire. There is a line between Peking and Tientsin, one which connects the capital with the principal places in Manchuria up to the Russian frontier on the Amour and the Ussuri; while Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Yangchow, Soochow, all the seven treaty ports on the Yangtze, Canton, Fatsan, Woochow, Lungchow, and all the principal cities in the Empire are now connected with each other and with the capital. The line from Canton westerly has penetrated to Yunnan-fu, the capital of Yunnan province, and beyond it to Manwyne, near the borders of Burmah. Shanghai is also in communication with Foochow, Amoy, Kashing, Shao-shing, Ningpo, &c. Lines have been constructed between Foochow and Canton, and between Taku, Port Arthur, and Söul, the capital of Corea; and the line along the Yangtze Valley has been extended to Chungking in Szechuen province. By an arrangement recently made with the Russian telegraph authorities the Chinese and Siberian lines in the Amour Valley are to be joined, so that there will be direct overland communication between Peking and Europe.

The postal work of the Empire is carried on, under the Minister of War, by means of post-carts and runners. In the eighteen provinces are 8,000 offices for post-carts, and scattered over the whole of the Chinese territories are 2,040 offices for runners. There are also numerous private postal couriers, and during the winter a service between the office of the Foreign Customs in Peking and the outposts.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in ordinary use at the treaty ports and in the intercourse with foreigners are as follows:—

MONEY.

The sole official coinage of China is the copper cash, of which about 1,600–1,700 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 22 = 1 penny. Large payments are made by weight of silver bullion, the standard being the *Liang* or tael. The haikwan (or customs) tael, being one tael weight of pure silver, was equal in 1888 to 4s. 8½d., or 4.25 haikwan tael to a pound sterling.

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight.

WEIGHT.

10 <i>Sze</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hu</i> .
10 <i>Hu</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hao</i> .
10 <i>Hao</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Li</i> (nominal cash).
10 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Fun</i> (Candaren).
10 <i>Fun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tsien</i> (Mace).
10 <i>Tsien</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = 1½ oz. avoirdupois by treaty.
16 <i>Liang</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Kin</i> (Catty) = 1½ lbs. " "
100 <i>Kin</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tan</i> (Picul) = 133½ lbs. " "

CAPACITY.

10 <i>Ko</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Sheng</i> .
10 <i>Sheng</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tou</i> (holding from 6½ to 10 <i>Kin</i> of rice and measuring from 1.13 to 1.63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by weight.

LENGTH.

10 <i>Fun</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Tsun</i> (inch).
10 <i>Tsun</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Chih</i> (foot) = 14.1 English inches by treaty.
10 <i>Chih</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Chang</i> = 2 fathoms.
1 <i>Li</i> . . .	= approximately 3 cables.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14.1 English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Empire, the *Chih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Chih*) in proportion; but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Chih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Hsieh Tajen.

English Secretary.—Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.—Sir John Walsham, Bart. Appointed Nov. 24, 1885.

Secretary.—H. Howard, C.B.

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Foo-chow-foo, Hankow, Ichang, Kinkiang, Kiungchow, Newchwang, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Shanghai (C.G.), Swatow, Taiwan, Tamsui, Tien-tsin, Wenchow, Wuhu.

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COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. This vast Republic split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed the Republic into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States reverted to the old name Colombia—United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the nine States was abolished, and they became simple departments, their presidents, elected by ballot, being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the President of the Republic, whose term of office has been prolonged from two to six years, and of course the name was changed; the country is now known as Republic of Colombia.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine departments, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 (subject to change) members, is elected by universal suffrage, each department forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants.

The President of Colombia exercises his executive functions through seven ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. Congress elects three substitutes, one of whom fills the presidency in case of a vacancy during a president's term of office.

President of the Republic.—Señor Don Dr. Rafael Núñez; assumed office June 4, 1887.

The departments have retained some of the prerogatives of their old sovereignty, such as the entire management of their finances, &c.; each is presided over by a governor.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated to embrace 504,773 English square miles, of which 380,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a census taken in 1870, the

population at that date was 2,951,323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows:—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population	Density per square mile	Capital	Population
Antioquia . .	22,316	470,000	21	Medellin . .	40,000
Bolivar . . .	21,345	280,000	13	Cartagena . .	9,000
Boyacá . . .	33,351	702,000	21	Tunja . . .	6,000
Cauca . . .	257,462	621,000	2.4	Popayan . . .	9,000
Cundinamarca	79,810	569,000	7	Bogotá . . .	100,000
Magdalena . .	24,440	90,000	3.7	Santa Marta .	3,000
Panama . . .	31,571	285,000	9	Panama . . .	30,000
Santander . .	16,409	555,600	35	Socorro . . .	16,000
Tolima . . .	18,069	306,000	17	Ibagué . . .	10,000
Total . . .	504,773	3,878,600	9.9		

This includes 220,000 uncivilised Indians, and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each State. There were 1,434,129 males and 1,517,194 females in 1870.

The capital, Bogotá, lies 9,000 feet above the sea. The three principal commercial towns are:—Barranquilla, on a cañon of the river Magdalena, and connected by railway (20 miles) with a seaport, 20,000 inhabitants—nearly all the commerce of the country passes through it; Bucaramanga, 12,000 inhabitants; and Cúcuta, 10,000, both in the department of Santander, and both large coffee centres.

Religion and Education.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism, other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.' There are two universities, and numerous colleges and special technical schools in the Republic. In 1887 there were 16 normal schools with 358 students, and 1,278 primary schools with 75,029 pupils. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory.

Finance.

The following are the official estimates of revenue and expenditure for the biennial years indicated:—

—	1887-88	1889-90	1890-91
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue . . .	21,860,000	18,173,700	19,540,700
Expenditure .	31,144,027	23,852,806	24,513,232

The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties. According to official statement the internal debt amounts to 29,605,551 pesos, of which 5,037,310 is consolidated, 24,568,241 pesos floating; besides 7,500,000 pesos due from the last war, and another

(in September 1889) 11,932,780 pesos, Government paper-money, or within 67,220 dollars of the maximum allowed by law.

The external debt with ten years' accrued interest amounts (July 1889) to 2,878,203½, mostly due to British creditors. Negotiations for a settlement of the external debt have been in progress for some time, but are not yet (December 1889) concluded.

Defence.

The strength of the national army is determined by Act of Congress each year. The peace footing is 6,500. In case of war, the Executive can raise the army to the strength which circumstances may require.

Production.

From the province of Antioquia alone gold valued at 40,000*l.* is exported annually. Tolima is rich in silver. It is estimated that gold to the value of 125 millions sterling and silver to the value of 7 millions have been exported since the sixteenth century.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. It is believed to be rich in minerals. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Agriculture is in a backward condition. Coffee is most largely cultivated. In the central districts European cattle and horses flourish. According to the latest official returns there were (1883) 949,072 cattle in the country, 140,735 horses, 41,520 mules, 13,090 asses, 58,280 additional horses, mules, and asses reported together, 41,696 sheep, 610,147 goats, and 343,542 pigs.

Commerce.

In 1885-86 (ending August 31) the value of imports into Colombia (the Panama Isthmus being treated as a foreign country) was 6,879,541 pesos, and of exports 14,171,241 pesos. For the year 1887 the imports were 8,592,689 pesos and exports 13,963,227 pesos. No statistics of trade have of late been published by the Republic, but from British Consular Reports it appears that there was an improvement in trade in 1888, the figures being, imports 10,642,250 pesos, exports 16,668,180 pesos. The principal imports are food-stuffs and textiles, and the chief exports are coffee, cinchona (the export of which has rapidly declined), earth-nuts, corn, silver ore, cacao, cotton dye-stuffs, live animals, tobacco. In the imports of 1887 Great Britain was represented by 3,511,755 pesos; France, 1,790,778 pesos; the United States, 937,495 pesos; Germany, 843,725 pesos. In 1888 the imports from Great Britain amounted to 4,599,510 pesos; from France 1,942,980 pesos; the United States 1,001,840 pesos, and Germany 1,169,770 pesos. Of the exports, 3,456,608 pesos came from Great Britain in 1887, and 4,005,890 in 1888; 3,020,716 pesos from the United States in 1887, and 4,776,660 in 1888; 1,311,436 pesos from Germany in 1887, and 1,483,420 in 1888; 1,073,096 pesos from France in 1887, and 1,157,430 in 1888. The value of the coffee exported in 1888 was 3,781,260 pesos; hides 1,604,860; gold in bars and powder 1,491,300; and coined money 1,325,860 pesos.

Far more important than the direct commerce is the transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.

The transit trade across the Isthmus of Panama is of the estimated value of 15,000,000*l.* per annum, about two-thirds representing the trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and one-third that in the opposite direction.

The following table gives the total value of the exports sent from Colombia to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce entered into Colombia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888:—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Exports to Great Britain	433,276	237,140	255,086	266,002	372,445
Imports of British produce	1,160,305	660,124	939,509	1,165,832	1,126,441

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the most important articles in 1888 were silver ore, of the value of 31,980*l.*; cinchona, of the value of 7,507*l.* (53,982*l.* in 1886); coffee, of the value of 173,399*l.*; caoutchouc, 19,415*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1888 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 689,630*l.* The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1888 were linen manufactures, of the value of 65,769*l.*; woollens, of the value of 68,953*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 34,075*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 44,436*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1888 772 vessels of 714,194 tons entered the ports of Colombia, of which 557 of 693,632 tons were steamers. 367 steamers and 11 sailing vessels were British, the total tonnage of British vessels being 410,939. Of the total, 227 of 364,123 tons entered the port of Barranquilla, and 217 of 246,161 tons the port of Carthagena.

The total length of railways in Colombia in 1888 was 148 miles. Three railways are complete and in working order, and five others are partly constructed and in use. During the five years 1883–88, 56 miles have been added to the railway system. The roads of Colombia are simple mule tracks, but the Government is employing soldiers to improve the main roads. Thirty-two regular steamers visit Colombian ports every month; of these 15 are English, 9 American, 4 German, 3 French, and 1 Spanish.

The Post Office of Colombia carried 1,063,504,411,988 samples, printed matter, &c., 15,813 registered letters and packets in the year 1888.

There were 2,800 miles of telegraph in 1888, and 200 miles more in course of construction.

Under the superintendence of M. de Lesseps, a company was formed in 1881 for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, mainly following the line of the railway. The capital received up to June 30, 1886, amounted to 772,545,412 francs; and it was expected that before the undertaking was completed this would have to be nearly doubled. It was attempted to raise a loan of 600 million francs in December 1888; but only a small portion of the sum was taken up. It was sought to form a new company, but without success, so that the company was compelled to go into liquidation and suspend payment and all operations on the canal (from March 15, 1889). Provisional administrators were appointed by the Civil Tribunal for the Département of the Seine. The total length of the canal will be 46 miles.

Money and Credit.

The amount of gold and silver coinage issued from the mints of Bogotá and Medellín (the only ones now open), from March 1885 to September 1889, has been:—Gold (0·666 fine) 117,884 pesos; silver (0·835 fine) 726,849; silver (0·500 fine) 3,384,407; total 4,209,140 pesos. The whole amount of money now (September 1889) current in the country is reported as follows:—National Bank notes, 11,932,780 pesos; notes of banks for which Government is responsible, 729,526 pesos; private and joint-stock bank notes 3,356,000; nickel coinage, 3,120,000; silver and gold coins (0·835 and 0·900 fine); locked up in banks, 3,055,000; silver and gold coin (mostly silver 0·500 fine), in general circulation, 2,839,474; total, 25,000,000 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or dollar, of 10 reales = 5 francs = 3*s.* 4*d.* actual price; nominal value, 4*s.* The peso or dollar of 10 reales is the legal tender, although the country people and retail trade generally adopt the old dollar of 8 r., which is usually meant unless peso fuerte or peso de lei is stipulated. Its nominal value is 4*s.*, or 5 fr., but owing to the new coinage law reducing the fineness from 835 to 500 decimas, the Colombian dollar is really worth little above 2*s.*, or half its former value, except, of course, at Panama or Colon, where paper has not yet been introduced. There the sol or Peruvian dollar is the legal tender.

Coined money:—

Nickel.—1½ c., 2½ c., 5 c., common in every-day use, and often at a premium of 5 to 10 per cent.

Silver.—½ r., 1 r., 2 r., not coined at present.

All the foreign coins have long since disappeared, and any that arrive are bought up at the ports at 90 to 100 per cent. premium.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857, and the only weights and measures recognised by the Government are these:—In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 25 pounds Spanish, or 12½ kilos; the quintal, of 100 pounds Spanish, or 50 kilos; and the cargo, of 250 pounds Spanish, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1·102 pound avoirdupois. As regards measures of length, the Colombian vara, or 80 cm., is used for retailing purposes, although the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Felipe Angulo.

Secretary.—Dr. Daniel Reyes.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—W. J. Dickson.

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CONGO FREE STATE.

THE Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the General Act of the International Congo Conference, signed at Berlin February 26, 1885, by which it was declared neutral and free to the trade of all nations, in conjunction with the rest of the basin of the River Congo. The Powers reserve to themselves, until the end of a period of twenty years, the right of deciding if freedom of entry shall be maintained or not. The navigation of the Congo is placed under the care of an International Commission representing all the Powers signing the Act. By vote of the Belgian Legislature, April 28 and 30, the Congo Free State was placed under the sovereignty of King Leopold II., individually, the Belgian Government and Belgium as a State having no power or responsibility in relation to the Congo State.

Governor-General.—M. C. Janssen.

The Central Government at Brussels consists of the King of the Belgians, and three heads of departments, Foreign Affairs and Justice, Finance, and the Interior. There is a local Government, consisting of the Governor-General, Vice-Governor-General, State Inspector, General Secretary, Director of Justice, Director of Finance, and Commander of the Forces.

The precise boundaries of the Free State were defined by convention between the International Association of the Congo and Germany, November 8, 1884; Great Britain, December 16, 1884; the Netherlands, December 27, 1884; France, February 5, 1885; and Portugal, February 14, 1885. The State includes a small section on the north bank of the river from its mouth to Manyanga; French territory intervening between this last station and the mouth of the Likona, whence the State extends northwards to 4° N. lat., eastwards to 30° E. long., southwards to Lake Bangweolo (12° S.), westwards to 24° E., northwards to 6° S., then westwards to the S. bank at Nokki. By Mr. H. M. Stanley the area of the Free State is estimated at 1,056,200 square miles, with a population of 27,000,000. The capital is at Boma, on the Lower river.

The Congo is navigable for 450 miles from its mouth to Vivi. Above this, for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Leopoldville). Above this there are about 1,000 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course. In 1888 a survey, with a view to the construction of a railway 250 miles long, was completed between Vivi and Leopoldville at an average distance of 30 miles S. of the river.

The budget of expenditure of the Free State is estimated at 120,000*l.*; the revenue is derived from a subsidy granted by the King of the Belgians.

The principal articles for export are stated to be palm-oil, rubber, ivory, orchilla weed, gum copal, ground nuts, cam-wood. The chief imports are textiles, guns, powder, spirits, tobacco. According to official reports the exportation and importation (including all that passes through the State) are valued at about 15 million francs, about one-half being exports. The

chief articles exported in 1888 were coffee, 863,436 francs; ivory, 2,034,920 francs; nuts, 1,194,608 francs; palm-oil, 799,808 francs; rubber, 2,078,132 francs; copal, 142,374 francs; wax, 77,588 francs.

In 1888, 958 vessels entered the ports of the State.

Under the governor are a large number of white subordinates, chiefs of provinces which extend as far as Stanley Falls, and other officials. There are eleven administrative divisions or provinces—Banana, Boma, Matadi, the Falls, Stanley Pool, Kassai, Equator, Ubanji, Stanley Falls, Aruwimi, Wellé, and Lualaba. The following are the principal stations occupied:—Banana, Boma, Matadi, Lukunga, Leopoldville, Equator, Bangala, Stanley Falls, and Lualaba.

There is an armed force of 3,000 native Africans, commanded by white officers, 9 captains and 20 lieutenants. There are five vessels in the Lower and seven in the Upper Congo. There is a regular steamer service with Europe, and the State is included in the postal union.

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COREA.

(CH'AO-HSIEN, OR KAOLE.)

Government.

THE reigning monarch, named *Li-Hi* in Chinese, succeeded King Shoal Shing 1864, and is the twenty-ninth in succession since the founding of the present dynasty in 1392. His only son is 17 years of age. The Monarchy is hereditary and of an absolute type, modelled on that of China, as is also the penal code. There is an hereditary aristocracy. There is a standing army of about 2,000 men, armed principally with breechloading rifles, constituting a royal guard and police force for the city of Seoul. Besides which there is a numerous military class, of ancient origin, whose members, uniformed after a peculiar fashion, and armed, upon occasion, with matchlocks or spears, are attached as retainers to the various official establishments throughout the land.

Since the seventeenth century Korea has acknowledged the suzerainty of China by sending an annual embassy, and announcing the succession of a new sovereign, and the dependent relation is plainly recognised and clearly stated in the Chinese-Corean Frontier Trade Regulations. The influence of China is paramount in the kingdom, and no important step in the relations of Korea with other countries is taken without China's consent. The government is carried on through the Ministers of the Nei Wu Fu, or Home Office. There are besides six Departments of Ceremonies, War, Civil Affairs, Justice, Public Works, and Finance, and a Foreign Office. The revenue is principally paid in grain, and depends upon the state of the harvests. There are besides the proceeds of the ginseng monopoly, of gold-mining privileges, of various irregular and ill-defined taxation, and the customs revenue. The last-named amounted in 1888 to 267,214 dollars.

A military school, under the charge of four ex-army officers of the United States, has recently been established by the Government.

Area and Population.

Estimated area, 82,000 square miles; population estimated at from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000. Recent statistics give 2,356,267 families, and 10,528,937 inhabitants—5,312,823 males and 5,216,614 females. The capital, Seoul, has about 250,000 inhabitants. Besides Japanese (Japanese, 4,600 in 1889) and Chinese (650 in 1888), there were about 100 foreign residents in Korea in 1888, mainly German, American, British, French, and Russian. The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, and an alphabetical system of writing is used to some extent; but in all official writing, and in the correspondence of the upper classes, the Chinese characters are used exclusively.

Religion.

The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but, aside from this, religion holds a low place in the kingdom. Neither temples nor priests are allowed in the city of Seoul; but in the country, and especially in the many hills which cover the length and breadth of the land, are numerous monasteries of the Buddhists, and Taoists. Confucianism is held in highest esteem by the upper classes, and a knowledge of the classics of China is the all-important aim of the Corean literati and aspirants for official station.

Commerce.

In 1876 Corea concluded a treaty with Japan; in 1882 China (Trade and Frontier Regulations) and the United States; in 1883 Germany and Great Britain; in 1884 Italy and Russia; and in 1886 France. An overland Trade Convention has recently been concluded with Russia, whose frontier is separated from that of Corea by the Tuman River.

In these treaties Corea was treated with as an independent State. By virtue of these treaties the three ports of Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan are open to foreign commerce.

The total value of foreign imports at the three ports was in 1884 963,408 dollars; in 1885, 1,651,562 dollars; in 1886, 2,474,185 dollars; in 1887, 2,815,441 dollars; in 1888, 3,046,443 dollars; of exports of native goods to foreign countries in 1884, 444,629 dollars; in 1885, 388,023 dollars; in 1886, 504,225 dollars; in 1887, 804,996 dollars; in 1888, 867,058 dollars. The imports in 1888 were cotton goods, chiefly grey shirtings and muslins, value 1,925,086 dollars; metals, value 213,981 dollars; woollen goods, value 22,645 dollars; miscellaneous piece goods, 2,517 dollars; silk goods, 216,873 dollars, including rice, timber, silk, oil, matches, &c. Beans and oil-cake, cowhides, feathers, and ginseng formed the chief articles of export. Cowhides were exported to the value of 210,631 dollars; beans, 473,541 dollars; rice, 21,010 dollars; seaweed, 17,898 dollars.

These trade statistics refer only to the three open ports, at which a customs service has been established conducted by foreigners detached from the Chinese customs service. Government has a monopoly of the important product ginseng, which is farmed out to a company and exported overland to China to the value of about 40,000% annually. The principal customer of Corea is Japan, which exported 2,178,606 dollars worth to Corea in 1888, and imported from Corea 785,238 dollars worth. The remainder was divided between Russia and China, though, as a fact, Manchester goods are largely imported through Japan. Gold is found in considerable quantities in the country, but is not well worked; in 1888 it was exported to the value of 1,373,965 dollars, not included in the above returns.

The number of vessels entering from foreign countries in 1888 was 1,004 (mostly junks) of 196,041 tons. The shipping is nearly all in Japanese hands; no British vessels called at any of the ports in 1888, while 28 German vessels of 10,000 tons entered.

Transport in the interior is by horses and oxen. A telegraph line runs from Seoul north to the Chinese frontier, connecting with the line to

Tientsin, and another line runs south to Fusan, connecting with the cable to Japan.

Much of the country is mountainous, and there is a great deal of uncultivated land. The principal crops are rice, millet, beans, and jute, while coal is found in several parts.

British Consul General at Seoul.—Walter C. Hillier (*Acting*).

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1839 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution first promulgated in 1859, but modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives—one representative to every 10,000 inhabitants—chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to live ‘respectably.’ There were 537 electors in 1889, and 26 deputies. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a president, elected, in the same manner as the Congress, for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—General Don Bernardo Soto; succeeded, on death of previous President, March 12, 1885, and was elected May 1886.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by four ministers—viz., of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Worship; of Commerce and Finance; and of War and Marine.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 20,000 English square miles. A census was taken in November 1883, and the official results show the population to number 182,073—89,789 males and 92,284 females—besides an additional 18,207 estimated or unenumerated, and 3,500 aborigines—giving a total of 208,780. In 1888 there were 1,514 marriages, 9,204 births (18.5 per cent. illegitimate), and 5,110 deaths, giving a surplus of 4,094. The population on December 31, 1885, was estimated at 213,785 (193,144 exclusive of aborigines), including 570 Spaniards, 240 Germans, 198 French; but an estimate of December 31, 1888, only gives 205,730. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (population 18,000), and in the towns of Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia, Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limón. It is stated that during 1887 there were 1,000 immigrants, half Jamaicans and half Italians.

Instruction.

In 1888 there were 201 primary schools with 12,733 pupils, besides 90 private schools with 2,500 pupils. In 1884 the number of children between 6 and 14 years of age was 27,245.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic.

Finance.

The revenue for the five years ending March 31, 1889, was, in pesos: 1884-85, 1,965,374; 1885-86, 2,387,290; 1886-87, 2,435,189; 1887-88, 3,094,153; 1888-89, 3,687,594. The expenditure for 1888-89 was, in pesos, 3,476,722. The estimates for 1889-90 are: Revenue, 4,287,686; expenditure, 4,183,798. In 1888-89 the largest items of expenditure were: Debt, 634,887; war and national defence, 439,802; public instruction, 430,358; public works, 417,512.

Costa Rica's internal debt was cancelled December 1887. The foreign debt of the Republic consisted of a six per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1871, and a 7 per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l.*—issued at 82—contracted in 1872. The amount outstanding in January 1887 was 2,691,300*l.*, and the accumulated interest amounted to 2,119,512*l.* This debt has been converted into a total amount of 2,000,000*l.* sterling at 5 per cent. from January 1, 1888, and has been taken over by the Costa Rica Railway Company. There is 870,245 pesos of Government paper-money in circulation (March 1889).

Defence.

Costa Rica has an army of 600 men, and on a war footing can command 31,824 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 is bound to serve.

Industry and Commerce.

Almost anything can be grown in Costa Rica, but in 1888 the principal agricultural products were coffee and bananas. Maize, rice, wheat, potatoes, are commonly cultivated. In 1888 the agricultural produce was valued at 16,523,014 pesos. Gold and silver mines are worked; the value of the produce in 1888 being 37,496 pesos. In 1887 the live stock consisted of 233,217 cattle, 45,662 horses, and 1,861 sheep, valued at, in all, 4,423,483 pesos.

The following is the value in pesos of the imports and exports for 1884-88:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Imports	3,521,921	3,660,931	3,537,651	5,601,225	5,201,922
Exports	4,219,617	3,296,508	3,225,807	6,236,563	5,713,792

Of the imports in 1888 (4,742,253 pesos) 365,282 pesos represented railway materials.

The most important export is coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1888 amounting to 10,258 tons, valued at 4,742,000 pesos. The other important exports are bananas 530,765 pesos; hides, 64,268 pesos, and skins, 11,955 pesos; caoutchouc, 11,388 pesos; mother-o'-pearl, 18,390 pesos; plants, 23,558 pesos. Of the coffee exported, 6,025 tons, valued at 440,000*l.*, went to England, and 3,175 tons, valued at 214,760*l.*, went to the United

States. The value of the imports from Great Britain in 1888 was 1,649,402 pesos; from the United States, 1,793,877 pesos; Germany, 833,882 pesos; and exports to Great Britain, 2,884,161 pesos; United States, 2,077,315 pesos; Germany, 294,391 pesos. Coffee fluctuates so much in yield that efforts are being made to develop other cultures, as bananas, tobacco, sugar-cane, &c.

The commercial intercourse of Costa Rica is largely with the United Kingdom, but it is not reported on in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which throws the statistics of the Republic, together with other States, under the general heading of 'Central America.' (For the value of the imports and exports thus given see GUATEMALA.)

Shipping and Communications.

In 1887 there entered the ports of Costa Rica 293 vessels of 454,092 tons. In 1888 the number of vessels was 303. The vessels mostly belonged to the United States.

In 1888 Costa Rica had railways of a total length of 180 miles, between Limon and Reventazon; and a further extension to Cartago, 51 miles, is being carried out.

In 1887-88 (March 31), 2,633,809 letters, newspapers, &c., circulated through the post-offices.

There are (1888) telegraph lines of a total length of 600 English miles, with 31 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1887-88 was 112,639, the receipts being 31,176 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavos*: normal value, 4s.; approximate value, 3s. 1d. 6 dol. 50 c. = 1*l.* (1888).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system is now in use; the following are the old weights and measures:—

The <i>Libra</i>	. . . . .	= 1.014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	= 101.40 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	. . . . .	= 25.35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . . . .	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Manuel M. Peralta.

Consul-General.—John A. Le Lacheur.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General.—J. P. Harriss-Gastrell.

Consul.—Cecil Sharpe.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1852. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen *Louise*, born September 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Frederik*, heir apparent, born June 3, 1843 ; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Louisa*, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are six children :—1. Prince Christian, born September 29, 1870. 2. Prince Karl, born August 3, 1872. 3. Princess Lowisa, born February 17, 1875. 4. Prince Harald, born October 8, 1876. 5. Prince Ingeborg, born August 2, 1878. 6. Princess Thyra, born March 14, 1880. 7. Prince Gustav, born March 4, 1887.

II. Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844 ; married, March 10, 1853, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 24, 1845 ; admiral in the Danish navy ; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863 ; married, October 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess *Marie Dagmar* (Empress *Maria-Feodorovna*), born November 26, 1847 ; married, November 9, 1866, to Alexander III., Emperor of Russia.

V. Princess *Thyra*, born September 29, 1853 ; married, December 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland.

VI. Prince *Waldemar*, born October 27, 1858 ; married, October 20, 1885, to Princess Marie d'Orléans, eldest daughter

of the Duc de Chartres, born January 13, 1865 ; offspring Princess Aage, born June 10, 1887 ; Prince Axel, born August 12, 1888.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Frederica*, born October 9, 1811 ; married, October 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg ; widow August 19, 1863.

II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 10, 1816 ; field-marshal-lieutenant in the service of Austria.

III. Princess *Louise*, born November 18, 1820 ; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, August 3, 1860.

IV. Prince *Julius*, born October 14, 1824 ; general in the Danish army.

V. Prince *Hans*, born December 5, 1825 ; general in the Danish army.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the house of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved December 17, 1863. The heir-apparent of the crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg :—

House of Oldenburg.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I. .	1448	Christian V. .	1670
Hans . . .	1481	Frederik IV. .	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I. .	1523	Frederik V. .	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II. .	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

Constitution and Government

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the Kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people for the term of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 102 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services at the same rate.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges of the Rigsret, who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the highest tribunal of the Kingdom (Rigsret), and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—*Statsraadet*—consists of the following seven departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Finance.—*Jacob Brønnum Scavenius Estrup*, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance, June 11, 1875.

2. Ministry of the Interior.—*H. G. Ingerslev*, appointed August 7, 1885.

3. Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.—*J. M. V. Nellemann*, appointed June 11, 1875.

4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Otto Ditlev, Baron Rosenørn-Lohn*, appointed October 11, 1875.

5. Ministry of War.—*Colonel J. J. Bahnsen*, appointed September 13, 1884.

6. Ministry of Marine.—*Commander N. F. Ravn*, appointed January 4, 1879.

7. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*J. F. Scavenius*, appointed August 24, 1880.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the *Folkething*.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter dated January 5, 1874, and which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the *Althing*, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king, is at the head of the administration: while the highest local authority is vested in the governor, who resides at *Reikjavik*. Besides him there are two *Amtmands* for the western and the northern districts of Iceland.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1880:—

Divisions	Area, English sq. m.	Population, 1880	Density per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (<i>Kjöbenhavn</i>) without suburbs	7	234,850	33,550
Islands in the Baltic	4,025	865,678	215
Peninsula of Jutland	9,752	868,511	90
Færoe Islands (17 inhabited) .	340	11,220	33
Total	14,124	1,980,259	—

The estimated population on January 1, 1886, was 2,108,000.

At the census of 1880 the population comprised (excluding *Færoes*) 962,832 males and 1,017,427 females. The total population of the preceding decennial census of 1870 was 1,794,733, showing an increase during the decennial period of nearly 10 per

cent., or 1 per cent. per annum. The increase in the towns averaged 10.29 per cent., and in the country only 5.99 per cent. in the course of 15 years. The town population in 1880 was 515,758, and the country population 1,453,281. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; at the last census, of the foreign-born population 33,152 were Germans (including 22,007 born in Schleswig), 24,148 Swedes, 2,823 Norwegians, 454 English.

It was found at the last census that out of every 1,000 people, 469 live exclusively by agriculture, 229 by manufacturing industries, 68 by trade, and 27 by seafaring and fishing.

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1887, was, including suburbs, 286,900; in 1880 Aarhus, 24,831; Odense, 20,804; Aalborg, 14,152; Randers, 13,457.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1883 to 1888 :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1883	15,642	66,394	39,323	27,071
1884	15,970	70,272	39,529	30,743
1885	15,645	69,517	39,053	30,464
1886	14,834	70,030	40,044	29,986
1887	14,726	69,417	40,645	28,772

There were on an average 2.8 per cent. of the total births stillborn; 10 per cent. of the births were illegitimate.

Emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, 2,972 persons in 1878; 3,118 in 1879; 5,667 in 1880; 7,985 in 1881; 11,614 in 1882; 8,375 in 1883; 6,307 in 1884; 4,346 in 1885; 6,263 in 1886; 8,801 in 1887; 8,659 in 1888.

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the university and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters. In 1885 there were 1,353 clergymen.

According to the census of 1880, there were only 17,526 persons, or less than one per cent. of the population, not belonging to the Lutheran Church. Of this number 3,946, or nearly one-third, were Jews; the remainder comprised 2,985 Roman Catholics; 1,363 members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists; 1,722 Mormons; 3,687 Baptists; 1,036 Irvingites; 1,919 other sects; and 1,241 without creed or unknown.

Instruction.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. Education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. The University of Copenhagen has about 1,300 students. Connected with the university is a polytechnic institution, with 20 teachers and about 200 students. Between the university and the elementary schools there are 18 public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a 'classical' education, and 27 Realschulen. There are 5 training colleges for teachers. Instruction at the public expense is given in parochial schools, spread all over the country, to the number, according to the latest official statistics, of 2,940, namely, 28 in Copenhagen, 132 in the towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts; with 231,940 pupils in all, or 123 per thousand of population.

Crime.

In 1885, 2,653 males and 872 females were convicted of crime. Before the police courts 1,888 persons were convicted of mendicity and vagrancy.

Finance.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovsforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the five years ending March 31, 1888 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Kroner	Kroner
1884	56,380,909	50,198,940
1885	56,977,800	47,899,504
1886	53,667,607	50,035,724
1887	54,769,601	58,091,289
1888	51,333,290	59,868,223

The following is an abstract of the budget for 1889-90, sanctioned by provisional law of April 1, 1889 :—

Revenue	Kroner	Expenditure	Kroner
State domains . . .	732,151	Civil list and appanages . . .	1,223,240
Interest on State assets . . .	3,800,939	Rigsdag and Council of State . . .	306,616
Direct taxes . . .	9,632,000	Interest and expenses on national debt . . .	7,050,640
Indirect taxes—		Pensions, including military invalids . . .	3,408,375
Stamp duty . . .	2,707,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	383,256
Property transfer & succession duty . . .	1,935,000	Ministry of Interior . . .	3,388,153
Judicial & departmental fees . . .	2,099,000	Justice . . .	3,430,744
Customs and excise	29,154,000	Public Worship & Education . . .	2,095,137
Balance of lotteries . . .	930,000	War . . .	10,285,916
Revenue from Faeroe Islands . . .	57,759	Marine . . .	6,503,536
Miscellaneous revenues . . .	2,157,660	Finance . . .	3,206,741
Revenue from sinking fund, deposits & deductions from official pensions . . .	1,282,005	Iceland . . .	96,664
		Extraordinary State expenditure . . .	9,029,758
		Improvement of State property and reduction of debt . . .	6,842,707
Total revenue . . .	54,457,514	Total expenditure . . .	57,251,480

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. On the 31st of March, 1888, the fund stood at 17,821,340 kroner. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities at different periods, from 1870 to 1888:—

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	Kroner		Kroner
1870 . . .	234,740,700	1883 . . .	200,855,227
1880 . . .	173,838,612	1885 . . .	197,197,824
1881 . . .	203,471,121	1888 . . .	193,159,225

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1888 to 13,319,666 kroner. The external debt is mostly at 4 per cent., and the internal mostly at 3½ per cent.

The entire charge of the debt for 1888-89 was set down as 7,176,940 kroner; after deducting productive investments, &c., the charge per head of population would be only about 2s. The investments of the State, excluding the reserve fund, amount to over 72,000,000 kroner, which thus reduce the debt to nearly one-half, or about 3*l*. per head of the population.

Defence.

In the session of 1882 an extraordinary vote of supply of four millions sterling was asked for fortifications and the navy. This was to be spent mainly in fortifying Copenhagen both on the sea and landward sides, and in constructing forts and entrenched camps at the most vulnerable points in the country.

Copenhagen is the only fortress of importance.

The army of Denmark consists of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army and its reserve, constituting the first line, and for eight years subsequent in the extra reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry; five months for the field artillery and the engineers; nine months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during thirty to forty-five days. The kingdom is divided into two divisions or commands, the eastern and the western, the former subdivided into two and the latter into three brigades, and each brigade into two battalions. Every brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The artillery contingent is furnished one-half by the two first territorial brigades, and the second half by the three other ones. The contingent of the engineers is furnished by the whole brigades.

The forces of the kingdom comprise 31 battalions of infantry of the line, with 13 of second reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a dépôt; 2 regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries, and 4 of reserve, and 2 battalions with 6 companies, and 5 companies of reserve; and 1 regiment of engineers. The total peace strength of the army (1889) is 335 officers and 16,318 men. Including the Citizen Corps of Copenhagen and Bornholm Island, the total war strength is about 60,000 men. This is exclusive of the extra reserve, only called out in emergencies, and numbering 14,000 officers and men.

The navy of Denmark consisted, at the end of 1889, of 32 steamers, of which 8 were armour-clad ships, 3 protected cruisers, 1 torpedo ship, 4 sea-going torpedo-boats, 10 first-class and 6 second-class torpedo-boats; of unprotected vessels, there are 1 frigate, 1 sea-going armour-clad, 8 coast-defence armour-clads; 2 protected cruisers; 1 torpedo ship; 4 sea-going torpedo-boats; 7 first-class and 8 second-class torpedo-boats. Of unprotected vessels there are: 1 frigate, 2 corvettes, 15 gunboats, a royal yacht, transport and 4 troop-boats, besides several old vessels. There are building: 1 barbette coast-defence armour-clad, 1 protected cruiser, and 2 torpedo-boats. The following is a list of the ironclads completed or afloat:—

Names of Ironclads	Launched	Armour Thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement or Tonnage	Knots per hour
			No.	Weight			
		Inches				Tons	
Danmark ¹	1864	4½	12	9 -ton	1,000	4,747	8.1
Gorm ²	1870	7	2	18 -ton	1,700	2,350	12.3
Lindormen ²	1868	5	2	12½-ton	1,560	2,076	20.0
Rolf Krake ²	1863	4½	2	9 -ton	750	1,344	8.0
Iver Hvitfeldt ²	1886	11½	2	28 -ton	5,000	3,260	15.6
Tordenskjold ²	1880	{ No side armour }	1	50 -ton	2,500	2,400	13.3
Helgoland ⁴	1878	12	{ 1 4 }	{ 36 -ton 22 -ton }	4,000	5,345	13.5
Odin ⁴	1872	8	4	18 -ton	2,260	2,036	12.4
Fyen ⁴	1888	1½ *	{ 4 14 }	{ 4½ -ton 4 -ton }	2,700	2,700	13.3
Valkyrie ⁴	1888	2½ *	{ 2 6 }	{ 10 -ton 4½-ton }	5,000	3,000	17.0

¹ Broadside ship. ² Turret ships. ³ Barbette ships. ⁴ Central battery. * Protected cruisers.
* Slope of deck armour.

The most remarkable of these ships is the *Tordenskjold*. It is a torpedo vessel, the largest in the Baltic, the lower deck covered with steel plates 1½ inch thick on the horizontal part and 3½ inches thick where it slopes down to meet the ship's side, besides a belt of cork. She is divided into 83 watertight compartments, has 8-inch armour on her barbette, and carries two swift torpedo launches besides appliances to shoot Whitehead's torpedoes, and is armed with one 14-inch Krupp breechloader, besides four 6-inch Krupp breechloaders, and two light guns. All the other armour-clad ships, except the *Helgoland*, were constructed after old models.

The Danish navy is recruited, by naval conscription, from the coast population. The budget of 1888-89 provides for 1 vice-admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 15 commanders, 36 captains, 80 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, and 1,477 men.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive; about one-sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder less than one-half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows. The total area under corn crops, according to latest returns, was 2,917,680 acres, and the total produce in 1887, 83,563,459 bushels, and in 1888, 81,448,020 bushels; potatoes, 110,306 acres, 14,562,649 bushels in 1887, and 11,037,909 in 1888; clover, 396,418 acres; bare fallow, 638,116 acres; grass, meads, &c., 3,163,020 acres. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats (about four-fifths of the arable area), and wheat. The total value of the agricultural produce in 1887 was 248,433,000 kroner; and in 1888, 253,920,580 kroner.

Cattle-rearing is becoming increasingly important in Denmark. In 1881 there were 1,348,613 sheep, 527,417 pigs (442,421 in 1887), 1,470,079 cattle of all kinds; in 1887, 107,013 were exported. Of sheep and lambs, 63,757 were exported; the exportation of pigs in 1887 was 271,124.

Commerce.

The following table shows the declared value, according to official returns, of the imports and exports of home produce for each of the five years from 1883 to 1888 :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
1883	288,514,845	199,862,572	1886	211,613,697	166,746,742
1884	274,163,607	178,394,038	1887	250,668,666	187,873,788
1885	249,223,711	162,261,370	1888	274,401,000	192,699,000

The commerce of Denmark was divided among the following classes in 1886 and 1887 :—

—	Imports, 1886	Imports, 1887	Exports, 1886	Exports, 1887
Food stuffs	1,000 kroner 73,600	1,000 kroner 88,300	1,000 kroner 124,200	1,000 kroner 139,700
Manufactured articles . .	54,800	64,300	10,600	10,300
Raw products	69,400	84,000	21 700	25,500
Means of production (machinery, &c.). . . .	13,800	14,100	10,300	12,300
Total	211,600	250,700	166,800	187,800

The principal articles of import and export in 1887 and 1888, with their respective values, were as follows :—

	Imports, 1888		Exports, 1887	Exports, 1888
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Colonial goods	23,772,798	22,522,638	7,498,888	6,735,888
Beverages	3,669,984	4,779,486	1,683,990	2,813,166
Textile manufactures . .	39,508,992	40,014,624	4,423,986	4,450,466
Metals and hardware . .	22,043,988	24,213,770	3,119,994	3,106,926
Wood and manufs. . . .	13,050,000	14,201,010	3,618,990	3,824,154
Coal	14,085,000	18,481,716	1,417,986	1,657,746
Animals	4,275,990	4,834,854	45,610,992	29,799,234
Pork, butter, eggs, hard	14,861,988	15,783,480	68,692,986	92,455,704
Cereals	23,740,992	29,886,584	17,136,990	15,466,086

The following table shows the distribution of Danish trade among the leading foreign countries with which she deals :—

Countries	1887 Imports from	1888 Imports from	1887 Exports to	1888 Exports to
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany . . .	90,581,904	100,280,790	60,147,864	35,969,98
United Kingdom . .	56,691,612	62,548,128	82,079,208	116,126,02
Sweden and Norway .	41,067,306	43,467,882	29,252,106	25,589,42
United States . . .	14,867,100	9,656,802	2,823,066	1,979,11
Rest of America . .	654,192	567,360	29,700	22,59
Russia	15,873,444	25,657,146	2,615,202	3,516,50
Holland	7,262,010	6,401,988	1,139,544	1,012,00
Belgium	5,567,832	5,889,798	1,558,584	818,22
France	5,005,080	5,131,188	2,324,304	1,589,80
Danish Colonies . .	2,850,948	3,321,818	3,610,170	3,781,30

The commercial intercourse between Denmark (including Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and Greenland) and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table in each of the five years 1884 to 1888 according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain	5,248,244	4,823,515	4,936,902	5,197,758	7,061,396
Imports of British produce	2,197,912	1,903,055	1,729,589	1,845,390	2,082,626

The exports of butter to Great Britain rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870 to 3,334,364*l.* in 1888. The exports of live animals amounted to the value of 971,676*l.* in 1888, comprising 426,833*l.* for oxen and bulls; 334,451*l.* for cows and calves; 134,949*l.* for sheep; 56,521*l.* for swine; and 18,922*l.* for horses. The export of eggs has risen from 67,654*l.* in 1878 to 225,127*l.* in 1888. The export of lard was 6,845*l.* in 1883, 62,041*l.* in 1885, 141,503*l.* in 1886, and 11,739*l.* in 1887. Of British imports into Denmark, cotton manufactures and yarn amounted to 408,444*l.*, coals to 489,493*l.*, iron, wrought and unwrought, to 230,133*l.*, sugar, 75,639*l.*, and woollens, including yarn, 249,321*l.* in 1888.

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1889, Denmark and colonies possessed 3,344 vessels of 270,941 registered tons in her merchant marine, of which 293 of 95,650 tons were steamers. In 1888, 24,721 vessels of 1,941,820 tons cargo entered, and 24,352 of 474,039 tons cargo cleared the Danish ports, besides 27,237 coasting vessels entered and 27,880 cleared. Of the vessels entered, 858 of 440,400 tons cargo were British, and of those cleared 988 of 43,764 tons cargo.

Internal Communications.

There are (1889) railways of a total length of 1,214 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, about 1,000 English miles belonged to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1885, had been 144,192,180 kroner.

The Post Office in the year 1887 carried 42,000,465 letters and post-cards, and 4,392,018 newspapers, 3,819,344 samples and printed matter. There are 774 post-offices. The State Telegraphs in 1888 carried 1,469,812 messages, of which 590,858 were internal, 945,824 international, 33,130 official. The total length of telegraph lines at the end of 1888 was 3,674 English miles (2,700 belonging to the State), and the length of wires 10,280 English miles. At the same date there were 364 telegraph offices, of which 161 belonged to the State, and 199 to railway companies.

Money and Credit.

In 1886 there were 523 savings-banks; value of deposits 377,647,960 kroner; number of depositors, 696,578. In 1888 (July 31) the National Bank at Copenhagen had total assets valued at 132,052,245 kroner, including bullion 22,589,170, specie 33,726,314; and liabilities 129,515,060 kroner, including notes 80 millions; capital 27 millions, current accounts 15,282,137.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

Under a law which came into force on January 1, 1875, the decimal system of currency was introduced in Denmark, the unit being the *Krone*, or crown, divided into 100 *öre*.

The *Krone* = 100 *öre* Average rate of exchange, 1s. 1½d.
or about 18 *Kroner* to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Pound* = 100 *Kvint* = 1·102 avoirdupois, or about 100 lbs.
to the cwt.
„ *Skip Last* = 2 tons.
„ *Tonde*, or Barrel of Grain and
Salt = 3·8 imperial bushels.
„ *Tonde*, or Barrel of Coal = 4·7 „
„ *Foot* = 1·03 English foot.
„ *Viertel* = 1·7 imperial gallon.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Christian Frederik von Falbe, accredited June 28, 1880.

Secretary of Legation.—Count Reventlow.

Attaché.—Christian August Gosch.

There are Consuls at London (C.G.), Belfast, Edinburgh (C.G.), Hull (C.G.), Liverpool, Auckland (N.Z.), Bombay, Brisbane, Calcutta, Cape Town, Halifax (N.S.), Hong Kong, Kingston (Jamaica), Madeira, Malta, Melbourne, Montreal, Singapore, Sydney, Wellington (N.Z.).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Hugh Guilon MacDonell, K.C.M.G., appointed Envoy Feb. 1, 1888.

Secretary.—William E. Goschen.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Reikjavik (Iceland), St. Thomas (West Indies).

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the following territories in Europe and America. The area and population are given after the census return of February 1, 1880.

Colonies	Area, English sq. m.	Population 1880
Iceland	39,756	72,445
Greenland, 1884	46,740	9,780
West Indies {	St. Croix	74
	St. Thomas	23
	St. John	21
Total	86,614	115,988

The possessions in the West Indies alone are of any commercial importance. The inhabitants, mostly free negroes, are engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane, exporting annually from 12 to 16 million pounds of raw sugar, besides 1 million gallons of rum. The value of the total exports from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John to Denmark was 1,584,832 kroner in 1883 and 317,000 kroner in 1887; imports from Denmark 365,557 kroner in 1883, 341,000 in 1887. Exports from the Danish West Indies to the United Kingdom amounted to 38,399*l.* in 1884, 16,878*l.* in 1885, 14,051*l.* in 1886, 24,660*l.* in 1887, 14,227*l.* in 1888; and that of the imports of British produce into these islands to 156,123*l.* in 1884, 110,980*l.* in 1885, 98,024*l.* in 1886, 98,996*l.* in 1887, 83,848*l.* in 1888. The chief article of export is unrefined sugar, valued at 98,755*l.* in 1882, 4,802*l.* in 1886, 5,306*l.* in 1887, 13,570*l.* in 1888; while the British imports are mainly cotton goods, of the value of 2,884*l.*, and coals, 8,854*l.*, in 1888. The imports from Greenland to Denmark amounted to 539,000 kroner in 1887, and exports to Denmark to 472,000 kroner.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the Central American Free State founded by Simon Bolivar on the ruins of the Spanish colony and Kingdom of New Granada. Its geographical position is ill-defined owing to boundary disputes with Colombia and Peru, which are still pending. By its Constitution, dating 1830—with modifications in 1835, 1843, 1861, 1869, 1883—the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of two senators for each province (chosen for four years, one-half retiring every two years), and the second of deputies, one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants (chosen for two years), both elected by adults who can read and write, and are Roman Catholics. The Congress has to assemble on June 10 of every year at Quito, the capital and seat of the Government, without being summoned by the Government. The nomination of the President takes place, in an indirect manner, by 900 electors, returned by the people for the purpose. The electors appoint, together with the head of the executive, a Vice-President, who, in certain cases, may be called upon by Congress to succeed him before his term of office has come to an end. The Vice-President also fills the functions of President of Council of State.

President of the Republic.—Señor Antonio Flores, elected June 30, 1888.

The President, who receives a salary of 12,000 sucres a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a cabinet of four ministers, who, together with himself, are responsible, individually and collectively, to the Congress, and who, with other seven members, form a Council of State. Each minister receives a salary of 2,880 sucres a year. Two designados or substitutes are elected to replace the President if necessary. There is, according to the Constitution, no power of veto with the President, nor can he dissolve, shorten, or prorogue the sittings of Congress. By the terms of the Constitution hereditary rights or privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the territory of the Republic; but most of the Indians are virtually in bondage.

Area and Population.

The area of Ecuador is 118,630 square miles, divided into 17 provinces with 1,004,651 inhabitants, according to the census of 1885. There is besides an unknown number of uncivilised Indians. It has been estimated that of the total population, in round numbers, 100,000 are whites of Spanish descent, 300,000 mixed, and 600,000 pure Indians. Included in the above statement are the Galapagos, or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,950 English square miles, and a population of 204. The capital of the Republic, Quito, has a population of about 50,000, including Indians, &c., Guayaquil 40,000, Cuenca 30,000, Riobamba 18,000, Latacunga 18,000.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the Republic, according to the Constitution, is the Roman Catholic, to the exclusion of every other. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. There is a university at Quito, and university bodies in Cuenca and Guayaquil. There are 37 secondary schools and 805 primary schools, with, according to official statistics, 60,000 pupils. There is a scientific institution in Quito, with 11 professors and 50 students. There are a naval and a military school, commercial schools, and technical schools.

Justice and Crime.

In Ecuador there are courts for each: (1) parish; (2) canton; (3) province; (4) district; and (5) an Appeal and Supreme Court. The President and members of Congress are subject to the jurisdiction of the Congress.

There are four superior courts in different centres, 152 provincial criminal courts, municipal courts, and 656 parochial justices. During the last five years (1884-88) there have been on an average 759 persons convicted of serious offences in the Republic. In the one penitentiary of the Republic there were (1889) 162 persons, of whom 68 were women, 94 men. The police force is very loosely organised, and there are no statistics available.

Finance.

The revenue for 1885 was officially stated to be 2,524,175 sucres, and the expenditure 3,929,934 sucres. The revenue was increased by loans and supplementary credits to 4,043,204 sucres. The net revenue in 1886 was 2,939,802 sucres, besides 1,785,189 sucres from loans; total, 4,724,991 sucres; and expenditure, 4,674,713 sucres. The revenue for 1887 was 4,479,004 sucres, and expenditure 4,428,597 sucres, leaving an apparent surplus of 50,407 sucres. More than one-half of the revenue is derived from customs duties on imports at the port of Guayaquil, the amount received from this source in 1887 being 2,856,241 sucres. Next to the customs are the tithes levied on produce of all kinds by the State on behalf of the Church, which allows the State one-third of the produce. No definitive figures are available since 1887, but the estimated revenue for the years 1889-90 is 4,252,522 sucres, and the expenditure for each year is estimated at 4,379,056 sucres, with an addition of 50,180 sucres in 1890 for Congress expenses.

The liabilities of the Republic are made up of a foreign debt of 9,120,000 sucres (1,824,000*l.*) contracted in England in 1885, and internal liabilities amounting to 4,820,648 sucres, including arrears of interest. To the foreign debt must (May 1889) be added 392,160*l.*, the unpaid interest for twenty-one years.

Defence.

In 1884 the National Convention determined that the standing army should consist of 1,600 men, but an official statement places the number of men in 1889 at 3,000. There is one brigade of fortress artillery, and one of field artillery, 4 battalions of infantry, 2 columns of light infantry, and one regiment of cavalry. There is a small navy of 3 steamers and 2 steamboats, and at Galapagos 30 soldiers are stationed. There is 1 transport, 1 third-class gunboat, and 1 third-class cruiser, with 100 men.

Commerce.

The exports from Ecuador were valued at 4,915,120 sucrés in 1885, but advanced to 6,565,000 sucrés in 1886, and 10,119,488 sucrés in 1887. The chief export is cocoa, valued at over 5,000,000 sucrés in 1887; india-rubber, 240,000 sucrés; hides, 300,000 sucrés; coffee, 420,000 sucrés; vegetable ivory, precious metals, cinchona, &c. The estimated value of the imports in 1887 was 11,462,523 sucrés. It is, however, difficult to obtain recent and reliable information with reference to the trade of Ecuador. The exports from Guayaquil alone in 1887 amounted to 8,987,286 sucrés, and in 1888 to 8,580,806 sucrés.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is largely with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil. The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1884 to 1888, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain	218,609	150,990	225,754	219,062	132,360
Imports of British produce	385,960	129,428	254,962	378,633	365,622

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain consist of cocoa, of the value of 98,561*l.* in 1885, 193,975*l.* in 1886, 155,209*l.* in 1887, 93,715*l.* in 1888; Peruvian bark has declined from 100,346*l.* in 1882 to 8,880*l.* in 1888. Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 202,658*l.*, formed the principal article in 1888.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following is the movement of national and foreign shipping at the port of Guayaquil in 1888, which may be considered to include about the whole of the national vessels engaged in trade, except river-craft and very small coasting vessels, which are not entered in the register of the captain of the port:—

	Sailing		Steamers		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
ENTERED.						
British . . .	4	3,079	107	111,525	111	114,604
National . . .	34	2,349	—	—	34	2,349
Foreign . . .	41	19,270	47	64,765	84	84,036
CLEARED.						
British . . .	3	2,675	106	110,873	109	113,548
National . . .	28	2,497	—	—	28	2,497
Foreign . . .	36	16,989	47	64,766	83	81,755

Internal Communications.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, although in the interior some cart-roads have been established. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayes, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents of the same. Navigation of these inland waters is carried on by about twelve American-built side-wheel and screw steamers, and a large fleet of 'canoas de preza' and other small boats.

Only one railway is in course of construction, going from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Chimbo. The company holds a privilege from the State and has the salt monopoly for nine years unexpired, which yields about 100,000 sucres net yearly. Length of the line is about 50 miles.

The total length of telegraphs is about 1,200 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republic of Colombia, and by cable with the rest of the world.

Money and Credit.

By a coinage law of March 1884 the unit of the monetary system is the sucro - a five-franc piece, although the average rate on exchange is only 36d. per sucro. There is no gold in circulation in the country; such as is introduced or brought down from the interior is bought up only for exchange purposes.

Silver is generally in circulation, but there are no statistics to show the amount. The two Guayaquil banks had deposited in their vaults on December 31, 1889, the sum of 1,060,813 sucres (152,000*l.*), and the amount in actual circulation throughout the whole country may be estimated at 450,000 sucres to 500,000 sucres (70,000*l.*)

No gold, silver, or copper money is minted in the country. The minting of Ecuadorian coin has been done in England (Birmingham), Chili, and Peru; the amount coined for the past four years, including 1889, being about 1,835,000 sucres (262,000*l.*) silver, and 40,000 sucres (6,000*l.*) nickel (nominal value).

There are two banks authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz. the Banco del Ecuador, capital 1,200,000 sucres (170,000*l.*); Banco Internacional, capital 800,000 sucres (114,000*l.*). They are in no way related to the State, except that they have to present a monthly state of balances of silver in deposit and notes in circulation, and all the notes issued by these banks have to be stamped by the Government. The banks constantly make loans for general or specific objects to the Government, and the debt due on this account to the bank of Ecuador on December 31, 1888, was 973,408 sucres (139,000*l.*). The cash deposited in the various banks on December 31, 1888, was as follows:—

—	Deposits at Interest	In Account Current
	Sucres	Sucres
Banco del Ecuador . .	1,164,110-00	544,873-00
Banco Internacional . .	114,299-00	348,624-00

The authorised issue of notes depends on the stock of silver in the vaults of the bank, and the banks are bound by law to hold 30 per cent. of the value of their circulation in coin, silver, or gold.

There are no private banks.

There are two newly started savings-banks in Guayaquil, not related in any way to the Government.

The amount of notes in circulation for the past five years has been as follows :—

Years	Bank of Ecuador		Banco Internacional	
	Sucrés	£	Sucrés	£
1884	1,398,524	= 233,087		
1885	1,807,517	= 260,000	176,593	= 25,000
1886	2,128,254	= 304,000	465,599	= 66,500
1887	2,141,716	= 320,000	752,757	= 108,000
1888	2,084,504	= 297,900	859,176	= 122,700

Weights and Measures.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Pedro A. Merino, accredited July 9, 1885.

There are also Consuls at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Christian William Laurence.

Consul at Guayaquil.—Geo. Chambers.

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FRANCE.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III. on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and June 16, 1875, by an organic law (*Constitution Wallon*), which has been partially modified in June 1879, August 1884, June 1885, and July 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the Chamber, appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

President of the Republic.—Marie-François Sadi-Carnot, born at Limoges, 1837; studied at the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées; Under-Secretary of Public Works, 1878; Minister of Public Works, 1880-82; Minister of Finance, 1882, and again 1886. Elected President of the Republic, December 3, 1887.

The present Ministry, appointed by the President of the Republic March 17, 1890, consists of the following members:—

1. *President of the Council and Minister of War.*—M. De Freycinet.

2. *Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—M. Ribot.

3. *Minister of Finance.*—M. Rouvier.

4. *Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts.*—M.

5. *Minister of Justice and Public Worship.*—M. Fallières.

6. *Minister of Marine.*—Vice-Admiral *Barbey.*
7. *Minister of Public Works.*—M. Ives *Guyot.*
8. *Minister of Agriculture.*—M. *Develle.*
9. *Minister of Commerce.*—M. Jules *Roche.*
10. *Minister of the Interior.*—M. *Constans.*

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon :—

House of Bourbon.

Henri IV.	1589-1610
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715
Louis XV.	1715-1774
Louis XVI. (+ 1793)	1774-1792

First Republic.

Convention	1792-1795
Directoire	1795-1799
Consulate	1799-1804

Empire.

Napoléon I. (+ 1821)	1804-1814
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House of Bourbon restored.

Louis XVIII.	1814-1824
Charles X. (+ 1836)	1824-1830

House of Bourbon-Orléans.¹

Louis Philippe (+ 1850)	1830-1848
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Second Republic.

Provisional Government,	
Feb.—Dec.	1848
Louis Napoléon, President	1848-1852

Empire restored.

Napoléon III. (died 1873)	1852-1870
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Third Republic.

Government of National	
Defence	1870-1871
Louis A. Thiers, President	1871-1873
Marshal MacMahon "	1873-1879
F. J. P. Jules Grévy "	1879-1887
M.-F. Sadi-Carnot "	1887

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by universal suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. The only requisite for being a Deputy is to be a citizen and 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only; in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, and in 1889 the uni-nominal vote was reintroduced. In 1889 it was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void. Multiple elections and elections of persons previously condemned by the law courts are thus rendered impossible. The task of annulling illegal elections, which formerly belonged to the Chamber, has been vested in special electoral committees, partly nominated *ad hoc* by the

Prefect of the Department, and partly composed of Municipal Councillors.

The Chamber is now composed of 584 Deputies ; each 'arrondissement' elects one Deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, it is divided into two constituencies.

The Senate is composed of 300 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population ; and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers ; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life-Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine-years Senators. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in the Upper House.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session. The Senate has, conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies, the right of initiating and framing laws. Nevertheless, financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

All bills, before being introduced either into the Senate or Chamber, are submitted to special *bureaux* or committees, which report to the Chambers. Bills may be introduced either by the Ministry or the President (through the Ministry), or by private members. The Chamber can be dissolved by the President upon advice of the Senate. The President and the Ministers may be impeached by the Chamber of high treason, in which case the Senate acts as a High Court of Justice. The same function is vested in the Senate for all other cases of high treason.

The Deputies are paid 9,000 francs, and the Senators 15,000 francs a year. The President's dotation is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses. In the budget of 1890, the expenses connected with the Senate were fixed at 4,600,000, and those of the Chamber at 7,337,940 francs.

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of

Conseil d'Etat, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (*Maîtres de Requêtes*), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes France is divided into 86 departments, or 87 if the 'territory of Belfort' (a remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin) be considered as a separate department. Since 1889 the three departments of Algeria are also treated, for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefectorial Council, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. In most *arrondissements* there is a Sub-prefect.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There are 36,121 communes, and new ones cannot be created otherwise than by law. Most of them (31,488) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 17,181 have even less than 500; while 99 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste*; but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General, or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons chosen by the Prefect from among lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is simply considered as an intermediary between the Prefect and the commune. The Mayor is the head of the local police under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members; each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (2,871 in France), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although the larger communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is the seat of a justice of the peace.

The district, or *arrondissement* (362 in France), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, whose chief function is to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years. These *conseils* may deliberate upon all economical

affairs of the department, but their financial resources are mostly insignificant, and besides the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, their activity is confined to the roads, normal schools, and a few undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The superficies of France has changed but little since the treaties of 1815. In 1860, after the Italian War, it was increased by the annexation of Savoie and Nice from Italy; and by the treaty of May 10, 1871, France lost the entire department of the Bas-Rhin, two *arrondissements*, with a fraction of a third, of the Haut-Rhin, and the greater portion of the department of Moselle, making altogether a superficies of 5,590 square miles and 1,600,000 inhabitants, part of whom emigrated into France during the next few years.

The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the legal population (i.e. including those temporarily absent) of the present 87 departments of France according to the census returns of December 18, 1881, and May 30, 1886:—

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Density per sq. mile in 1886
		Dec. 18, 1881	May 30, 1886	
Ain	2,239	363,472	364,408	163
Aisne	2,839	556,891	555,925	196
Allier	2,822	416,759	424,582	151
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	131,918	129,494	48
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,158	121,787	122,924	57
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	226,621	238,057	164
Ardèche	2,136	376,867	375,472	176
Ardennes	2,020	333,675	332,759	165
Ariège	1,890	240,601	237,619	126
Aube	2,317	256,326	257,374	111
Aude	2,438	327,942	332,080	136
Aveyron	3,376	415,075	415,826	123
Belfort (Haut-Rhin)	235	74,244	79,758	336
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	89,028	604,857	305
Calvados	2,132	439,830	437,267	205
Cantal	2,217	236,190	241,742	109
Charente	2,294	370,822	366,408	157
Charente-Inférieure	2,635	466,416	462,803	176
Cher	2,780	351,405	355,349	128
Corrèze	2,265	317,066	326,494	144
Corse	3,377	272,639	278,501	82
Côte-d'Or	3,383	382,819	381,574	113
Côtes-du-Nord	2,659	627,585	628,266	237

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Density per sq. mile in 1886
		Dec. 18, 1881	May 30, 1886	
Creuse	2,150	278,782	284,942	133
Dordogne	3,546	495,037	492,205	139
Doubs	2,018	310,827	310,963	154
Drôme	2,518	313,763	314,615	125
Eure	2,300	364,291	358,829	156
Eure-et-Loir	2,268	280,097	283,719	125
Finistère	2,595	681,564	707,820	272
Gard	2,253	415,629	417,099	186
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	478,009	481,169	198
Gers	2,425	281,532	274,391	113
Gironde	3,761	748,703	775,845	206
Hérault	2,393	441,527	439,044	183
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	615,480	621,384	239
Indre	2,624	287,705	296,147	113
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	329,160	340,921	30
Isère	3,201	580,271	581,680	182
Jura	1,928	285,263	281,292	42
Landes	3,599	301,143	302,266	84
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	275,713	279,214	114
Loire	1,838	599,833	603,384	328
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	316,461	320,063	167
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	625,625	643,884	244
Loiret	2,614	368,526	374,875	143
Lot	2,012	280,269	271,514	135
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	312,081	307,437	149
Lozère	1,996	143,565	141,264	71
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	523,491	527,680	192
Manche	2,289	526,377	520,865	227
Marne	3,159	421,800	429,494	136
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	254,876	247,781	103
Mayenne	1,996	344,881	340,063	170
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	419,317	431,693	214
Meuse	2,405	289,861	291,971	121
Morbihan	2,625	521,614	535,256	204
Nièvre	2,632	347,576	347,645	132
Nord	2,193	1,603,259	1,670,184	761
Oise	2,261	404,555	403,146	178
Orne	2,354	376,126	367,248	156
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	819,022	853,526	334
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	566,064	570,964	186
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	434,366	432,999	147
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	236,474	234,825	134
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	208,855	211,187	133
Rhône	1,077	741,470	772,912	718
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	295,905	290,954	141
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	625,589	625,885	190
Sarthe	2,396	438,917	436,111	182
Savoie	2,224	266,438	267,428	119

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Density per sq. mile in 1886
		Dec. 18, 1881	May 30, 1886	
Savoie (Haute-) . . .	1,667	274,087	275,018	152
Seine	183.6	2,799,329	2,961,089	16,128
Seine-Inférieure . . .	2,330	814,068	833,386	358
Seine-et-Marne . . .	2,215	348,991	355,136	160
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	577,798	618,089	285
Sèvres (Deux)	2,317	350,103	353,766	153
Somme	2,379	550,837	548,982	231
Tarn	2,217	359,223	358,757	162
Tarn-et-Garonne . . .	1,436	217,056	214,046	149
Var	2,349	288,577	283,689	122
Vaucluse	1,370	244,149	241,787	176
Vendée	2,588	421,642	434,808	168
Vienne	2,691	340,295	342,785	127
Vienne (Haute-) . . .	2,130	319,332	363,182	170
Vosges	2,266	406,862	413,707	183
Yonne	2,868	257,029	255,364	124
Total	204,092	37,672,048	38,218,903	187

Notwithstanding a moderate death-rate, the population of France increases more slowly than in most States of Western Europe, owing to the low rate of births, as seen from the following table, which gives the average annual numbers of marriages, births, and deaths for decennial periods :—

Years	Average Popula- tion in millions	Marriages in thousands	Births in thousands	Deaths ¹ in thousands	Marriages	Per 1,000 Inhabitants					Number of Births per Marriage
						Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births	Illegiti- mate	Still-born	
1811-20	29.5	234	542	773	7.9	31.7	26.0	5.7	—	—	4.0
1821-30	31.8	247	574	790	7.8	30.6	24.8	5.8	—	—	3.7
1831-40	33.6	266	607	828	7.9	28.8	24.6	4.2	—	—	3.3
1841-50	35.3	279	602	817	7.9	27.3	23.2	4.1	—	—	3.2
1851-60	36.6	287	553	846	7.9	26.6	23.7	2.9	71	42	3.0
1861-70	38.2	301	532	888	7.9	24.4	23.2	1.2	76	45	3.0
1871-80	30.7	295	535	871	8.0	25.4	23.7	1.7	73	46	2.9
1881-85	37.8	284	535	841	7.5	24.9	22.3	1.6	78	47	3.0

¹ Not including still-births.

The changes of area and population since 1801 (date of the first census taken) are seen from the following table. The third, fourth, and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase *on the present territory of France*, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

Dates	Area: sq. miles	Population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual Increase per 10,000 inhabita.
1801	204,765	27,849,003 [26,930,756]	134 [132]	— —
1821	—	30,461,875 [29,871,176]	149 [146]	57 [55]
1841	—	34,230,178 [33,406,864]	167 [164]	62 [58]
1861	209,625	37,446,313 [35,844,902]	178 [176]	37 [36]
1866	—	38,192,064 [36,495,489]	182 [179]	40 [36]
1872	204,023	36,102,921	177	— 96 ¹ [— 17] ¹
1876	—	36,905,788	181	54
1881	—	37,672,048	184	41
1886	—	38,218,903	187	29

¹ Decrease.

The foreigners residing in France make no less than 3 per cent. of the aggregate population. The items for 1886 appeared as follows:—

Belgians	482,261	Austro-Hungarian	12,090
Italians	264,568	Russians	11,980
Germans	100,114	Miscellaneous	73,230
Spaniards	79,550		
Swiss	78,584	Total (1886)	1,126,531
Dutch	37,149	„ (1851)	379,289
English	36,134		

Occupations of Population.—According to the just published results of the census of 1886, it appears that of the total population the number engaged in agriculture amounted to 17,698,402; in industry, 9,289,206; transport, 1,020,721; trade, 4,247,764; public forces, 613,362; public administration, 711,027; liberal professions, 1,094,233; independent persons, 2,295,966; without profession, 237,899; not classed, 490,374, of unknown professions, 231,805.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION. .

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate Children	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1870	223,705	943,515	70,415	1,046,909	— 103,394	
1884	289,555	937,758	75,754	858,784	78,974	45,286
1885	283,170	924,558	74,171	836,897	87,661	43,988
1886	283,193	912,782	74,552	860,222	52,560	43,581
1887	277,060	899,933	73,854	842,797	56,536	42,930
1888	276,848	882,639	74,919	837,867	44,772	

The movement of the population is very unequal over France, and from year to year the deaths are in excess of the births in from 37 to 43 departments out of 87.

In 1888, when the excess of births over deaths all over France fell to the extremely low figure of 44,772, the two departments of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais contributed to the half of that number, and another quarter was due to Brittany, so that in the remaining 84 departments the natural increase hardly reached 12,000. In 43 departments, notwithstanding the very low rate of mortality which was recorded for France in 1888 (21·9 per 1,000), the deaths exceeded the births. One-fourth of the actual increase of the population was contributed to by foreigners residing in France.

Illegitimate births formed 8·5 per cent. of all births, as against 7·5 per cent. in 1881; it reached as much as 25 per cent. in the department of the Seine (Paris), from 10 to 13 per cent. in the North, and in Brittany it was from 2 to 3 per cent. of all births. With the foreigners inhabiting France it was mostly above the average.

The number of divorces is rapidly increasing; it was 2,950 in 1886, 3,636 in 1887, and 4,708 in 1888 (6·3 per each 10,000 households), the aggregate number of 17,228 divorces having been registered since the new law was voted in 1884.

Emigration.

There is comparatively little emigration from France. The total number of emigrants from French ports to countries beyond Europe during the three years 1882-84 was 154,333, of whom, however, only 11,969 (6,100 in 1884) were French, while 61,584 were Italians and 34,374 Swiss. In 1885 the number of emigrants was 6,063, and in 1886 7,311. The majority of the emigrants go to the United States and the Argentine Republic. At the census of 1881 it was found that of the total population 22,702,356 were born within their communes.

As in other countries of Europe, there is a steady emigration from the country towards the cities. In 1846 the rural population constituted 75·58 per cent. of the total, and the urban 24·42 per cent.; while in 1886 the former was 64·05, and the latter 35·95. In 1881, of the total increase of 766,260, more than two-thirds, or 561,869, belonged to the 47 towns of more than 30,000 inhabitants.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following, according to the census of 1886, are the principal towns with a communal population over 30,000:—

Paris . . .	2,344,550	Toulon . . .	70,122	Troyes . . .	46,972
Lyon . . .	401,930	Nîmes . . .	69,898	Clermont-Ferrand	
Marseille . .	376,113	Laon . . .	68,477		46,718
Bordeaux . .	240,582	Rennes . .	66,139	Boulogne . .	45,916
Lille . . .	188,272	Dijon . . .	60,855	Caen . . .	43,809
Toulouse . .	147,617	Orléans . .	60,826	Bourges . .	42,829
Nantes . . .	127,482	Tours . . .	59,585	Béziers . . .	42,785
St. Etienne .	117,875	Calais . . .	58,965	Avignon . .	41,007
Le Havre . .	112,071	Tourcoing .	58,008	Lorient . . .	40,055
Rouen . . .	107,163	Le Mans . .	57,591	Dunkerque . .	38,025
Roubaix . .	100,299	Montpellier	56,765	Cette . . .	37,058
Reims . . .	97,903	Besançon . .	56,511	Charbourg . .	36,878
Amiens . . .	80,288	Grenoble . .	52,484	Rocheport . .	31,256
Nancy . . .	79,038	Versailles .	49,852	Pau . . .	30,626
Nice . . .	77,478	St. Denis . .	48,009	Boulogne . .	30,084
Angers . . .	73,044	St. Quentin	47,353	Douai . . .	30,030
Brest . . .	70,778				

Religion.

The population of France, at the census of December 1881, consisted of 29,201,703 Roman Catholics, being 78·50 per cent. of the total population; 692,800 Protestants, or 1·8 per cent. of the population, as compared with 584,757 in 1872; of 53,436 Jews, and 7,684,906 persons 'who declined to make any declaration of religious belief.' This was the first census at which 'non-professants' were registered as such. On former occasions it had been customary to class all who had refused to state what their religion was, or who denied having any religion, as Roman Catholics. The number of persons set down as belonging to 'various creeds' was 33,042.

All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant; but at present only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and Mussulmans (Algeria, &c.) have State allowances. In the Budget for 1890 these grants were as follows:—

	Francs
Administration, &c.	238,000
Roman Catholic worship, and places of worship	43,097,305
Protestant worship, &c.	1,551,600
Jewish worship, &c.	180,900
Protestant and Jewish places of worship	40,000
Mussulman worship	216,340
Various	13,000
Total	45,337,145

There are 17 archbishops and 66 bishops; and of the Roman Catholic Church on January 1, 1886, the secular clergy numbered in all 50,437, besides 10,546 teachers and pupils in the ecclesiastical seminaries. The value of the total gifts and legacies made to the Church during the present century up to 1882 is 23,976,733 francs. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory; while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris. In 1886 there were 687 Protestant pastors, and 56 Jewish rabbis and assistants.

Instruction.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government. The highest schools, or universities, go by the name of 'facultés de l'état.' There are 15 'facultés des lettres,' at Paris, Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Lille, Grenoble, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. At all of these, except Aix, are also 'facultés des

sciences,' besides one at Marseilles. There are also 13 'facultés de droit,' and 6 'facultés de médecine.' In the session of 1886-87, the total number of students was 3,793, and of graduates 12,876. To the support of these facultés the sum of 11,300,000 francs was set down in the budget of 1888-89. The Roman Catholic theological 'facultés' were suppressed in 1885, but the Catholic universities exist still on condition of their professors submitting to the usual State examinations.

Among the 308,245 young men examined on the conscription list of 1888, 10·08 per cent. could neither read nor write.

The law of June 16, 1881, rendered primary instruction obligatory; that of March 28, 1882, rendered it gratuitous, that of October 30, 1886, reorganised education, and ordained that within a certain period all public schools should be under the charge of laymen. In 1887 there were only 80 communes which had no primary school, public or private. The public funds, communal, departmental, and State, devoted to primary instruction in France amounted in 1857 to 16,523,969 francs, in 1878 to 59,216,449 francs, and in 1888 to 146,000,000 francs. At the census of 1886 the total number of children between the ages of 6 and 13 years was found to be 4,729,511, and between 4 and 16, 8,069,789. The following table shows the numbers of the various classes of schools and the number of pupils for the school year 1886-87 for the primary schools, and December 1887 for the lycées and colleges :—

	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Pupils
Elementary :—				
Infant schools	3,417	2,435	5,882	741,224
Primary schools	65,449	13,454	78,903	5,487,589
Primary superior	255	47	302	38,776
Total elementary	69,151	15,936	85,087	6,267,589
Secondary (public):—				
Lycées	100	—	—	53,316
Communal colleges	246	—	—	36,084
For girls	112	—	—	10,399
Total secondary	458	—	—	99,799

There was, it will be seen, one elementary school for every 450 inhabitants, and one pupil in every 6 of the population. The number of public schools directed by clericals was, in 1887, reduced to 927 for boys, and 7,462 for girls. In private education the number of lay schools was 3,936, and of clerical schools 9,565.

The total number of teachers in lay primary schools was 90,307, in clerical schools 46,508, in 1887. In the budget of 1888-89 the sum of 85,488,000 francs was set down for primary education, and 16,493,000 francs for secondary education. There were in 1887, 90 normal schools for males, and 81 for females. In 6,360 communes education is provided for adult males, and in 1,083 for adult females, the total number of pupils in 1886-87 being 156,000 males, and 28,000 females. There are besides numerous technical, industrial, and other special schools.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of First Instance in France are those of the Justices of Peace and the Police Court, where all petty offences are disposed of. The Police Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver cases of misdemeanour (*délits*), including cases involving several years' imprisonment. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges. In all general cases, the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may dismiss the case or send it for trial. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and 4 Councillors for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury, and by one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, and is composed of a First President, 3 Presidents of Sections, and 45 Councillors, for all criminal cases tried by jury.

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic, and can be dismissed by him.

The agencies for the prosecution of misdemeanours and crimes in 1886 appeared as follows:—Gendarmes, 20,874; commissaires de police, 1,135; agents de police, 13,751; gardes champêtres, 31,764; private sworn 'gardes,' 35,948; forest gardes, 7,792; fishing police, 4,950; customs officials, 21,553; total, 137,767.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted before the various courts in the years given:—

Year	Assize Courts	Correctional Tribunals	Police Courts
1883	3,110	197,394	451,227
1884	3,082	195,725	470,904
1885	3,028	211,797	450,773
1886	3,128	210,805	451,869
1887	3,179	216,461	443,763

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,094 *chambres de sûreté* and 85 *dépôts de sûreté*). Next come 391 Departmental

Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice and de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 11 for boys and 1 for girls, belonging to the State, and 27 for boys rented to private persons and institutions. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 15 for men and 6 for women. To the same category belong 3 agricultural penitentiaries recently introduced in Corsica.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de forcats* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a dépôt for transferred hard-labour convicts. The prison population on January 1, 1885 (last figures published), was 60,836, of whom 7,537 were females; 3,568 were in Guiana, and 9,810 in New Caledonia; 25,231 were in Departmental Prisons, and 14,632 in Central Prisons.

Pauperism.

There is no Government system of poor relief in France. The poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1886 there were 14,944 of such bureaux, with a total revenue of 52,753,727 francs, the expenditure amounting to 36,720,624 francs. The number of poor relieved was 1,440,744. Public assistance is also rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1886 there were 1,731 sick children in hospital, 54,646 domiciled in the country, and 45,285 who were being assisted at their homes. The total expenditure amounted to 16,327,486 francs. There are also public establishments for the sick and for aged persons and imbeciles.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The revenues of the State consist of: (1) four chief direct taxes, forming 15 per cent. of the revenue: (a) the land tax; (b) the 'personnelle-mobilière, consisting of a capitation tax of from 1 fr. 50 c. to 4 fr. 50c., levied upon each person, not a pauper, and of a house tax; (c) the door and window tax; and (d) trade-licences. There are also the 'additional centimes' (so many centimes per franc levied, intended for local budgets); (2) indirect taxes (about 62 per cent. of the revenue); (3) State monopolies: tobacco, gunpowder, post and telegraphs (about 20 per cent. of

revenue); (4) the income from national land; and (5) various sources, such as a few State manufactures, State railways, and so on. The average taxation per head amounts to 86 fr., of which about 69 fr. go to the State, and the remainder to the local budgets. To the above must be added, the extraordinary receipts—chiefly loans—the revenue inscribed '*pour ordre*,' being transferences from one branch of the Administration to another.

The revenue of France during the last three years, including the budget estimates for 1890, has been as follows:—

	1890	1889	1888
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Land tax:			
Land	118,548,000	118,553,000	118,569,000
Buildings	63,150,000	62,400,000	61,700,000
Personal property	75,055,500	73,125,000	71,955,000
Doors and windows	49,272,900	48,404,400	47,478,000
Trade licences	104,150,400	103,894,400	103,642,200
Tax ' <i>de 1^{re} avertissement</i> '	624,000	621,600	620,400
Carriages, horses, and other special taxes	28,520,500	28,430,960	27,930,620
Direct taxes, Algeria	8,779,700	9,430,500	9,440,426
Total, direct taxes	448,411,000	444,859,860	441,335,646
Registration	509,104,300	513,080,000	519,154,000
Stamps	159,797,400	157,604,000	156,446,000
Customs	373,985,500	346,342,600	343,734,200
Excise, and other indirect taxes	582,594,500	582,726,000	572,511,500
Personal property	50,124,000	48,878,000	47,215,500
Sugar	178,700,000	175,560,000	166,810,000
Indirect taxes, Algeria	20,183,600	19,185,800	19,170,400
Total, indirect taxes	1,874,789,300	1,843,376,400	1,825,309,100
State monopolies	591,842,362	584,854,479	582,776,764
Domains and forests	42,706,350	44,394,148	44,244,558
Various revenues	27,414,194	27,163,768	27,434,323
Total, ordinary revenue	2,985,163,206	2,944,648,655	2,921,100,391
Special resources	766,945	13,286,945	806,945
Appendices '<i>pour ordre</i>'	60,486,969	54,243,455	54,575,375
Grand total	3,046,417,120	3,012,179,055	2,976,482,711

The expenditure under different heads for the last three years, and the budget voted for 1890, is shown from the following table :

	1890	1889	1888
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Public Debt	1,318,248,408	1,292,319,475	1,290,835,416
President, the Chamber, and the Senate.	13,044,018	13,090,179	13,345,083
Ministries :			
Justice	37,468,450	37,507,050	37,507,050
Religion	45,085,503	45,337,145	45,369,545
Foreign Affairs	14,168,500	14,203,200	14,194,700
Interior, France	60,873,310	62,333,610	65,832,819
" Algeria	7,282,635	7,297,415	7,061,875
Finance	19,577,370	21,043,870	16,421,295
Posts and Telegraphs	1,906,000	1,879,965	1,896,965
War	556,333,550	550,652,404	536,899,830
Marine	203,148,225	204,959,104	182,901,701
Colonies	52,238,716	55,814,473	60,093,549
Public Instruction	139,984,038	135,273,485	133,207,505
Fine Arts	12,063,905	12,760,605	12,456,905
Commerce and Industry	20,539,483	22,326,118	20,952,103
Agriculture	20,737,830	21,207,585	21,174,585
Public Works, ordinary	113,168,384	108,637,814	104,569,014
Do., extraordinary	57,592,934	56,915,769	65,545,550
Total, administration	1,362,168,833	1,358,080,612	1,326,085,391
Expenses of collecting taxes	329,893,085	32,665,859	325,298,547
Repayments, &c.	22,666,500	21,832,700	20,350,340
Total, ordinary expenditure	3,046,020,874	3,011,974,825	2,975,914,777
Extraordinary expenditure	154,073,000	138,554,360	
Treasury and other special votes	475,672,106	461,163,647	473,298,150
Special State expenses	93,881,833	86,993,000	83,749,950
Grand total	3,769,647,803	3,711,685,832	3,533,962,877

The following figures, published by the Direction générale de la Comptabilité publique in March 1889, do not include the 'budget sur ressources spéciales,' and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 12 years :—

Years	Revenue			Total Expenditure
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1876	2,778,351,801	408,635,263	3,186,987,064	3,030,658,061
1877	2,779,890,874	115,865,099	2,895,755,973	3,027,395,725
1878	2,852,546,365	574,876,461	3,427,422,826	3,347,810,937
1879	2,965,551,890	524,790,497	3,490,342,387	3,322,621,928
1880	2,956,923,947	573,899,336	3,530,823,283	3,364,577,722
1881	2,988,374,978	797,069,391	3,785,444,369	3,616,401,846
1882	2,980,477,689	663,624,875	3,644,102,564	3,686,650,040
1883	3,037,973,018	614,965,704	3,652,938,722	3,715,363,615
1884	3,032,014,444	416,781,288	3,448,795,732	3,538,714,027
1885	3,056,635,831	263,626,782	3,320,262,613	3,466,923,058
1886	2,940,291,981	229,133,507	3,169,425,488	3,293,561,815
1887	2,968,477,833	275,405,732	3,243,883,565	3,260,964,639
Total .	35,337,510,651	5,458,673,935	40,796,184,586	40,671,646,433
Borrowed from preceding budgets			406,691,780	—
Net totals			40,389,492,806	40,671,646,433

The figures for 1879–85 are those of the sums actually received and expended, and include ordinary and extraordinary income and expenditure; those for the years 1886 to 1889 are the rectified budget estimates, and those for 1890 are the provisions of the budget.

Since 1869 the budget has nearly doubled. To the budget of 1888 is annexed a statement, showing the deficits of the ordinary budgets from the period anterior to 1814 down to January 1, 1887, as follows:—

Government		Deficit
		Francs
Before 1815	Napoleon I. and previously	99,678,480
1815 to 1829	Louis XVIII. and Charles X.	269,801,915
1830 " 1847	Louis Philippe	519,064,005
1848 " 1851	The Second Republic	29,399,140
1852 " 1869	Napoleon III.	93,922,135
	Total	1,011,865,675
1870 to 1886	The Third Republic	326,774,523
	Total deficits	1,338,640,198

These figures, however, do not represent the actual deficits arising from the differences between the ordinary revenue and the total expenditure, nor even those arising from the differences between the total revenue

and total expenditure. Moreover, almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation have shown a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, has exhibited a large deficit.

The following table shows the progress during the century of the French national debt and its yearly charge:—

Date	Period	Nominal Capital	Interest
		Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs
Sept. 23, 1800	First Republic	714	36
Jan. 1, 1815	Napoleon I.	1,272	64
Aug. 1, 1830	Louis XVIII. and Charles X.	4,426	199
Feb. 24, 1848	Louis Philippe	5,913	244
Jan. 1, 1852	Second Republic	5,516	239.
Jan. 1, 1871	Napoleon III.	12,454	386
Jan. 1, 1887	Third Republic	23,728	826

The following table shows the details of the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt, according to the budget estimates of 1890:—

Interest and Annuities, 1890.

Consolidated debt:

	Francs
3 per cent.	433,555,116
4½ "	305,540,303
Redeemable debt:	
Annuities	72,139,207
Floating debt	19,525,000
Life interests (pensions, &c.)	221,344,826
	1,306,381,108

Capitulating the consolidated debt, it would amount to 21,241,621,710 francs; the floating debt amounts to 824,962,500 francs bearing interest, and 81,725,700 francs not bearing interest.

The total capital of the French national debt cannot be exactly determined, but the most usual estimate is about 32 thousand millions of francs (1,280,000,000*l.*). M. Leroy Beaulieu's calculation gives 31,718 millions, and, more recently, the items for the middle of 1888 are set forth as follows (life interests being omitted):—

	Francs
Permanent debt	21,288,000,000
Redeemable stock	3,937,000,000
Obligations and bonds	902,000,000
Annuities to various companies, &c.	2,387,000,000
Floating debt	1,000,000,000
Total nominal capital	29,514,000,000
	£1,180,560,000

According to other authorities the total debt amounts to nearly 36,000 millions of francs (1,440,000,000*l.*), or about 38*l.* per head of population.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The total revenue of all the communes reached 1,019,060,390 francs in 1886, and expenditure 1,060,798,494 francs, while the total communal debt

was 3,020,450,528 francs. The share of Paris in the revenue was 253,425,251 francs; Lyons, 12,506,564 francs; Marseilles, 13,536,304 francs; Bordeaux, 9,054,239 francs. As to the departments, their aggregate revenues reached in 1886 277,694,740 francs, the expenditure 273,990,949 francs, while their aggregate debts amounted to 496,273,844 francs.

The yearly expenditure of the city of Paris is given, in francs, in the subjoined table :—

Year	Total ordinary Expenditure	For Public Debt		Total ordinary Expenditure	For Public Debt
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1884	248,472,327	97,947,214	1887	251,356,639	104,366,801
1885	248,229,653	97,522,783	1888	260,300,691	106,139,058
1886	247,373,015	99,759,667	1889	263,763,352	106,879,750

For 1890 the estimates of revenue and expenditure balance at 266,098,136 francs, including 1,214,772 francs extraordinary.

III. PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Apart from a very few railways, the State is owner of but a few forests and other properties, the yearly income of which is insignificant, as is seen from the following table :—

	1887	1886	1885
Gross revenue from forests .	26,187,188	35,085,600	26,187,188
Other domains & manufactures	18,619,701	17,789,233	18,687,633
State railways	4,881,143	2,990,873	3,693,494

The capitalised value of private property has been the subject of many calculations, which, however, differ too greatly to be considered as reliable. The best estimates, by M. de Foville, put down the aggregate private fortunes at : land, 3,200,000,000*l.*; buildings, 1,600,000,000*l.*; State funds, 1,200,000,000*l.*; other securities, 2,000,000,000*l.*; total 8,000,000,000*l.*; while M. Leroy Beaulieu estimates that the total yearly income of the nation reaches about 1,000,000,000*l.*, of which three-fifths is the product of personal labour.

Defence.

I. LAND DEFENCES.

France has a coast line of 1760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,575 miles, of which 1,156 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The whole of France is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same area as the departments, under a general of brigade; Paris and Lyon have each a separate military government. The fortified places are specially administered by a service

des fortifications.' Paris, which is considered as the centre of defence, is surrounded by a wall which has 97 bastions, 17 old forts, and 38 new advance forts or batteries, the whole forming two entrenched camps at St. Denis and Versailles.

The following are the strong places on the various frontiers :— On the German frontier : first-class fortresses, Belfort, Verdun, Briancon ; second class, Langres ; third class, Toul, Auxonne ; and 9 fourth-class places. Belgian frontier : first class, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Douai ; second class, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Givet, St. Omer, Mzires, Sedan, Longuy, Soissons ; third class, Gravelines, Cond, Landrcies, Rocroi, Montmdy, Peronne ; and 6 fourth-class places. Italian frontier : first class, Lyon, Grenoble, Besanon ; and 11 detached forts. Mediterranean coast : first-class, Toulon (naval harbour) ; second class, Antibes ; and 21 fourth-class forts. Spanish frontier : first class, Perpignan, Bayonne ; third class, St. Jean, Pied-de-Port ; and 10 fourth-class forts. Atlantic coast, first class, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest ; second class, Olron, La Rochelle, Belle Isle ; third class, Ile de Rh, Fort Louis ; and 17 fourth-class forts. The Channel coast : first class, Cherbourg ; second class, St. Malo, Havre ; and 16 fourth-class forts.

II. ARMY.

The military forces of France are organised on the basis of laws voted by the National Assembly in 1872, supplemented by further organisation laws, passed in 1873, 1875, 1882, 1887, and 1889. These laws enact universal liability to arms. Substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and it is ordered that every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty-five years, to enter the active army or the reserves. By the law of 1882, supplemented by that of 1888, the yearly contingent must serve 3 years in the Active Army, 6 in the Reserve, 6 in the Territorial Army, and 10 in the Territorial Reserve. The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserves of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserves are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand, the Territorial Army and its Reserves are confined to fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

In 1887 all privileges of exemption were abolished, including those of pupils in clerical seminaries. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

The present organisation of the active French army is as follows :—

INFANTRY.

- 144 divisional regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, each regiment of 62 officers and 1,591 men.
- 18 regional regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, each regiment of 51 officers and 1,560 men, the latter located in the various fortresses of France.
- 30 battalions of chasseurs-à-pied, each of 4 or 6 companies, each company having 19 officers and 552 men.
- 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies, one of which is in France, each regiment of 73 officers and 2,551 men.
- 4 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company, each regiment of 103 officers and 2,632 men.
- 2 régiments étrangers, of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company.
- 1 regiment of Tonkin tirailleurs, of three battalions: 4 battalions of Annamite chasseurs.
- 3 battalions of African Light Infantry of 10, 8, and 6 companies.
- 4 companies of 'fusiliers de discipline' (Algeria), one being in Tunis.
- 1 company of 'pionniers de discipline.'

CAVALRY.

- 12 regiments of cuirassiers, 30 of dragoons, 21 of chasseurs, 14 of hussars, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, each regiment having 5 squadrons, with 37 officers, 792 men, and 722 horses.
- 4 regiments of Spahis, having 6 squadrons; 1 regiment of Tunisian Spahis.
- 8 companies 'cavaliers de remonte,' 299 men each.

ARTILLERY.

- 88 regiments of field artillery, one-half with 12 mounted batteries, the other half with 8 mounted batteries and 3 horse batteries.
- 10 companies of artillery workmen.
- 3 companies of artificers.
- 16 battalions of fortress artillery, each of 6 battalions.
- 3 batteries of fortress artillery, 3 of mounted, and 6 of mountain artillery in Africa.
- 2 regiments of artillery pontonniers, each of 14 companies.
- Total artillery, 446 field battalions, with 1,856 guns and 99 fortress batteries.

ENGINEERS.

- 4 regiments of sappers and miners, each of 5 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company; 1 company of workmen, 1 company of sapper-conductors, and 1 detachment of these in Africa.

TRAIN.

- 20 squadrons of train, each of 3 companies; 12 companies in Algeria and 4 in Tunis.

According to the budget for 1890, the peace strength of the whole French army (including vacancies, furloughs, &c.) is composed of 555,330 men (of whom 26,629 are officers) and 138,301 horses—showing thus an increase of 13,965 men (of whom 201 are officers) and 2,324 horses over 1889. The various subdivisions of the army and their relative strength are seen from the following table, the number of men including that of the officers, the number of officers being given separately in brackets:—

	France		Algeria		Tunis		Total	
	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses
General Staff . .	3,575 (2,829)	3,011	359 (270)	326	65 (52)	69	3,999 (3,151)	3,406
Military Schools .	3,214 (567)	2,141	—	—	—	—	3,214 (567)	2,141
Unclassed amidst the troops . .	2,340 (2,070)	162	851 (600)	330	131 (130)	66	3,322 (—)	568
Army Corps:								
Infantry . .	290,675 (10,781)	6,330	28,643 (773)	368	7,245 (208)	229	326,563 (11,762)	6,927
Administrative .	11,459 (—)	—	3,975 (—)	—	639 (—)	—	16,073 (—)	—
Cavalry . .	66,509 (3,188)	58,807	8,327 (331)	8,197	2,073 (108)	1,929	76,909 (3,627)	68,033
Artillery . .	73,162 (3,073)	31,344	2,720 (57)	1,127	704 (14)	342	76,566 (3,149)	33,113
Engineers . .	10,212 (412)	818	583 (12)	300	240 (4)	140	11,039 (428)	1,268
Train . .	6,907 (348)	5,304	3,772 (52)	3,271	1,161 (12)	1,207	11,840 (412)	9,782
Total Army Corps	458,924 (17,607)	102,603	48,020 (1,225)	13,563	12,066 (346)	3,847	519,010 (19,378)	120,013
Total Active Army	468,053 (23,273)	107,917	49,230 (2,095)	14,219	12,262 (525)	3,982	529,545 (25,896)	126,118
Gendarmerie . .	21,541 (621)	10,552	1,043 (28)	799	151 (2)	94	22,737 (651)	11,445
Garde Républicaine	3,048 (82)	738	—	—	—	—	3,048 (82)	738
Grand total .	492,642 (23,376)	119,207	50,273 (2,121)	15,018	12,415 (530)	4,076	555,330 (26,629)	138,301

Deducting vacancies, sick and absent, the total effective for 1890 is 485,818 for the Active Army, and 25,526 for the Gendarmerie and Garde Républicaine.

In addition to this, the Territorial Army numbers 37,000 officers and 579,000 men. Taking into account the various classes of reserves, France has a war force of about 2½ millions of men at her disposal; and taking account of the various classes of able-bodied men whose services have been dispensed with, the total number amounts to 3,750,000.

NAVY.

The following are the statistics of the entire French navy, exclusive of ships building in January 1890 :—

Classes of Vessels	Number	Classes of Vessels	Number
<i>Sea-going Armour-clads:—</i> ¹		<i>Unprotected Vessels:—</i> ²	
Barbette ships	14	Battery cruisers	5
Central battery ships	7	Cruisers, 1st and 2nd class	23
Turret ships	4	" 3rd class	14
Barbette cruisers	5	Screw despatch vessels, 1st class	14
Broadside ships	2	Screw despatch vessels, 2nd class	11
<i>Coast Defence Armour-clads:—</i> ²		Paddle despatch vessels	22
Barbette ships	3	Gunboats	36
Turret ships	8	" paddle	16
Armoured gun-vessels	2	Transports	24
Barbettes	3	Despatch transports	16
Floating batteries	2	Small gunboats	8
<i>Deck Protected Cruisers</i> ³	7	Frigates	4
<i>Torpedo Flotilla:—</i> ⁴		Sailing, training ships, &c.	34
Torpedo cruisers	4		
" despatch vessels	8		
Sea-going torpedo boats	17		
1st class	51		
2nd "	60		
3rd "	7		
Submarine boat	1		
		Total	432

¹ Seventeen steel, or iron and steel, the rest mostly iron and wood.

² Fourteen steel, or iron and steel.

³ Six steel, or iron and steel.

⁴ All steel.

⁵ Seventy-two iron or steel, the others constructed of wood.

Of the sea-going armour-clads, 1 was launched in 1889 ; 13 between 1880 and 1887 ; 12 between 1870 and 1879 ; and the others in 1863-68. Of the coast-defence armour-clads 7 were launched in 1880-86 ; 7 in 1870-79 ; the others in 1863-65 ; the sea-service deck-protected cruisers in 1886-89 ; the torpedo flotilla in 1885-89 ; of the unprotected vessels 75 were launched in 1880-89 ; 37 in 1870-79 ; the others from 1842 downwards. There were building at the end of 1889, 8 sea-going armour-clads ; 4 coast-defence armour-clads ; 7 sea-service deck-protected vessels ; 17 torpedo boats ; 3 transports. Of the gunboats 16 are stationed at various colonies.

The following is a tabular list of the ironclads and protected vessels of the navy of France, exclusive of floating batteries, on January 1, 1890. All the vessels are supplied with machine guns.

Name	Material	Launched	Armour thickness at waterline and ships	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or Tonnage (English tons)	Speed, Knots per Hour
				No.	Cal.			
<i>Turret Ships:—</i>				Inches	Inch.			
Hoche	I. & S.	1886	18	{ 2 2 20 4 17 4 17	{ 13½ 10½ 5½ 13½ 5½ 13½ 5½	5,560	10,580	17
Marceau	I. & S.	1887	18	{ 4 17 4 17	{ 13½ 5½ 13½ 5½	5,500	10,580	16½
Neptune	I. & S.	1887	18	{ 4 17	{ 13½ 5½	5,500	10,580	16½
Magenta								
<i>Barbette Cruisers:—</i>								
La Galissonnière	W. & L.	1872	6	{ 6 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 4	{ 9½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½	2,250	4,600	13
Victorieuse	W. & L.	1875	6	{ 6 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 4	{ 9½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½	2,214	4,580	13
Triomphante	W. & L.	1877	6	{ 6 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 4	{ 9½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½	2,400	4,600	12
Thétis.	W. & L.	1867	6	{ 6 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 4	{ 9½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½	1,676	3,560	12
Montcalm	W. & L.	1868	6	{ 6 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 4	{ 9½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½ 9½ 7½	1,830	3,870	11½
<i>Broadside Ships:—</i>								
Heroïne	I.	1863	6	{ 8 3 4 8 3 4 8 3 4	{ 9½ 7½ 5½ 9½ 7½ 5½ 9½ 7½ 5½	3,318	5,000	13
Revanche	W.	1865	6	{ 8 3 4 8 3 4 8 3 4	{ 9½ 7½ 5½ 9½ 7½ 5½ 9½ 7½ 5½	3,187	5,700	13
COAST DEFENCE ARMOUR-CLADS.								
<i>Barbette Ships:—</i>								
Furieux	I. & S.	1883	17½	2	13½	4,530	5,560	14
Tonnant	I. & S.	1880	17½	2	13½	1,945	4,630	11
Taureau	W. & L.	1865	5½	1	10½	1,793	2,680	12
<i>Turret Ships:—</i>								
Fulminant	I. & S.	1877	13	2	10½	4,530	5,500	13
Tonnerre	I. & S.	1875	13	2	10½	4,160	5,580	14
Tempête	I. & S.	1876	13	2	10½	2,000	4,450	12
Vengeur	I. & S.	1878	13	2	13½	2,070	4,520	10-9
Beller	W. & L.	1870	8½	2	9½	2,260	3,600	12
Boule-Dogue	W. & L.	1872	8½	2	9½	1,830	3,600	12
Tigre	W. & L.	1871	8½	2	9½	2,120	3,600	12
Onondaga	I.	1863	5½	4	9½	613	2,590	6
<i>Turret Gun Vessels:—</i>								
Acheron	S.	1885	8	{ 1 2 1 2	{ 10½ 4 10½ 4	1,700	1,610	13
Coeur	S.	1886	8	{ 1 2 1 2	{ 10½ 4 10½ 4	1,700	1,610	13
<i>Barbettes:—</i>								
Flammé	I. & S.	1885	8-6	{ 1 1 1 1 1 1	{ 9½ 3½ 9½ 3½ 9½ 3½	1,500	1,030	12
Fusée	I. & S.	1884	8-6	{ 1 1 1 1 1 1	{ 9½ 3½ 9½ 3½ 9½ 3½	1,480	1,030	12
Mitraille	I. & S.	1886	8-6	{ 1 1 1 1 1 1	{ 9½ 3½ 9½ 3½ 9½ 3½	1,500	1,030	12

Name	Material	Launched	Armour thickness at waterline amidships	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement or Tonnage (Eng-list tons)	Speed, knots per Hour
				No.	Cal			
DECK PROTECTED CRUISERS.				Inches	Inch.			
Cécile	I. & S.	1887	—	{ 6 10	{ 6½ 5½	2,600	3,680	20
Jean Bart	S.	1888	—	{ 4 6	{ 6½ 5½	5,080	4,000	19
Sfax	S. & W.	1884	—	{ 6 10	{ 6½ 5½	4,910	4,420	16
Tage	S.	1886	—	{ 6 10	{ 6½ 5½	10,330	6,950	19
Forbin	S.	1888	—	2	5½	6,000	1,840	19.8
Lalande	S.	1889	—	2	5½	6,000	1,850	19.5
Troude	S.	1888	—	2	5½	6,000	1,850	19.5

Weight of guns, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches = $71\frac{1}{2}$ tons; $13\frac{3}{4}$ = 18 tons; $10\frac{5}{8}$ = 28, 23, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ tons; $9\frac{1}{2}$ = $15\frac{1}{2}$ tons; $7\frac{3}{4}$ = $7\frac{3}{4}$ tons; $6\frac{1}{2}$ = 5 tons; $5\frac{1}{2}$ = $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons; $4\frac{5}{8}$ = $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons; 4 = $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton.

Several of the ships launched in 1886 and following years are not yet completed.

The *Hocbe*, *Neptune*, and *Marceau* are expected to be completed in 1890. The last named has three full decks, four torpedo-tubes, and four barbette turrets.

The following other first-class ironclads are on the stocks:—*Brennus*, at Lorient, 10,480 tons; *Magenta*, at Toulon, 10,400 tons. Two armoured cruisers, the *Dupuy de Lome* and another; two first-class cruisers of about 4,200 tons, named *Alger* and *Isly*; three second-class cruisers of about 3,000 tons, named *Daroust*, *Suchet*, and *Chanzy*; three third-class cruisers of about 1,900 tons, named *Lalande*, *Cosmo*, and *Coclogan*, each with a speed of 19 to 20 knots, besides torpedo-boats, were begun in 1887, but little or no progress has been made with some of them.

The most powerful of the completed ironclads of the French navy are the *Amiral Duperré*, the *Indomptable*, the *Cassan*, the *Terrible*, the *Courbet*, and the *Dérastation*. The two last were designed on the same lines, are 312 feet in length, and are constructed mainly of steel. Then follow the *Redoubtable*, *Trident*, *Friedland*, the *Colbert*, &c. In the whole of the later ironclads, horizontal steel armour is used with the view to render the decks bomb-proof, and guns are mounted *en barbette*, capable of being used in nearly all directions.

According to the latest ministerial statements it has been decided not to lay down any more ironclads at present, but to devote available resources to the completion of the vessels already in hand, and to increase the number of cruisers. A very powerful party in the French naval service are entirely opposed to ironclad construction.

Among the unarmoured vessels of the French navy the most notable are the frigates *Duquesne* and *Tourville*, both constructed for high speed, calculated at seventeen knots. They are practically sister ships; the first launched at Rochefort, and the second at Toulon, in 1876. They are each about 329 feet long and 51 feet broad, with engines of about 8,000 horse-power and a displacement of 5,700 tons. Each of these ships is armed with 21 guns, of which 14 are of a bore of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and seven of $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches respectively. Of the remainder of the unarmoured screw

steamers of the French navy, more than one-half are not in active service.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The marine conscription was introduced as early as the year 1683. There is an 'Inscription maritime,' on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population'—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 180,000. The time of service in the navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the navy service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription maritime.'

For administrative purposes, France is divided into five 'divisions maritimes,' and subdivided into twelve 'arrondissements maritimes,' as follows:—

Divisions.	Arrondissements.
1. Cherbourg	Dunkerque—Le Havre.
2. Brest	Brest—Saint Servan.
3. Lorient	Lorient—Nantes.
4. Rochefort	Rochefort—Bordeaux—Bayonne.
5. Toulon	Marseilles—Toulon—Ajaccio.

At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a vice-admiral bearing the title of 'Préfet maritime.'

According to the budget estimates for 1890, the French navy, in all its departments, had 15 vice-admirals; 30 rear-admirals; 100 captains of first-class men-of-war; 200 captains of frigates; 700 lieutenants; 420 ensigns; 290 cadets; and 27,685 warrant officers and men, besides naval engineers, constructors, surgeons, dockyard police, &c. The cadres include 9 vice-admirals, 3 rear-admirals, 2 captains, and 20 lieutenants. Including officers, there are 19,565 men in the marine infantry, and 5,774 in the marine artillery.

The total sum allotted in the budget of 1890 for the navy (exclusive of the colonies) is 205,214,225 francs. The total value of the French fleet on January 1, 1888, is estimated in the budget at 502,000,000 francs.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of France (52,857,199 hectares) 8,397,131 hectares are under forests and 36,977,098 hectares under all kinds of crops, fallow, and grasses. The following tables show the area under the leading crops and the production in 1885–86–87:—

FRANCE.

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	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
<i>Corn Crops:</i>	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres
Wheat and Spelt	7,052,221	6,956,225	6,956,167	6,967,468	6,967,468	6,967,468	6,967,468	6,967,468	114,230,977	109,881,862	107,267,002	112,456,107	112,456,107	112,456,107
Barley	4,057,506	3,951,616	3,946,700	3,944,416	3,944,416	3,944,416	3,944,416	3,944,416	19,441,687	17,415,439	17,893,146	16,908,618	16,908,618	16,908,618
Oats	3,697,116	3,689,028	3,736,094	3,750,124	3,750,124	3,750,124	3,750,124	3,750,124	88,078,530	85,530,225	89,288,731	80,113,474	80,113,474	80,113,474
Rye	1,725,622	1,672,951	1,634,233	1,654,297	1,654,297	1,654,297	1,654,297	1,654,297	26,255,925	24,074,328	22,610,273	23,676,713	23,676,713	23,676,713
Buckwheat	632,635	628,136	607,990	622,586	622,586	622,586	622,586	622,586	10,378,014	8,626,318	10,052,856	8,478,874	8,478,874	8,478,874
Maize and Millet	658,858	610,106	593,724	602,132	602,132	602,132	602,132	602,132	10,421,271	9,755,531	9,572,406	10,993,770	10,993,770	10,993,770
Mixed Corn	353,912	330,933	37,025	327,450	327,450	327,450	327,450	327,450	5,059,208	5,190,771	5,169,722	5,118,663	5,118,663	5,118,663
<i>Green and other Crops:</i>														
Potatoes	1,415,862	1,437,263	1,463,231	1,487,663	1,487,663	1,487,663	1,487,663	1,487,663	104,516,427	112,454,541	112,877,643	117,066,599	117,066,599	117,066,599
Beetroot, sugar	293,873	193,646	213,338	194,455	194,455	194,455	194,455	194,455	70,907,293	54,840,973	68,913,459	51,239,069	51,239,069	51,239,069
" other.	271,543	361,522	317,487	331,263	331,263	331,263	331,263	331,263	73,270,880	73,333,126	81,430,866	71,152,824	71,152,824	71,152,824
Colza	114,942	84,587	72,535	62,241	62,241	62,241	62,241	62,241	1,455,525	1,078,945	687,696	682,591	682,591	682,591
Flax	44,540	44,534	43,114	44,067	44,067	44,067	44,067	44,067	151,737	224,756	220,639	216,463	216,463	216,463
Hemp	64,895	64,162	60,185	59,865	59,865	59,865	59,865	59,865	363,394	380,123	301,592	288,733	288,733	288,733
Vineyards	2,040,759	1,930,536	1,952,102	1,944,180	1,944,180	1,944,180	1,944,180	1,944,180	414,671	469,070	434,703	423,663	423,663	423,663
Tobacco	13,280	14,129	15,043	16,473	16,473	16,473	16,473	16,473	35,595,397	31,481,124	30,386,234	29,310,541	29,310,541	29,310,541
Clover	1,131,494	1,020,410	910,260	938,792	938,792	938,792	938,792	938,792	162,628	214,307	223,855	224,659	224,659	224,659
Meadows and Permanent Pasture	4,431,467	5,050,371	5,001,590	4,779,269	4,779,269	4,779,269	4,779,269	4,779,269	4,480,809	4,248,920	3,786,500	3,790,996	3,790,996	3,790,996
									16,271,975	17,076,392	16,815,963	16,815,963	16,815,963	16,815,963

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows for the last 10 years:—

Year	Hectares under Vines	Wine, thousands of hectolitres	Wine Import, hectolitres	Wine Export, hectolitres	Cider, thousands of hectolitres
1879	2,241,477	25,770	2,938,111	3,046,737	7,738
1880	2,204,459	29,667	7,220,574	2,487,581	5,465
1881	2,699,923	34,139	7,838,757	2,572,196	17,122
1882	2,135,349	30,886	7,536,739	2,618,276	8,921
1883	2,095,927	36,029	8,980,703	2,541,172	23,492
1884	2,040,759	34,781	8,129,874	2,471,765	11,907
1885	1,990,586	28,536	8,183,666	2,602,773	19,955
1886	1,959,102	25,063	11,042,091	2,601,565	8,301
1887	1,944,150	24,333	12,282,286	2,401,918	13,437
1888	1,843,580	30,102	12,313,501	2,448,281	9,767

The following table gives the live stock statistics:—

Year	Farm Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Goats
1882	2,866,054	13,954,294	33,281,592	5,246,403	1,337,940
1882	2,914,412	12,811,589	29,529,678	6,037,543	1,726,398
1884	2,885,710	12,017,793	22,127,697	5,880,699	1,552,599
1885	2,911,392	13,104,970	22,880,130	5,881,088	1,483,342
1886	2,938,489	13,275,021	22,616,547	5,774,924	1,420,112
1887	2,908,527	13,395,259	22,880,190	5,978,916	1,544,546

II. MINING AND METALS.

In 1888, 457 mines (out of 1,360 conceded mines) were in work, with 112,207 workers, 4,283 horses, and steam engines to the amount of 87,323 horse-power. The annual yield was estimated at 237,044,635 quintals, valued at 243,776,185 francs, as against 269,000,000 francs in 1887, the net revenue being 36,712,141 francs surplus over the expenses. The quarries employed same time 111,000 workers, and their annual yield was 164,000,000 francs.

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products:—

Year	Coal	Iron Ore	Pig Iron	Finished Iron	Steel
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1885	19,511,000	2,318,104	1,628,910	782,431	553,839
1886	19,910,000	2,285,648	1,507,850	767,214	466,913
1887	20,288,000	2,579,000	1,610,851	774,260	525,646
1888	22,952,000		1,688,976	833,839	
1889	24,568,880				

III. MANUFACTURES.

Textile Industries.—The culture of flax and hemp being on, the decrease France imports them to the amount of nearly 1,700,000 quintals (very

year, to which 400,000 quintals of jute must be added. The three industries taken together employed in 1886 365 establishments (spindles, machine looms, and hand looms).

For the woollen, cotton, and silk industries the official figures for 1886, are as follows:—

	Woollens	Cottons	Silks
Works	—	—	1,356
Number of mills	1,926	1,000	1,172
Operatives	115,024	119,269	110,000
Horse-power	42,849	62,381	—
Spindles	3,283,580	5,124,140	1,084,000
Power looms	45,951	72,248	50,500
Hand looms	28,446	30,039	55,500

The value of imports and exports of cotton in millions of francs appears as follows:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth
1867-76	24.4	47.2	4.5	66.6
1877-86	38.0	67.9	2.4	83.8
1887	31.1	50.2	2.5	117.8
1888	25.4	43.3	2.6	104.7

The annual production of cocoons has been as follows in kilogrammes: In 1885, 6,697,167; 1886, 8,269,862; 1887, 8,575,673; 1888, 9,549,906.

The values of the yearly imports and exports of woollens and silks in millions of francs are seen from the subjoined table:—

Years	Woollens				Imports	Exports
	Imports		Exports			
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth		
1867-76	13.8	67.6	32.7	286.1	30.9	429.6
1877-86	17.0	77.3	38.1	349.0	40.9	251.0
1887	12.4	63.9	39.6	350.4	53.3	208.8
1888	14.9	64.7	38.9	329.5	55.8	234.4

Sugar.—In 1887-88 there were 375 sugar works and 24 refineries, employing altogether 54,100 operatives (3,600 children), and 48,100 horse-power. The yield of unrefined sugar during the last 10 years was (in metrical tons):—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1878-79	433,000	1881-82	393,000	1884-85	318,000
1879-80	278,000	1882-83	423,000	1885-86	309,000
1880-81	331,000	1883-84	474,000	1886-87	506,000
				1887-88	400,000

It is estimated that the total annual yield of all French industries amounts to 12,800,000,000 francs.

Commerce.

Internal.—The total value of the internal interchange is estimated by French economists at not less than 100,000,000% net profits to French merchants and manufacturers. Every year land is sold to the average amount of about 120,000,000%, and personal property (shares, State funds, bonds, &c.) to the amount of 40,000,000%.

External.—In its registration of external trade, the French administration distinguishes between General Trade, which includes all goods entering or leaving France (from and to foreign countries and colonies), and the Special Trade, which includes only those imported goods which are intended, or are supposed to be intended, for home use and those exported goods which are of French origin. The value of each appears as follows :—

Years	General Commerce		Special Commerce	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs
1827-36	667	698	480	628
1837-46	1,088	1,024	776	713
1847-56	1,503	1,672	1,077	1,224
1884	5,239	4,218	4,344	3,233
1885	4,930	3,956	4,088	3,088
1886	5,116	4,246	4,208	3,249
1887	4,943	4,238	4,026	3,246
1888	5,187	4,298	4,107	3,246

The chief subdivisions of the special trade during the last five years are seen from the following table, in millions of francs :—

	Imports					Exports				
	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Food products .	1,438	1,455	1,541	1,423	1,507	783	759	731	703	7,27
Raw	2,208	2,023	2,082	2,014	2,028	759	707	773	808	818
Manufactured goods	697	610	585	589	570	1,690	1,681	1,745	1,738	1,707
Total	4,343	4,088	3,249	4,026	4,107	3,232	3,088	3,249	3,246	3,247

The chief articles of import for home use and exports of home produce for the same years are seen from the following in millions of francs :—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
IMPORTS:—					
Wine	344	389	518	444	438
Raw wool	332	276	387	326	329
Cereals	360	233	262	289	375
Raw silk	269	211	293	275	192
Raw cotton	170	179	161	203	158
Timber and wood	194	159	143	158	166
Hides and furs	175	188	175	153	135
Oil seeds	165	182	165	134	146
Coffee	83	80	103	132	131
Coal and coke	168	146	125	126	143
Fruits	81	137	128	74	64
Cattle	151	133	115	78	78
Sugar, foreign and colonial	76	110	53	51	78
Textiles, woollen	89	75	71	64	65
" silks	43	41	43	53	50
" cotton	75	67	57	50	41
Flax	64	68	54	52	69
EXPORTS:—					
Textiles, woollen	334	330	376	350	323
" silk	237	222	242	210	223
" cotton	91	102	107	118	106
Wine	237	256	260	234	242
Raw silk and yarn	155	121	147	141	117
Raw wool and yarn	96	91	132	120	131
Small ware	120	118	125	128	129
Leather goods	131	134	133	126	135
Leather	110	104	97	94	92
Linen and cloth	75	70	78	90	87
Metal goods, tools	62	59	62	74	71
Cheese and butter	109	100	89	65	91
Spirits	73	76	74	67	65
Sugar, refined	59	33	47	57	48
Skins and furs	68	64	60	57	63
Chemical produce	63	52	48	48	46

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in millions of francs:—

	1885	1886	1887	1888		1885	1886	1887	1888
IMPORTS FROM :					EXPORTS TO :				
Great Britain	537	525	476	529	Great Britain	830	855	820	864
Belgium	404	419	414	419	Belgium	437	448	481	472
Spain	361	398	357	378	Germany	300	298	318	308
United States	272	293	325	248	United States	254	282	271	256
Germany	374	335	322	333	Switzerland	188	210	217	209
Italy	283	309	308	181	Italy	177	192	192	119
British India	197	192	182	188	Spain	160	173	149	172
Argentine Republic	197	228	182	189	Argentine Republic	96	110	144	134
Russia	163	170	178	248	Algeria	168	189	153	176
Algeria	124	124	133	158					

According to value of imports and exports, their distribution appears from the following, in millions of francs :—

	1885	1886	1887	1888
Imports :—				
By sea: French ships .	1,329	1,401	1,383	1,896
„ Foreign „ .	1,989	2,059	2,022	2,238
Total by sea . .	3,318	3,460	3,355	3,629
„ land. .	1,612	1,657	1,589	1,558
Exports :—				
By sea: French ships .	1,339	1,502	1,505	1,636
„ Foreign „ .	1,328	1,432	1,338	1,319
Total by sea . .	2,667	2,934	2,843	2,955
„ land .	3,956	4,246	4,238	4,298

The share of the principal French ports and Customs House in the general trade of 1888 was as follows—imports and exports combined—in millions of francs :—

Marseilles .	1752·5	Dunkerque .	462·8	Dieppe .	176·4
Havre .	1680·1	Boulogne .	395·6	Calais .	174·3
Bordeaux .	782·1	Rouen .	287·2	Tourcoing .	170·9
Paris .	665·9	Cette .	239·9	Belfort .	140·6

The special commerce for 1889 has been as follows :—

	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs
Food products	1,407,279,000	816,758,000
Raw „	2,060,185,000	784,927,000
Manufactured products . .	571,905,000	1,793,522,000
Other products	132,646,000	213,375,000
Total	4,175,015,000	3,608,582,000

Among the leading imports and exports in 1889 were :—

	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs
Cereals	372,796,000	20,586,000
Wines	387,214,000	251,054,000
Textiles	929,327,000	322,470,000
Yarns	227,048,000	770,340,000

The transit trade in 1888 reached the value of 549 million francs.

The subjoined statement shows, according to the Board of Trade re-

FRANCE.

turns, the value of the commerce between France and Great Britain and Ireland in the years indicated :—

	1879	1881	1883	1886	1887	1888
Exports from France	£ 38,459,066	£ 39,984,187	£ 38,636,022	£ 36,599,450	£ 37,122,188	£ 38,866,206
Imports of British produce	14,988,857	16,970,025	17,567,512	13,614,282	13,650,434	14,810,588

The total imports into France from the United Kingdom amounted to 26,339,443*l.* in 1884, 23,020,350*l.* in 1885, 20,319,010*l.* in 1886, 20,496,730*l.* in 1887, and 24,129,529*l.* in 1888.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles exported from France to the United Kingdom in each of the four years 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888 :—

Staple Exports to U. K.	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£
Silk manufactures	5,970,286	6,318,529	5,888,827	6,067,387
Woollen „	5,229,249	5,514,998	4,912,892	5,589,599
Butter	2,578,672	2,361,023	2,265,797	2,378,869
Wine	2,645,435	2,518,845	2,787,764	2,969,999
Sugar, refined	476,353	816,150	1,186,933	1,368,954
Leather and manufactures	1,087,702	1,689,100	1,796,802	1,782,702
Eggs	1,342,287	1,215,337	1,255,118	1,063,663
Brandy	1,218,882	1,399,254	1,294,462	1,190,068

These eight articles constitute about two-thirds of the total exports from France to the United Kingdom. The total quantity of wine exported from France to Great Britain in 1888 was 5,613,368 gallons, being 36 per cent. of the total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom.

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles of British produce imported from the United Kingdom into France in 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888 :—

Staple Imports from U. K.	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures	2,972,947	2,992,166	2,965,636	3,086,574
Metals (chiefly iron and copper)	902,519	885,902	1,063,532	2,031,859
Coals	1,739,511	1,635,581	1,649,626	1,630,073
Cotton manufactures	1,878,876	1,675,458	1,390,168	1,335,472
Machinery	851,227	732,898	811,379	796,984

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows the navigation at French ports in 1887 and 1888 :—

Entered	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1887						
French :—						
Coasting trade .	52,626	4,693,111	14,421	951,894	67,050	5,645,005
Foreign trade ¹	8,147	4,674,209	549	96,649	8,696	4,770,858
Total French	60,776	9,367,320	14,970	1,048,543	75,746	10,415,863
Foreign vessels	20,186	8,291,909	2,199	420,827	22,385	8,712,736
Total	80,962	17,659,229	17,169	1,469,370	98,131	19,128,599
1888						
French :—						
Coasting trade .	55,682	5,126,132	13,469	975,139	69,152	6,101,271
Foreign trade ¹	8,302	4,788,039	484	92,456	8,786	4,880,495
Total French	63,985	9,914,171	13,953	1,067,595	77,938	10,981,766
Foreign vessels	19,874	8,749,695	2,126	402,377	22,000	7,152,072
Total	83,859	18,663,866	16,079	1,469,972	99,938	20,133,838
Cleared						
1887						
French :—						
Coasting trade .	52,629	4,693,111	14,421	951,894	67,050	5,645,005
Foreign trade ¹	7,808	4,637,268	2,127	643,756	9,935	5,281,024
Total French	60,437	9,330,379	16,548	1,595,650	76,985	10,926,029
Foreign vessels	14,713	4,919,745	8,256	4,079,194	22,969	8,998,939
Total	75,150	14,250,124	24,804	5,674,844	99,954	19,924,968
1888						
French :—						
Coasting trade .	55,683	5,126,132	13,469	975,139	69,152	6,101,271
Foreign trade ¹	7,578	4,495,223	1,856	660,942	9,434	5,156,165
Total French	63,261	9,621,355	15,325	1,636,081	78,586	11,257,436
Foreign vessels	13,741	4,869,002	8,734	4,443,931	22,475	9,302,933
Total	77,002	14,480,357	24,059	6,080,012	101,061	20,560,369

¹ Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

In January 1889 the French mercantile navy consisted of 14,263 sailing vessels of 451,272 tons, and with crews 70,318; 1,015 steamers of 509,801 tons, and crews numbering 13,181. Of the sailing vessels 328 of 39,891 tons were engaged in the European seas, and 428 of 158,280 tons in ocean navigation; of the steamers 232 of 166,699 tons were engaged in European seas, and 189 of 309,123 tons in ocean navigation. The rest were employed in the coasting trade, in port service, or in the fisheries. Of the sailing vessels and steamers 12,803 were under 50 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

The public roads comprised, in 1888: National roads, 37,706 kilomètres; departmental roads, 29,900 kilomètres; local roads, 602,500 kilomètres.

Tramways (1889) 723 kilomètres, ditto in construction 773 kilomètres.

Navigable rivers (1888), 8,877 kilomètres; actually navigated, 6,900 kilomètres; canals, 4,790 kilomètres.

The navigation on the rivers and canals is on a steady increase, as seen from the following figures of yearly traffic (in millions of metric tons):—

Year	Canals	Rivers	Total
1875	962	833	1,795
1879	1,104	919	2,023
1884	1,326	1,126	2,452
1885	1,330	1,123	2,453
1886	1,548	1,251	2,799
1887	1,707	1,366	3,073

By a law passed June 11, 1842, the work of constructing railways was left mainly to private companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted in their operations, by the State; which, moreover, also constructs, and partly works, railways on its own account.

The French railways grew from 9,086 kilomètres in 1860 to 32,944 kilomètres in July 1889, of which 2,468 kilomètres belonged to the State, besides 2,637 of local interest.

The gross receipts, expenditure, and net revenue of the French railways are given in the following table in millions of francs:—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Net Revenue
1875	848.1	425.9	422.2
1880	1,034.9	515.6	519.
1885	1,044.3	568.5	475.8
1886	1,022.7	543.3	479.4
1887	1,046.0	540.4	505.6
1888	1,049.5	—	—
1889	1,109.3	—	—

The number of passengers was 218,400,000 in 1887; the transport of goods, which reached 89,100,000 tons in 1883, was but 78,100,000 tons in 1887.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

On January 1, 1889, France had 6,982 post-offices (one for each 5,500 inhabitants), besides 88 movable offices, and 58,464 letter-boxes. The number of letters &c. carried appeared as follows in 1887 :—

	National (in millions)	International (in millions)	Total
Letters	544.1	109.1	653.2
Registered letters	16.1	2.7	18.8
Post-cards	36.4	4.9	41.3
Journals	340.4	61.4	401.5
Samples	24.4	6.4	30.8
Printed matter and manuscripts	355.2	22.0	377.2
Total	1,316.6	206.2	1,522.8
Money orders	21.2	1.4	22.6
Value in million francs	629.7	75.6	705.3
Postal orders, value ditto	—	7.5	7.5
Telegrams	22.3	5.6	28.0

Out of the 22,341,000 telegrams transmitted, 3,177,500 were telegram cards or letters transmitted through pneumatic tubes. The total length of the telegraphic lines on January 1, 1889, was 88,047 kilometres, with 276,527 kilometres of wires, and 237 kilometres of pneumatic tubes at Paris.

Money and Credit.

The total amount of coin put into circulation by France from 1795 till January 1, 1889, has been 8,700,362,770 francs gold, and 5,313,000,000 francs silver. From 11 per cent. (1885) to 16 per cent. (1888) of the gold coin, and about 29 per cent. of the silver coin, which circulate in the country, are of foreign origin. It is estimated that about 6,000,000,000 francs worth of coin, of which one-third is silver, are in actual circulation in the country.

The statistics of private banking are too unsatisfactory to be given.

The private savings-banks numbered 544 (with 987 branch offices) at the end of 1888, and the number of depositors was 5,364,300, to the value of 2,493,100,000 francs, thus giving an average of 464 francs for each account. The postal savings-banks, introduced in 1881, have 1,127,700 accounts, to the value of 266,800,000 francs (301,000,000 in July 1889), thus showing an average of 237 francs per account.

The Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monopoly of emitting bank notes, and in January 1889 it had in circulation bank notes to the nominal value of 2,829,394,100 francs. The capital of the Bank is estimated at 182,500,000 francs, but its yearly operations varied of late from 11,600 million francs (1887) to 14,900 millions in 1882 (12,000 million francs in 1888). The cash accounts show cash balances to the amount of from 73,790 million francs in 1888 to 93,500 millions in 1881. The state of the accounts of the Bank for the last ten years is seen from the subjoined table, in millions of francs :—

Year	Cash Balances	Notes in Circulation	Year	Cash Balances	Notes in Circulation
1879	1,991	2,246	1884	2,049	2,858
1880	1,795	2,409	1885	2,257	2,785
1881	1,821	2,738	1886	2,392	2,719
1882	2,060	2,768	1887	2,310	2,727
1883	1,964	2,937	1888	2,250	2,601

ANDORRA.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles and a population of about 6,000. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by four heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndic to preside; the executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two vicars or priests. France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a vicar and the civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 100 *centimes* . . . Approximate value 9½*d.*, or 25·22½ francs to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Gramme* . . . = 15·43 grains troy, or about 30 grammes equal to an ounce.
 „ *Kilogramme* . . . = 2·205 lb. avoirdupois.
 „ *Quintal Métrique* . . . = 220½ „ „
 „ *Tonneau* . . . = 2,205 lb. = 19·7 cwt.
 „ *Litre*, Liquid Measure . . . = 1·76 imperial pint.
 „ *Hectolitre* { Liquid Measure . . . = 22 „ gallons.
 { Dry Measure . . . = 2·75 „ bushels.
 „ *Mètre* . . . = 3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
 „ *Kilomètre* . . . = 1,094 yards (·621 mile), or nearly 5 furlongs, or ⅔ mile.
 „ *Mètre Cube* } . . . = 35·31 cubic feet.
 „ *Stère* }
 „ *Hectare* . . . = 2·47 acres.
 „ *Kilomètre Carré* . . . = 247 acres, or 2⅓ k.c. to 1 square mile.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—M. William Henry Waddington; accredited Ambassador to Great Britain July 30, 1883.

Councillor of Embassy.—J. J. Jusserand.

Secretary.—Comte de Florian.

Military Attaché.—Count de Pontarice de Nussey.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Richard.

Secrétaire-Archiviste.—C. P. Naistre.

There are French Consular representatives at—

London, C.G.	Southampton, V.C.	Mandalay, C.
Cardiff, C.	Bombay, C.	Melbourne, C.
Dublin, C.	Calcutta, C.G.	Mauritius, C.
Edinburgh, C.	Cape Town, C.	Quebec, C.G.
Glasgow, C.	Cyprus, C.	Singapore, C.
Liverpool, C.	Gibraltar, C.	Sydney, C.
Manchester, V.C.	Hong Kong, C.	Wellington (N.Z.), V.C.
Newcastle, C.	Malta, C.	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Envoy to Portugal 1874-76; Governor-General of India 1876-80. Appointed Ambassador to France November 1, 1887.

Secretary.—Edwin H. Egerton, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Colonel the Hon. Reginald A. J. Talbot, C.B.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Sir W. C. H. Domville, Bart., R.N.

Commercial Attaché for Europe (except Russia).—Joseph A. Crowe, C.B.

There are British Consular representatives at—

Paris, C.	Cayenne, C.	New Caledonia, C.
Ajaccio, C.	Cherbourg, C.	Nice, C.
Algiers, C.G.	Havre, C.G.	Réunion, C.
Bordeaux, C.	Marseilles, C.	Saigon, C.
Boulogne, C.	Martinique, C.	Tahiti, C.
Brest, C.	Nantes, C.	

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Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of France (including Algeria), dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of countries under protection, a total area of 1,195,340 square miles. Not reckoned as a colony is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other colonial possessions, being looked upon as a part of France. Algeria, as well as all the colonies proper, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. The estimated area and population (1886-87) of the various colonies and countries under protection, together with the date of their first settlement or acquisition, is shown in the subjoined table (on page 495), compiled from the latest official returns:—

The trade of all the French colonies (excluding the dependency of Madagascar) in 1887 appears as follows, in thousands of francs:—

—	Trade with France		Trade with French Colonies		Trade with Foreign Countries	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Indo - Chinese Custom Union	21,254	1,365	6,546	5,807	66,193	69,656
French India . .	578	10,428	440	665	4,927	10,324
Mayotte . .	12	1,094	242	100	872	217
Mossi-Bé . .	42	82	95	33	1,708	2,117
Ste. Marie . .	290	—	39	17	174	174
Réunion . .	7,867	9,710	741	224	8,915	4,894
New Caledonia.	3,767	177	—	—	4,826	2,708
Pacific Ocean .	427	—	3	—	2,827	3,222
Gulf of Guinea .	639	260	8	14	2,273	4,182
Senegal . .	12,268	11,743	308	15	13,236	2,187
Rivières du Sud (Senegal) . .	247	—	—	—	1,930	2,601
Guiana . .	5,887	5,114	114	139	2,634	46
Martinique . .	7,110	18,333	1,276	302	15,076	2,223
Guadeloupe . .	9,391	20,923	1,283	297	9,912	939
St. Pierre, Mi-quelon . .	3,508	11,947	45	2,148	10,193	4,135
Total . .	73,288	91,176	11,137	9,761	145,159	109,628
Algeria . .	153,200	136,000	5,800	1,900	52,300	48,000
Tunis (1887-88)	17,200	5,200	1,200	4,300	12,900	10,200
Grand total	243,888	232,376	18,137	14,961	210,359	167,828

I. COLONIES.		Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population, 1886-87
<i>In Asia:—</i>				
French India		1679	203	282,723
Cochin-China		1861	23,000	1,858,800
Tonquin		1884	34,700	12,000,000
Total of Asia			57,903	14,141,523
<i>In Africa:—</i>				
Algeria		1830	257,450	3,910,399
Senegal and Dependencies		1637	138,350	197,644
Gaboon and Gold Coast		1843	267,900	186,500
Congo Region		1884		
Réunion		1649	970	163,881
Mayotte		1813	143	10,551
Nossi-Bé		1811	113	9,500
Stc. Marie		1643	64	6,500
Obock		--	2,300	22,370
Total of Africa			667,292	5,007,395
<i>In America:—</i>				
Guiana, or Cayenne		1626	46,850	26,905
Guadeloupe and Dependencies		1634	720	182,182
Martinique		1635	380	175,391
St. Pierre and Miquelon		1635	90	5,929
Total of America			48,040	290,407
<i>In Oceania:--</i>				
New Caledonia		1851	7,700	62,752 (?)
Marquesas Islands		1811	480	5,250
Tahiti and Moorea		1880	455	11,003
Rarotonga		1888	--	--
Tubuai and Laivaia		1881	80	717
Tuamotu and Gambier Islands		1881	390	5,946
Wallis Islands		1887	60	3,500
Total of Oceania			9,165	89,168
Total of colonies (with Algeria)			782,400	19,512,819
II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES.				
Tunis		1881	45,000	1,500,000
Madagascar		1887	228,500	1,500,000
Annam		1881	106,250	5,000,000
Cambodia		1862	32,390	1,500,000
Comoro Isles		1886	800	47,000
Total, protected countries			412,940	9,547,000
Total, colonies and protected countries			1,195,340	29,074,493

The 1890 budget estimates 52,615,046 francs for the colonial service. In addition, the Marine Budget has to bear certain colonial expenses, while each colony has a large budget of its own, insufficient to meet the colonial expenses. Algeria and Cambodia are not included in that estimate.

The only possessions possessing commercial importance, besides Algeria and Tunis, are Cochin-China, the islands of Réunion on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies. The exports from and imports to French colonies are seen from the subjoined table (on page 494); details about the more important colonies are given under separate heads.

The total exports from French colonies and dependencies to Great Britain amounted in 1888 to 642,560*l.*, and the exports from Great Britain to these possessions to 550,471*l.*

The following are more detailed notices of the colonies, dependencies, and spheres of influence, arranged under ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, and AUSTRALASIA and OCEANIA.

ASIA.

FRENCH INDIA.

The French possessions in India, as established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, consist of five separate towns, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 200 square miles), and have the following populations:—

*Pondichery . . . 41,858	Nedoukadan . . . 33,453	La Grande Aldée 23,810
*Karikal . . . 35,571	*Shandernagar . 32,717	*Mahé . . . 8,280
Oulgaret . . . 43,170	Bahour . . . 24,455	*Yanaon . . . 4,469
Villenour . . . 34,936		

Total, 282,723.

Of this total 279,970 are Indians, 928 French, 34 English, or descendants from French and English. The colonies are divided into five *dépendances*, the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table, and ten communes, having municipal institutions. The Governor of the colony resides at Pondichery. The colony is represented by one Senator and one Deputy. Estimated budget (1838) 1,952,014 francs; expenditure of France 469,296 francs; debt 509,000 francs. The chief exports from Pondichery are oil seeds. The imports in 1887 amounted to 5,900,000 francs, and exports of native produce 9,600,000 francs; total exports, 21,400,000 francs. Exports to France (1888) 17,282,477 francs; imports of French produce 255,515 francs. The port of Pondichery was visited in 1887 by 558 vessels.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Under this designation the French dependencies of Cochin-China, Tonquin, Annam, and Cambodia have, to a certain extent, been incorporated. There is a Superior Council of Indo-China, which fixes the budget of Cochin-China and advises as to the budgets of Annam, Tonquin, and Cambodia.

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union; the external trade of the Union reached in 1888 68,079,305 francs for imports and 71,828,153 francs for exports. The coasting trade between Annam, Tonquin, and Cochin-China, reached 11,325,000 francs for the imports.

Exports of native produce to France in 1888 2,894,076 francs, imports of French produce 13,050,724 francs.

ANNAM.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. The young Prince Bun Can was proclaimed King on January 31, 1889. The ports of Turane, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the former has been conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel of Hué. Annamite functionaries administer all the internal affairs of Annam. Population estimated at 2,000,000 by some, and at 5,000,000 by others; the latter being considered the more probable. It is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. There are 420,000 Roman Catholics. There are 23,230 soldiers, of whom 11,830 are natives. Chief productions besides cereals are cinnamon bark (export 2,000,000 francs), cotton (export from 400 to 1,000 tons), sugar (export from 200,000 to 1,000,000 francs), tea, coffee, tobacco, and seeds (export 610,000 francs). The total imports in 1888 amounted to 4,362,370 francs, and exports to 3,372,383 francs. The chief imports are rice, cotton yarn, cottons, opium, and paper; all from China and Japan.

CAMBODIA.

Area, 120,000 square kilomètres; population from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000, consisting of several indigenous races, 30,000 Malays, 100,000 Chinese and Annamites. The country is under King Norodom, who recognised the French protectorate in 1863, and it is divided into 32 arrondissements. The two chief towns are Pnom-Penh, the capital of the territory, and Kampot, its only seaport, 3,000 inhabitants. Revenue 1888, 3,275,000 francs; expenditure, 3,059,236 francs. French troops, 300. The chief culture is rice, betel, tobacco, indigo, sugar-tree, and silk-tree. The exports of home produce, valued at 12,000,000 francs, are salt fish, raw cotton, haricot beans, cardamum, and sugar. The imports, about the same value, comprise salt, wine, tea, textiles, arms, and pottery.

COCHIN-CHINA.

Bordered N.E. by the territory of the Moïs, N.W. by Cambodia, S. and E. by the Chinese Sea, and by the Gulf of Siam in the west. The population is estimated at 1,858,807, of whom 2,000 are Europeans (1,677 French), 1,500,000 Annamites, 105,000 Cambodians, 50,000 Chinese, and 8,000 savages, besides Malays and Malabarians—a floating population of nearly 20,000.

French Cochin-China was incorporated with French Indo-China in 1887, and the whole divided into 21 arrondissements and four provinces (circoscriptions):—Saïgon, 756 square miles, 82,000 population; Mytho, 2,756 square miles, 349,000 population; Vinh-Long, 2,620 square miles, 434,000

population; Baseac, 7,560 square miles, 358,000 population; total, 13,692 square miles, 1,223,000 population.

There are 490 schools, 20,520 pupils, 115 European and 1,183 indigenous teachers. Catholics 5,800 persons, 1,688,270 Buddhists. There are 5,660 French troops in Cochin-China, besides about 2,800 Annamite soldiers.

Imports (1888), 39,392,851 francs (yarns 12,165,000); exports, 60,913,433 francs (rice 49,000,000). Total exports to France from the whole of Indo-China 3,631,290 francs; imports of French produce 18,653,503 francs. At Saigon are a military arsenal, a floating dock, and a marine observatory. There are 51 miles of railway and 1,840 miles of telegraph. The chief production of the colony is rice, the export of which makes about 70 per cent. of the total value of exports. The colony had in 1887 143,270 oxen and buffaloes. The annual revenue and expenditure are balanced at 30,215,943 francs in the local budget of 1888; expenditure of France (budget 1890), 6,288,718 francs.

TONQUIN.

This territory, annexed to France in 1884, is divided into fourteen provinces, with 8,000 villages and a population estimated at 9,000,000. There are 400,000 Roman Catholics. Chief town, Hanoi, an agglomeration of many villages, with a population of 150,000. Revenue (1888) of Tonquin and Annam 17,321,000 francs, expenditure 17,034,620 francs. There were 11,475 French troops in 1889, besides 6,500 native soldiers. The chief cultures are rice, sugar-cane, silk-tree, cotton, and various fruit trees, and tobacco. There are copper and iron mines of good quality. The chief industries are silk, cotton, sugar, pepper, and oils. The imports were valued in 1888 at 23,881,012 francs, and the exports at 6,988,249 francs. The expenditure of France for Annam and Tonquin in the budget of 1890 was 12,450,000 francs.

AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government.

A civil Governor-General at present administers the government of Algeria, which is now regarded as a detached part of France rather than as a colony. A small extent of territory in the Sahara is still administered by the military authorities, represented by the Commandant of the 19th Army Corps.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Louis Tirman; appointed November 26, 1881.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. The Governor-General is assisted by a council, whose function is purely consultative. A Superior Council, meeting once a year, to which delegates are sent by each of the provincial general councils, is charged with the duty of discussing and voting the colonial budget. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

Area and Population.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomad tribes who inhabit it and hold themselves unconquered. The colony is divided officially into three departments, consisting as a whole of the 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement.' The following table gives the area of each of the three departments of Algeria, according to the returns of 1886:—

—	Area, sq. Kilom.	Population			Pop. per sq. Kilom.
		Civil Dept.	Military Dept.	Total	
Algiers. .	170,801	1,202,768	177,773	1,380,541	8·1
Oran. .	115,585	752,359	117,951	870,346	7·5
Constantine. .	191,527	1,369,153	197,266	1,566,419	8·2
Total. .	477,913 ¹	3,324,316	492,990	3,817,306	8·0

¹ 184,465 square miles.

To this must be added what is designated the Algerian Sahara, of indefinite extent, but estimated at 350,000 square kilometres, or 135,000 square miles, and with a population vaguely estimated at 50,000. The Civil Territory is constantly increased in area by taking in sections of the Military Territory. Of the population in 1886, 2,014,013 were males and 1,791,671 females. In 1884 the marriages among whites were 3,543, the births 15,618, and deaths 13,123, showing an excess of 2,495 births over deaths. In 1886, of the total population, there were 25,972 of French origin or naturalisation, 43,182 naturalised Jews, 3,262,349 French indigenous subjects, 4,344 Tunisians, 18,194 Moroccans, and 217,386 foreigners, Spaniards, Italians, Anglo-Maltese, Germans.

The population of the city of Algiers was 71,792 in 1886; Oran 67,681; Constantine 44,960; Bône 29,640; Tlemçen 28,204; Philippeville 22,177; Blidah 24,304; Sidibel-Abbès 21,595.

Instruction.

At the Academy of Algiers in 1888 were 223 students. In 1888 there were 1,547 pupils at the lycées of Algiers and Constantine; 8 communal colleges with 1,254 pupils; in 1887 921 (112 private and these mostly clerical) primary schools, with 70,554 pupils; and 208 infant or 'maternal' schools with 26,543 pupils. There are 76 public primary schools for the natives with 8,963 pupils (910 girls). Of the total children of school age (6-13) 611,720 receive no instruction; of these 535,389 were Mussulmans.

Crime.

Before the Assize Courts in 1886, 573 persons were convicted of crime; before the correctional tribunals 12,408 (4,122 to fines); before the police courts 59,981 (50,765 to fines). For the maintenance of order there are 1,200 gendarmes, 79 police commissaires, 691 police agents, 316 *maires*, 2,474 police officials of various kinds, and 892 custom-house officers.

Finance.

The receipts of the Government are derived chiefly from indirect taxes, licences, and customs duties on imports. The natives pay only direct taxes. The cost of maintenance of the army is not included in the budget; a proportion of the sums spent on public works also is paid by the State. For 1888 the expenses of the civil government of Algeria were set down at 43,602,887 francs; for military services, 53,352,489; and extraordinary expenses, 26,658,797 francs: total expenses, 123,614,173 francs, including 2,815,000 francs for 'colonisation.' The revenue for the same year from all sources was given as 44,034,065 francs. The actual revenue was 36,935,300 francs. The budget for 1890 estimated the expenditure at 42,915,917 francs and revenue at 44,432,192 francs. A special return shows that in the period 1830-88 the total expenditure in Algeria has been 5,018,066,462 francs, and the total receipts 1,256,041,004 francs, showing an excess of expenditure of 3,785,684,255 francs, or over 151 millions sterling, this excess being almost entirely for military services. The total expenditure on colonisation has been 144,205,504 francs.

Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the 19th Army Corps; in time of war it can be divided into two. It consists of 53 battalions of infantry, 52 squadrons of cavalry, 16 batteries of artillery, and a due proportion of other subsidiary branches, in all about 51,000 men and 15,000 horses. The strictly local forces consist of 4 regiments of 'Zouaves,' 3 regiments of 'Tirailleurs indigènes,' 3 battalions of 'Infanterie légère d'Afrique,' and 2 foreign legions; of these the Tirailleurs or Turcos only are native. There are also 3 regiments of Spahis, corresponding closely to the Indian irregular cavalry.

Industry.

The bulk of the population are engaged in agriculture--3,089,224, 187,033 of whom were Europeans, in 1887. About 20,000,000 hectares (2·47 acres) are colonised by the agricultural population. Of this area 4,014,980 hectares were under cultivation in 1887; under cereals 2,803,224 hectares, chiefly wheat, barley, and oats; the area under vines (1887) 70,041 hectares, the produce being 1,665,995 hectolitres of wine. Of olives the crops in 1886 weighed 54,764,000 lbs.; the oil manufactured was 9,034,652 gallons. About 11,000 hectares were under tobacco in 1887, the yield being 5,631,945 metric quintus. There are five million acres under forest, but the yearly value of the produce is small. In 1887 there were 1,198,157 cattle, 9,357,774 sheep, 4,666,119 goats, the bulk belonging to natives. Of the total animal stock, 15,498,019 belong to natives, and 687,251 to Europeans.

In 1886 there were engaged in mining 2,565 workers; 432,671 tons of iron ore, value 3,604,028 francs, were extracted and exported, chiefly to the United States. Of other ores the extraction was: 551 tons of silver and lead, 10,343 of copper, 6,299 of zinc, and 67 of mercury, all worth 730,400 francs; 29,500 tons of other ores than iron ore were exported. Salt was extracted to the amount of 26,364 tons.

Commerce.

The commerce of Algeria, like that of France, is divided into general (total imports and exports) and special (imports for home use and exports of home produce). The latter was as follows, 1888 (in francs):—

	Imports from	Exports to
France	173,630,107	159,138,372
Foreign countries and French colonies	61,278,013	38,261,193
Total	234,908,120	197,699,565

The total special commerce was as follows for the five years 1884–88 (in francs):—

Years	Total		Foreign Countries and French Colonies	
	Imports	Exports	Imports from	Exports to
1884	217,369,575	154,006,150	70,656,567	51,992,061
1885	226,683,890	197,266,725	51,985,657	69,347,810
1886	242,274,279	182,255,123	50,092,512	54,907,741
1887	211,337,555	185,959,302	52,502,475	45,955,008
1888	234,908,120	197,699,565	51,391,844	33,254,943

The following table shows the trade of Algeria with various countries for 1888 in francs:—

	Imports from	Exports to		Imports from	Exports to
France	173,630,107	159,138,372	Tunis	3,613,985	6,254,016
French colonies	16,298,879		Morocco	4,902,581	5,173,858
Russia	4,729,644	5,967,998	Turkey	1,086,120	1,086,435
Great Britain	7,651,088	17,991,732	Belgium	240,455	8,306,978
Spain	8,475,419	12,481,255	United States	809,914	2,141,496
Italy	2,134,241	3,644,178			

The principal exports to France in 1888 were—cereals, 32,003,325 francs; wines, 42,928,445 francs; animals, 31,017,699 francs; wool, 20,914,706 francs. The chief imports from France were—cotton goods, 26,948,554 francs; leather goods, 14,882,790 francs; metal goods, 8,426,079 francs; haberdashery, 7,078,280 francs. The subjoined statement shows the commerce of Algeria with Great Britain and Ireland in each of the five years 1884 to 1888:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Exports to Great Britain	£ 832,559	£ 885,621	£ 701,398	£ 575,955	£ 636,371
Imports of British produce	350,839	356,716	271,142	293,253	262,265

The most important articles of export to Great Britain in 1888 were—esparto and other fibres, for making paper, of the value of 449,781*l.* (including rags); iron ore, of the value of 72,989*l.*; copper ore, 11,518*l.*; and lead ore, 8,491*l.*; barley, 22,255*l.* (82,056*l.* 1887). The British imports consist principally of cotton fabrics and coal, the former of the value of 163,947*l.*, and the latter of 63,469*l.*, in the year 1888.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1888 3,727 vessels, of 2,172,048 tons, entered Algerian ports from abroad, and 3,327, of 1,974,721 tons, cleared; of these 1,556 vessels, 1,227,075 tons, went to France. There is also a very large coasting trade. On January 1, 1888, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 166 vessels, of 4,550 tons, mostly coasters, besides many small fishing-vessels.

In 1889 there were 1,600 English miles of railway open for traffic in Algeria. The total receipts in 1887 amounted to 21,069,098 francs, including the Tunisian extension.

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted in 1888 of 7,000 miles of line, and 16,000 miles of wire, with 279 offices. The 'réseau algéro-tunisien' of telegraphs is worked by a private company subventioned by the French Government.

British Consul-General for Algeria and Tunis.—Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G., residing at Algiers.

Vice-Consul at Algiers.—G. W. Crawford.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France only are used.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Algeria.

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GABUN-CONGO.

The Gabun and the French Congo region are two distinct territories from an administrative point of view, yet are contiguous and form one continuous region. The right bank of the Congo from Brazzaville to 2° N. is French, and an almost straight line to the coast along the second degree embraces the Gabun. The total area is 250,000 square miles. There are twenty-seven stations established in this region, on the coast, the Congo, and other places, eleven of them being in the Ogové. The number of the native population is not known; there are 300 Europeans besides the garrison. The only exports are the natural products of the country—ivory, ebony, caoutchouc, and palm-oil. Experiments in growing sugar-cane, vanilla, coffee, cotton, and tobacco have been made. The country is covered with extensive forests. The total commerce of the Gabun, imports and exports, amounted to 7,374,800 francs in 1887; imports from France, 638,397 francs; from other colonies, 7,784 francs; from foreign countries, 2,273,013 francs; exports to France, 259,692 francs; to other colonies, 13,709 francs; to foreign countries, 4,182,185 francs. In 1887 134 vessels of 92,132 tons entered, 125 of the vessels being foreign. The only roads are native foot-paths. There are eight schools for boys and two for girls, with 400 pupils. There is neither a postal nor telegraphic service in the colony. Local budget, 1888, 743,884 francs; expenditure of France, 2,805,377 francs.

GOLD COAST TERRITORIES.

The French possessions on the Gold Coast—Grand Bassam and Assinie, Grand Popo and Agoué, Porto Novo and Kotonou—have, from January 1, 1890, been divided into two independent colonies, the Gold Coast group and the Bight of Benin group, each having financial and administrative autonomy. The total area is about 8,000 square miles. By an arrangement between England and France, a line intersecting Porto Novo at Agarrab Creek divides the French territory from the British colony of Lagos. The exports to France in 1888 amounted to 1,229,670 francs, and imports from France 703,789 francs.

MADAGASCAR.

Reigning Sovereign.

Queen Ranaivalona (or Ranaivalona) III., born about 1861; appointed successor by the late Queen Ranaivalona II., succeeded to the throne on her death, July 13, 1883; shortly after married the Prime Minister, Ratsilahivony, and was crowned November 22.

Government.

Madagascar began to be of commercial importance to Europe about the year 1810, when Radama I. succeeded in reducing a large part of the island to the sway of the sovereigns of the Hova, the most advanced, though probably not the most numerous, of the various Malagasy races. His widow, Queen Ranaivalona I., obtained the sovereign power in 1829, and until her death in 1861 intercourse with foreigners was discouraged. She was succeeded by Radama II., and he by his wife Rasoherina, on whose death, in 1868, Ranaivalona II. obtained the throne. The present queen is great-granddaughter of Rahety, sister of King Andrianampoinimerina (1787-1810). At various periods, 1820, 1861, 1865, and 1868, treaties have been concluded with Great Britain, the United States, and France. By a treaty signed at Tamatave, December 12, 1885, a French Resident-General, with a small military escort, resides at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country are regulated by France, which occupies a district around the Bay of Diego-Suarez as a colony. But the native Government has retained the right of receiving the *exequaturs* of foreign consuls, and has maintained its right of direct negotiation with foreign Powers in all commercial matters; and retains absolute independence in all domestic legislation and control of the other tribes of the country.

The government is an absolute monarchy, modified and tempered by customs and usages having the force of law; and during the last quarter of a century the power of the Sovereign has been gradually limited and controlled. The Sovereign is advised by her Prime Minister, who is the real source of all political power; he is assisted by a number of ministers who act as heads of departments—Education, Justice, the Interior, Foreign Affairs, &c.—but these are only deputies of the Prime Minister and can originate nothing without his permission. The succession to the Crown is hereditary in the royal house, but not necessarily in direct succession; the reigning Sovereign may designate his or her successor.

At a large number of the chief towns of the interior, and at all the ports, governors are placed by the central Government, and these are all directly responsible to the Prime Minister. The number of these governors has been greatly increased during the last two or three years. With regard to local matters, these are still much under the control of the heads of tribes, and on any important occasion public assemblies of the whole people are called together to consult. Although these have no defined authority, the opinion of the majority has a distinct weight and influence. Among the Betsileo and other subject tribes the representatives of the old chiefs are still held in much honour, in almost idolatrous reverence, by the people.

Area and Population

Madagascar, the third largest island in the world (reckoning Australia as a continent), is situated on the south-eastern side of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 230 miles; total length, 978 miles; breadth at the broadest point, 358 miles.

The area of the island, with its adjacent islands, is estimated at 228,500 square miles, and the population, according to the most trustworthy estimates, at 3,500,000; other estimates vary from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000. No census has ever been undertaken by the native Government, and it resents any attempt to do so by foreigners. It is therefore only by vague and uncertain estimates that any idea can be formed of the population, either of the island as a whole or of that of particular districts. There are reasons for thinking that the population of Imerina was decreasing during the sanguinary reign of Queen Ranavalona I. (1828-1861); it is, however, believed that the population is now slowly increasing in consequence of the spread of education, civilisation, and Christian teaching. The female population seems in excess of the male. A number of foreign residents live on the coasts, chiefly Creoles from Mauritius and Bourbon, mostly English subjects. The most powerful, intelligent, and enterprising tribe is the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island, and who have been dominant for the last fifty years. The only unsubdued territories are in the south and south-west; but in the month of August 1888 governors and strong garrisons were sent to occupy some important positions at St. Augustine's Bay and in the Bara country, a step which will probably consolidate the Hova power over a much larger part of the south of the island. In consequence of the hostile attitude of the Creole Sakolàon, these garrisons have not yet ventured to occupy the intended positions; but troops are now (August 1889) being collected in various provinces, and are to be massed at Fort Dauphin, and then proceed rapidly into St. Augustine's Bay, so as to overpower resistance. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry. The Hovas are estimated to number 1,000,000; the other races, more or less mixed, are the Sakalavas in the west, 1,000,000; the Betsiléos 600,000; Bavas, 200,000; Betsimi Sakaras 400,000; Antatiavas 200,000. In the coast towns are many Arab traders, and there are besides many negroes from Africa introduced as slaves. The capital, Antananarivo, in the interior, is estimated to have, with suburbs, a population of 100,000. The principal port is Tamatave, on the east coast, with a population of 10,000. Mojangà, the chief port on the north-west coast, has about 14,000 inhabitants. Slavery exists in a patriarchal form.

Religion and Education.

A large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts have been Christianised, and Christianity is acknowledged and protected by the Government. There is no State Church, although the Queen and principal officers of government are connected with the churches formed by the London Missionary Society, which comprise the vast majority of the professing Christians of the country. These are not dependent on Government except to a small extent. The system of Church polity which has slowly developed itself is rather a combination of Independency, Presbyterianism, and Episcopacy. No State aid is given

to religion or to education, except in freeing recognised pastors and teachers from compulsory Government service. An Anglican mission works chiefly on the east coast, with a bishop and cathedral at Antananarivo. A Roman Catholic bishop is also stationed at the capital. There are about 28 missionaries of the L.M.S. in Madagascar, 10 of the Friends' Mission, 10 of the Anglican Mission, 26 of the Norwegian Lutherans, and about 40 priests and brothers of the E.C. Mission, as well as several sisters of mercy. The L.M.S. Mission has about 750 native pastors, and about 100 evangelists or native missionaries stationed in various parts of the country, many of them in quite heathen districts. There are about 350,000 Protestants and about 35,000 Roman Catholics. Five-sixths of the Malagasy are still pagans.

Schools have been established, and education is compulsory wherever the influence of the central Government is effective. All the Missionary Societies at work in Madagascar have colleges and high schools, the latter both for boys and girls, in all of which education is given freely, with but nominal charges for books, &c. Almost every congregation, except the smallest and weakest, has its school. The L.M.S. has also an industrial school for teaching handicrafts. Hospitals and medical schools are connected with the L.M.S., Friends', Lutheran, and Anglican Missions, and there are now a number of trained native doctors and surgeons. In 1888 it was estimated that there were between 1,700 and 1,800 schools, and about 170,000 children under instruction, but it is difficult to get the statistics of the Roman Catholic Mission.

The production of books is as yet almost entirely confined to the printing offices of the different Missionary Societies at work in the island. Each of these has a press, from which works chiefly educational and religious are constantly being issued. Excluding pamphlets and lesser publications, about 400 separate works have been issued from the various presses, with an aggregate number of 48,000 pp. Half of these are L.M.S. and a fourth Friends' publications. Six monthly magazines, a quarterly, three weekly newspapers, and a Government gazette at irregular intervals, comprise the periodical literature of Madagascar. The yearly issues of the L.M.S. press from 1870 to 1880 averaged 150,000 copies of various publications, and those of the Friends' press 67,000 copies generally.

Justice.

Judges are appointed by the Sovereign, and a code of laws was printed in 1881. Justice is dispensed in a simple form by local authorities, but there are no statistics available showing crime. Owing to the increasing pressure of forced Government service and the levies of soldiers, there has of late been an alarming increase in crimes of violence, and an increasing number of banditti in large armed bands, who have desolated some parts of the country.

Finance.

The chief source of revenue is the customs, and a small poll tax is paid; but the personal service which every Malagasy has to render is the mainstay of the Government. The only fixed payments are those made to the Queen, the Prime Minister, and the Army. In 1886 the Malagasy Government borrowed from the Paris Comptoir d'Escompte a sum of 15 million francs, of which 10 million went to pay the indemnity to France. No statistics of public revenue are obtainable.

The local revenue of the French colony of Diego-Suarez was estimated in 1889 at 87,110 francs, and expenditure 100,720 francs; expenditure of France (budget 1890) 1,956,455 francs.

Defence.

The standing army is estimated to consist of 20,000 men, most of whom are now armed with modern rifles. Two English officers are employed to train cadets—one of these is an artillery officer. A number of rifled Armstrong cannon of small calibre have been purchased. There is no cavalry force. During the present year two gunboats have been purchased from the French Government. During the French invasion the number of men mobilised exceeded 50,000; they were trained by English officers.

Production and Industry.

Of minerals, gold, copper, iron, lead (galena), sulphur, graphite, and a lignite have been found. The yield of gold has increased very considerably within the last few years, and so also has that of copper. It seems probable that many parts of the island are very rich in valuable ores. Cattle-breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people; rice, sugar, coffee, cotton, and sweet potatoes being cultivated. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while tropical and subtropical products are plentiful. Concessions of forest land on the north-east coast have been made to European companies, who are now felling the valuable timber and planting on the cleared ground. Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from the rofia palm fibre, and of metal-work. At present, however, no machinery is used for the making of textile fabrics. All are literally *manufactures*, and carried on by the simple spindle and torse in use from a very remote period. And so with the manufacture and working of iron and other metals.

Commerce.

The chief exports are cattle, india-rubber, hides, horns, coffee, lard, sugar, vanilla, wax, gum, copal, rice, and seeds. The chief imports are cotton goods, rum, crockery, and metal goods. The trade is chiefly with Mauritius, Réunion, Great Britain, and France; there has also been recently considerable and increasing trade with the United States. For the capital, Antananarivo, and the province of Imérina the imports in 1884 were valued at 122,400*l.*, and exports at 175,060*l.* In the first half of 1887 the imports at Tamatave were valued, according to a French report, at 54,920*l.*, and exports at 57,430*l.* Of the latter America's share was valued at 23,450*l.*, and the French at 16,820*l.* A French return gives the exports for 1888 at 174,170*l.*, including skins, 70,430*l.*; caoutchouc, 54,648*l.*; rofia, 16,048*l.*; wax, 11,200*l.*; oxen, 9,760*l.*; the imports at 162,030*l.*, including cotton, 71,540*l.* In 1878 the value of the exports to Great Britain was 4,300*l.*; in 1884, 15,229*l.*; in 1887, 46,826*l.*; in 1888, 43,089*l.*; and imports from Great Britain 21,611*l.* in 1878; 1,412*l.* in 1884; 41,058*l.* in 1887; 101,435*l.* in 1888. The exports were, in 1884, caoutchouc 12,295*l.*, in 1885 361*l.*, in 1886 2,192*l.*, in 1887 14,860*l.*, in 1888 21,399*l.*; hemp, 5,915*l.* in 1885, 1,682*l.* in 1886, 14,792*l.* in 1887, 18,110*l.* in 1888; the imports, mostly cottons, 5,065*l.* in 1885, 37,488*l.* in 1886, 28,080*l.* in 1887, 80,809*l.* in 1888.

Shipping and Communications.

There are as yet no roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word—only rough paths from one part of the country to the other—and no beasts or wheeled vehicles are employed. All passengers and goods are carried on the shoulders of *màromita* or bearers, except where the rivers or coast lagoons allow the use of canoes made of the hollowed-out trunk of a large tree. On the coast outrigger canoes are employed, and also *faifi* boats with the planks tied together (on the south-east coast). A considerable traffic is carried on on the west coast by Arab dhows. Turtle fishing is practised by the Sakolàon.

In the first half of 1887, 91 vessels of 28,488 tons entered, and 98 of 28,188 tons cleared, the port of Tamatave.

No Government post-office exists, but postal communication is kept up by the consular officers of the English and French Governments. An electric telegraph, made by a French company, connects Tamatave and the capital, and this is to be taken over by the native Government after a certain period. It is about 180 miles in length.

Money and Banks.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has an agency at Antananarivo and Tamatave, and so also has the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited).

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, but the Italian 5-lire piece, and Belgian, Greek, and other coins of equal value, are also in circulation. For smaller sums the coin is cut up into fractional parts and weighed as required.

Consular and other Representatives.

1. OF MADAGASCAR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a Consul in London.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

Consul at Tamatave and Vice-Consul at Antananarivo.

3. OF FRANCE IN MADAGASCAR.

Resident-General at Antananarivo.—Vice-Residents at Mojanga and Tolia on the west coast; at Fianarantsoa, in the Betsileo country; and at Tamatave; and agents at all important points.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Madagascar.

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The following islands in the neighbourhood of Madagascar belong to France:—

MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

The island of Mayotte (370 sq. kilomètres) has a population of 10,551 inhabitants (38 French). The chief production is cane sugar; it has 12 sugar works (3,000 tons in 1887), and 4 distilleries (18,000 gallons of rum). The imports 1,130,000 francs (87,000 francs from France), and the exports, chiefly of sugar, rum, and vanilla, 1,695,000 francs. Local revenue and expenditure balanced at 234,000 francs.

The Comoro Islands, situated half-way between Madagascar and the African coast, consist of 4 larger and a number of smaller islands. They were taken under the French protection in 1886. The population is estimated at 47,000, chiefly Mussulmans.

The local budget of Mayotte, 1888, amounted to 250,440 francs; expenditure of France, 165,021 francs, besides 12,200 francs for the Comoros.

NOSSI-BÉ.

This island, close to west coast of Madagascar, has 9,500 inhabitants, chiefly Malgashes and Africans. In 1888 it was placed under the governor of Diego-Suarez, the French station in Madagascar. Chief productions, sugar-cane, coffee, and rice. Local budget, 1889, 198,321 francs; expenditure of France, 132,425 francs.

Réunion.

This island, 140 leagues E. of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1764. The franchise was given to the former slaves in 1870. The towns are under the French municipal law. The population in 1887, 163,861, mostly Creoles 120,532, Hindus 25,174, Africans 8,826, and Malgashes 6,234. The chief seaport, Pointe des Gralets, is being connected by rail with St. Benoit. Cultivated area 60,000 hectares, of which 35,000 under sugar-

cane; forests 56,000 hectares. The aggregate value of cultivated land is estimated at 62,000,000 francs. Besides the sugar-cane (31,847 tons sugar, valued at 8,559,663 francs, in 1886), coffee (348 tons exported), vanilla (69 tons exported), spices, beans, maize, rice, wheat, and various vegetables are raised. There were in 1887 2,511 horses, 7,552 mules, 8,462 oxen, 15,580 sheep, and 12,392 goats. The total of exports amounted to 18,319,046 francs in 1887, and the imports were 28,123,361 francs, of which 10,899,585 francs were French goods. Hindoo and African coolies are imported; in 1887, 25,801 Hindoos and 15,480 Africans. The budget for the colony for 1888 was: income, 4,639,034 francs; expenditure, 4,639,002 francs; debt, 6,781,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget 1890), 4,255,860 francs. There are 125 kilomètres of narrow-gauge railway.

STE. MARIE,

On the north coast of Madagascar, was taken by France as early as 1643. It covers 64 square miles; population 6,000 to 7,000; its only export cloves. Local budget, 1888, 96,470 francs; expenditure of France (budget 1890), 15,000 francs.

OBOCK

Is a French colony on the Red Sea coast of Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, and including the Bay of Tajurah. The territory embraces 2,300 square miles, with a population of 22,370. There is a trade with Shoa and other countries in the interior. The expenditure of France for Obock in the budget of 1890 amounts to 376,250 francs, besides 121,191 francs in the marine budget.

SENEGAL AND RIVIERES DU SUD.

The French colony of Senegal, or Senegambia, is claimed by the French to extend from Cape Blanco in the north to the Liberian boundary in the south, with the exception of those portions of territory which belong to England and Portugal. The northern boundary is not admitted by other nations interested. Inland, the territory as far as the Upper Niger is claimed by France, and south to the limits of the colonies on the Gold Coast. By an arrangement signed at Paris, August 10, 1889, the precise limits between Senegal and the British colonies of Gambia and Sierra Leone are defined, as also on the Gold Coast and the Slave Coast. South of the 9th degree N. lat. the French sphere is limited in the east by a line which intersects the territory of Porto Novo at the Agarah Creek. From January 1, 1890, a section of territory under the name of Rivières du Sud has been detached from Senegal, and formed into an autonomous administrative division, under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor-General of Senegal. He resides at Konakry, on the river Dubreka. The authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Rivières du Sud extends to the establishments on the Gold Coast and on the Bight of Benin, although they are two financially and administratively distinct colonies. The total area can only be vaguely estimated. The settled portion, including the Rivières du Sud, covers about 140,000 square miles, with a population of 181,600 for Senegal proper and 43,898 for the Rivières du Sud, of which 1,470 are whites. Senegal and its dependencies are thus divided:—Senegal proper area 38,000 kilometres, population 181,600; French Soudan 131,600 kilometres, population 283,660; protected countries, population 253,400; total population 299,560. This does not include the Theiba States,

recently annexed. The chief town is St. Louis; population 20,000. Dakar is another important centre, with a population of 2,000. At high water the Senegal is navigable for small vessels into the interior. There are 164 miles of coast railways; and 94 miles from Medina, the head of navigation on the Senegal, to Bafoulabe, the object being to carry the rail way on to the Niger. Gum, ground-nuts, india-rubber, woods, and skins are the principal exports; foods, drinks, and textiles are the chief imports. In 1886 there were 668,500 hectares under cultivation, the total value of the products being 15,658,000 francs. The total value of the imports in 1887 was 24½ million francs (11½ from France), and of exports 16½ million francs (14½ to France). Local budget, 1889, 2,782,474 francs expenditure of France, 7,639,309 francs.

TUNIS.

(AFRIKIA.)

Bey.

Sidi Ali, son of Bey Sidi Ahsin; born October 5, 1817; succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed-es-Sadok, October 28, 1882.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descended from Ben Ali Turki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. Sidi Ahsin obtained an imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of tribute, but clearly established his position as a vassal of the Sublime Porte.

Government.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by decrees of April 22, 1882, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The French Representative is called Minister Resident, and with two secretaries practically administers the government of the country under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special 'Bureau des Affaires Tunisiennes.' From January 1884 French judges superseded the Consular Courts.

French Resident General.—M. Massicault.

The corps of occupation numbers about 10,000 men. The cost of maintaining this force is borne by the budget of the Republic.

Area and Population.

The present boundaries are, on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachalik of Tripoli; and, reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 45,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés. Population estimated at 1,600,000.

The majority of the population is formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles.

The capital, the city of Tunis, is situated on the western side of a lake, some 20 miles in circumference, which separates it from its port Goletta. Population variously estimated from 100,000 to 145,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews; there are 20,000 Europeans.

There are (1888) 47 primary schools, with 7,300 pupils (of whom 2,450 are girls).

Since the occupation Carthage has been erected into a Roman Catholic See, to which has been accorded the Primacy of all Africa. The Regency is administered ecclesiastically by the Archbishop of Algiers. The bulk of the population is Mohammedan; 45,000 Jews, 35,000 Roman Catholics, 400 Greek Catholics, 250 Protestants.

Finance.

The estimated revenue for 1888-89 (October 12) is 31,876,000 piastres, which is balanced by the estimated expenditure. The direct taxes amount to 8,310,000 piastres; customs to 3,600,000 piastres; monopolies to 5,420,000 piastres; surplus from previous budget to 7,000,000 piastres. Among the expenses the Ministry of Finance, 16,725,697 piastres, including 10,512,534 piastres for interest on debt; the general administration costs 5,083,316 piastres; on public works the expenditure is 7,500,456 piastres; Ministry of War, 935,782 piastres.

By a decree of the President of the French Republic of May 28, 1884, and a similar decree of the Bey of Tunis of May 27, the Tunisian debt was consolidated into a total of 5,702,000*l*. The loan was emitted as a perpetual 4 per cent. rente of 6,307,520 francs, or 252,300*l*., divided into 315,376 obligations of a nominal capital of 500 francs. On December 17, 1888, the loan was converted into a 3½ per cent. loan, to be paid by annuities during 99 years, by means of the emission of 348,815 obligations at a nominal value of 500 francs.

Commerce.

The bulk of the commerce passes through Goletta. The number of vessels entered at the eight principal Tunisian ports in 1888 was 6,728 of 1,525,591 tons; and cleared, 5,986 of 1,470,780 tons; French vessels entered 952, cleared 917. Three-fourths of the tonnage was French, Italy coming next, and Great Britain third.

In 1888 the total value of imports was 31,334,403 francs, and of the exports 19,654,978 francs, the part taken by various countries in the foreign trade being:—

—	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs
France	17,175,652	5,242,557
Algeria	1,237,300	4,308,793
Malta	4,231,798	927,245
Italy	4,077,647	5,517,460
Russia	1,198,903	—
Austria	1,013,170	28,883
Great Britain	608,745	2,101,612
Other countries	1,791,208	1,528,428
	31,334,403	19,654,978

The chief imports were:—cottons and textile goods, 4,300,000 francs (Malta, 2,500,000; France, 900,000); flour, 3,800,000, chiefly from France;

cereals, 3,500,000 (Russia, 1,000,000; France, 947,000 francs); colonial ware and wines. The chief exports were:—olive oil, 4,500,000 francs (2,800,000 to France); wheat, 3,100,000; tan, 2,500,000; alfalfa, 1,800,000; barley, 1,300,000; wool, sponges, and woollen goods, 697,000 francs.

The commerce of Tunis with Great Britain has been as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns for the five years 1884-88:—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Exports from Tunis	£ 190,818	£ 147,110	£ 97,108	£ 92,916	£ 137,395
Imports of British produce	95,382	75,637	78,148	76,382	55,605

The principal exports to Great Britain in 1888 were esparto grass and other materials for making paper, of the value of 115,419*l.*, and olive oil, 21,468*l.*; the principal British import consisted in cotton manufactures, of the value of 46,430*l.*

In 1888 there were estimated to be 3,000,000 cattle, 20,000,000 sheep, and 5,000,000 goats in Tunis.

Length of railways, 260 miles.

* There are over 2,000 miles of telegraphs; 41 post and telegraph offices.

British Consul-General for Algeria and Tunis.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G., residing at Algiers.

Consul at Tunis.—George Thorne Ricketts.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Tunis, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, of 16 *harubs* average value 6*d.*

The gold and silver coins of France and Italy are in general use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Cantar*, of 100 *rottolos* = 109*l.* 15 pounds.

„ *Kaffis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs*) = 16 bushels.

The *pie*, or principal long measure, is of three lengths, viz., 0.7359 of yard for cloth; 0.61729 of a yard for linen; 0.68975 of a yard for silk.

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AMERICA.

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, has an area of 94,600 hectares (360 sq. m.); population (1888) was 182,182; it is surrounded by a number of smaller islands: Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Desirade, &c. It is under a governor and an elected council, and is under French law. There are 49 primary schools, with 5,575 boys and 4,178 girls. The colony is divided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes; its chief town is Pointe-à-Pitre. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 5,027,130 francs in the local budget of 1889; debt 1,000,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1890) 2,122,085 francs. Chief cultures: sugar-cane (58,075,430 kilogrammes of sugar, valued at 17,670,250 francs, 1886), coffee, cacao, vanilla, spices, manioc, bananas, sweet potatoes, rice, indian corn, and vegetables; cotton, the ramie fibre, tobacco, and india-rubber to a very limited extent; forest rich in excellent timber. There were in 1887, 7,306 horses, 19,578 horned cattle, 9,819 sheep, and 18,365 swine. Railways 60 miles. Trade in 1887, 14,196,966 francs for imports, and 21,519,696 francs for exports.

GUIANA.

Population estimated at 8,500 inhabitants at Cayenne, and about 12,000 in the interior, in addition to a few mountain tribes. Population of the penitentiaries and the liberated convicts about 3,500. The colony is under a governor. It is poorly cultivated and its trade insignificant. Local budget, 2,003,374 francs in 1888, the expenditure of France being over 1,597,805 francs.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a governor, and municipal councils with elected General Council; divided into 32 communes. Population in 1888 175,391 (84,138 males and 91,253 females), with floating population of 1,687; only 652 were born in France. Birth rate 34 per 1,000 and death rate 29. Several primary schools and lyceums for boys and girls, with 4,350 male and 3,970 female pupils. Chief commercial town St. Pierre (20,000 in-

habitants). Sugar-cane (21,300 hectares in 1887), manioc, sweet potatoes, and bananas are the chief culture, 17,146 hectares being under the food-producing crops. Coffee, cacao, and tobacco also grown to a limited extent. Imports in 1887 were valued at 23,461,450 francs (textiles, flour, manure, salt fish, rice, cotton being the chief items), and the exports 20,859,310 (liquors 5,401,211 francs, sugar 11,873,774 francs). The budget was 4,307,689 francs in 1888; expenditure of France (budget of 1890), 1,835,616 francs; military expenditure, 265,870 francs; debt 435,000 francs.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Two small islands close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Population in 1887, 5,992; chief business cod-fishing, chiefly in ships from France; total value in 1887 13,439,532 francs. In 1887 the two islands were visited by 2,862 ships (356,970 tons); value of exports 18,230,272 francs (4,134,897 francs to foreign countries, the remainder to France and her colonies), and imports 13,746,587 francs (9,686,709 francs from America and other foreign countries). Estimated local revenue (1889) 460,678 francs; expenditure 450,678 francs; expenditure of France (budget 1890) 333,908 francs.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

Attached to New Caledonia are the Loyalty Islands. New Caledonia is a French penal colony, and the government is entirely in the hands of the Governor. Area, 6,000 square miles. Population (1887): colonists 5,585, officials and soldiers 3,476, natives 41,874, imported labourers 1,825, freed convicts 2,515, convicts 7,477; total 62,752. The expenditure of the mother country in the budget of 1890 amounts to 2,377,000 francs; the local budget for 1888 was 2,109,626 francs; the expenditure for military services 883,182 francs. Coal, copper, nickel, cobalt, and other minerals are found. About 1,900 square miles are appropriated to natives and colonists; 600 square miles of land suited for agriculture or pasturage remain uncultivated; the rest is mostly forest or mountain. Wheat, maize, and other cereals are cultivated, as also pine-apples, coffee, sugar, coco-nuts, cotton, manioc, vanilla, vines, and other sub-tropical cultures. There are 120,000 head of cattle. In 1887 the imports were valued at 8,052,378 francs, one-half from Australia and New Zealand. The exports in 1887 amounted to 2,406,475 francs. In 1888 the exports to France amounted to 4,649,072 francs, and the imports of French produce into New Caledonia to 3,179,988 francs. In 1887 108 vessels entered, and 51 vessels cleared, the ports of the colony. The capital and chief port is Noumea, 4,000 inhabitants.

South-east of New Caledonia is the Isle of Pines, 58 square miles. The Loyalty Archipelago consists of three principal islands and many smaller ones, with a total area of 730 square miles.

The Huron Islands, 230 miles north of New Caledonia, and the Chesterfield Islands, 500 miles north-east, are claimed by France: they are uninhabited and covered with guano.

SOCIETY ISLANDS AND NEIGHBOURING GROUPS.

These are officially known as the French Establishments in Oceania. They consist of the Society Islands—Tahiti, Moorea, the Tetiarea Islands, and Meitia—and Raiatea and Tubuai-Moru, Huahine, Bora-Bora, and other islands to the north-west.

The Marquesas, Tuamotu, Gambier, and Tubuai groups, and the island of Rapa.

The Wallis or Uea and Howe Islands, to the west of Savaii (Samoa).

Tahiti, the principal of these islands, has an area of 412 square miles, and Moorea, 50 square miles. Population of Tahiti 11,200, Moorea 1,600. There is a Commandant-General for all the establishments in Oceania, with a council for consultation. There is also a general council elected by universal suffrage. The chief town and port of Tahiti is Papeete. The expenditure of France in the budget of 1890 was 795,866 francs. The local budget for 1888 amounted to 1,077,998 francs, and the military expenditure was 761,828 francs. The total exports in 1887 amounted to 3,215,045 francs, and imports to 3,099,167 francs. The chief exports are copra, cotton, sugar, coffee, pearls, shells; while cottons, flour, and preserved meats are imported. In 1888 the exports to France were valued at 370,066 francs, and the imports of French produce at 781,542 francs. In 1887 140 vessels entered and 121 cleared. In Tahiti and Moorea 7,000 acres are under cultivation, the crops in 1887 being 77,700 kilogrammes of cotton, 71,400 sugar, 73,250 coffee.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm II., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born January 27, 1859, became German Emperor June 15, 1888 (see *Prussia*).

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 26, 1884, eldest son of the Emperor-King (see *Prussia*).

The imperial throne, after the extinction of the Carlovingian line, was filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. At first the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich; but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to eight (nine from 1692 to 1777), assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Empire by the Emperor Napoleon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, as the German Emperor (1871) was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany. The imperial dignity is now hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture. An essential difference between the old and the new German Empire consists in the exclusion of Austria from the latter.

Since Charlemagne was crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas Day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors :—

<i>House of Charlemagne.</i>		
Karl I., 'Der Grosse'	800-814	Karl II., 'Der Kahle' . . . 876-877
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme'	814-840	Karl, 'Der Dicke' . . . 881-887
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche'	843-876	Arnulf 887-899
		Ludwig III., 'Das Kind' . . . 900-911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I. 911-918

House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller' 919-936
 Otto I., 'Der Grosse' 936-973
 Otto II. 973-983
 Otto III. 983-1002
 Heinrich II. 1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier' 1024-1039
 Heinrich III. 1039-1056
 Heinrich IV. 1056-1106
 Heinrich V. 1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' 1125-1137

House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III. 1138-1152
 Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' 1152-1190
 Heinrich VI. 1190-1197
 Philipp 1198-1208
 Otto IV., 'von Wittelsbach' 1208-1212
 Friedrich II. 1212-1250
 Konrad IV. 1250-1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland 1254-1256
 Richard of Cornwall 1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I. 1273-1291

House of Nassau.

Adolf 1292-1298

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I. 1298-1308

Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII. 1308-1313
 Ludwig IV., 'Der Belsar' 1313-1347
 Karl IV. 1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia 1378-1400
 Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' 1400-1410
 Sigmund of Brandenburg 1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II. 1438-1439
 Friedrich III. 1440-1493
 Maximilian I. 1493-1519
 Karl V. 1519-1556
 Ferdinand I. 1556-1564
 Maximilian II. 1564-1576
 Rudolf II. 1576-1612
 Matthias 1612-1619
 Ferdinand II. 1619-1637
 Ferdinand III. 1637-1657
 Leopold I. 1657-1705
 Joseph I. 1705-1711
 Karl VI. 1711-1740

House of Bavaria.

Karl VII. 1742-1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I. 1745-1765
 Joseph II. 1765-1790
 Leopold II. 1790-1792
 Franz II. 1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine 1806-1815
 German 'Bund' 1815-1866
 North German Confederation 1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I. 1871-1888
 Friedrich 1888 (March-June)
 Wilhelm II. 1888 (June)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the States of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in this capacity, bears the title of *Deutscher Kaiser*. According

to Art. II. of the Constitution, 'the Emperor represents the Empire internationally,' and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive; the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, fifty-eight in number, are appointed by the Governments of the individual States for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number (about one for every 118,000 inhabitants), are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. By the law of March 19, 1888, the duration of the legislative period is five years; the law to come into force in the legislative period beginning in 1890. The various States of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of Members in Bundesrath	Number of Deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
" " Bavaria	6	48
" " Württemberg	4	17
" " Saxony	4	23
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
" " Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
" " Hesse	3	9
" " Oldenburg	1	3
" " Saxe-Weimar	1	3
" " Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
" " Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
" " Anhalt	1	2
" " Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
" " Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
Principality of Waldeck	1	1
" " Lippe	1	1
" " Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
" " Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
" " Reuss-Schleiz	1	1
" " Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
" " Reuss-Greiz	1	1
Free town of Hamburg	1	3
" " " Lübeck	1	1
" " " Bremen	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	—	15
Total	58	397

Alsace-Lorraine is represented in the Bundesrath by four commissioners (*Kommissäre*) without votes, who are nominated by the Statthalter.

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 9,769,802, or 20·9 per cent. of the population, at the general election of 1887, while the number of actual effective voters was 7,540,938 at the same election, or 77·5 per cent. of the total electors; in 1890 it was 7,031,460. Of the 397 electoral districts, 21 consist solely of towns, 197 of districts, each containing a town of at least 20,000 inhabitants, and 269 of districts without any large towns. In 252 districts Protestantism is predominant, and in the remainder Roman Catholicism claims the majority. Of electoral districts with 60,000 of a population and under, there were 5 in 1887; between 60,000 and 80,000, 26; between 80,000 and 100,000, 74; between 100,000 and 120,000, 130; between 120,000 and 140,000, 105; between 140,000 and 160,000, 21; and above 160,000, 36. Of electoral districts with 12,000 voters or less, there were 4 in 1887; 12,000–16,000, 26; 16,000–20,000, 60; 20,000–24,000, 121; 24,000–28,000, 103; 28,000–32,000, 41; above 32,000 voters, 42.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve, after a vote by the Bundesrath, the Reichstag. Without consent of the Reichstag the prorogation may not exceed thirty days; while in case of dissolution new elections must take place within sixty days, and a new session must open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Emperor, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. All the members of the Bundesrath have the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the imperial authorities or Secretaries of State; they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

1. *Chancellor of the Empire*.—General George von Caprivi.—General George von Caprivi de Caprera de Montecucculi, born 1831; entered the army 1849; Chief of Staff to the 10th Corps, 1870; Commander of 30th Division at Metz, 1883; appointed head of the Admiralty, 1884; appointed Chancellor of the Empire, and President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, March 20, 1890.

2. *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*.—Count Herbert von Bismarck.

3. *Imperial Home Office* and ‘*Representative of the Chancellor*.’—Herr von Boetticher.

4. *Imperial Admiralty*.—Herr Heusner. *Admiral Commanding-in-Chief*.—Herr Freiherr von der Goltz.

5. *Imperial Ministry of Justice*.—Herr von Oehlschläger.

6. *Imperial Treasury*.—Freiherr von Maltzahn.

And, in addition, the following presidents of imperial bureaux :—

7. *Imperial Post-Office*.—Herr Dr. von Stephan.

8. *Imperial Railways*.—Herr von Maybach.

9. *Imperial Exchequer*.—Herr von Stünzner.

10. *Imperial Invalid Fund*.—Dr. Michaelis.

11. *Imperial Bank*.—President, Herr von Dechend.

12. *Imperial Debt Commission*.—President, Herr Meinecke.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath represents also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as such has twelve standing committees—namely, for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts, and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; foreign affairs; for Alsace-Lorraine; for the Constitution; for the Standing Orders; and for railway tariffs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four States of the Empire; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and two other representatives to be elected every year

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their magnitude, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the two last census-periods:—

States of the Empire	Area, English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1880	Population Dec. 1, 1885	Density per sq. mile 1885
Prussia	136,073	27,279,111	28,318,470	208.1
Bavaria	29,632	5,284,778	5,420,199	182.7
Württemberg	7,619	1,971,118	1,995,183	261.8
Baden	5,891	1,570,254	1,601,255	272.1
Saxony	5,856	2,972,805	3,182,003	543.2
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,197	577,055	575,152	110.6
Hesse	3,000	936,340	956,611	318.8
Oldenburg	2,508	337,478	341,525	135.7
Brunswick	1,441	349,367	372,452	258.4
Saxe-Weimar	1,404	309,577	313,946	223.6
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,144	100,269	98,371	85.9
Saxe-Meiningen	964	207,075	214,884	222.8
Anhalt	917	232,592	248,166	259.7
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	765	194,716	198,829	258.5
Saxe-Altenburg	517	155,036	161,460	312.3
Lippe	475	120,246	123,212	259.3
Waldeck	438	56,522	56,575	129.1
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	367	80,296	83,836	228.4
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	337	71,107	73,606	218.4
Reuss-Schleiz	323	101,330	110,598	342.4
Schaumburg-Lippe	133	35,374	37,204	279.7
Reuss-Greiz	123	50,782	55,904	454.5
Hamburg	160	453,869	518,620	3,241.3
Lübeck	116	63,571	67,658	583.4
Bremen	100	156,723	165,628	1,656.2
Alsace-Lorraine	5,668	1,566,670	1,564,355	275.9
Total.	211,168	45,234,061	46,855,704	221.8

The population of the lands now included in the German Empire was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1·3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867-71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate %	Year	Increase	Annual Rate %
1858	5,371,195	0·75	1875	1,668,388	1
1867	3,220,083	0·97	1880	2,506,701	1·14
1871	878,147	0·58	1885	1,621,648	0·7

The increase of population during 1880-85 was greatest in Hamburg, Reuss-Schleiz, Reuss-Greiz, Saxony, Brunswick, Anhalt, Lübeck, and Bremen. In the two Mecklenburgs and in Alsace-Lorraine there was a decrease.

The number of inhabited houses in 1885 was 5,630,304, and of households 9,999,558. Of the total population (in 1885) 43·7 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above; in 1880, 41 per cent. Of every 100 inhabitants there lived in—

—	No. of Towns	1875	No. of Towns	1880	No. of Towns	1885
Large towns ¹	12	6·24	14	7·24	21	9·5
Medium,,	88	8·16	102	8·90	116	8·9
Small "	591	11·99	641	12·54	683	12·9
Country,,	1,837	12·59	1,950	12·71	1,951	12·4
Other places	—	61·02	—	58·61	—	56·8

For the official signification of these names see p. 525.

Of the total population in 1885, 22,933,664 were males and 23,922,040 were females. Boys under 10 years of age numbered 5,798,288; girls, 5,778,674; men over 80 years of age numbered 88,516; women, 113,939.

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	14,249,297	13,896,459	28,144,756
Married	7,910,620	7,944,444	15,855,064
Widowed	750,884	2,037,206	2,788,090
Divorced and separated .	22,863	44,931	67,794

According to the occupation-census of June 5, 1882, the population of Germany was divided as in the table below. Of the total, 18,986,494 were actually engaged in the various occupations.

Place	Agriculture, Cattle rearing, &c.	Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	Mining, Metal Works, and other Industries	Commerce and Trade	Domestic and other Service	Professions	Without Profession or Occupation	Total
Prussia . . .	11,678,353	336,024	9,393,761	2,725,344	690,892	1,305,657	1,367,810	27,287,960
Bavaria . . .	2,643,968	37,297	1,492,391	435,701	38,908	242,990	377,606	5,288,761
Saxony . . .	578,592	33,786	1,695,895	360,675	53,584	148,361	153,929	3,014,622
Württemberg . . .	927,982	15,642	674,080	143,258	11,254	95,714	90,239	1,957,469
Baden . . .	752,489	18,086	491,957	140,870	18,161	77,785	64,250	1,638,598
Hesse . . .	381,995	4,363	339,809	98,631	14,895	54,730	35,332	929,757
Meckl.-Schwerin . . .	292,246	10,723	137,189	47,783	20,808	32,135	33,007	574,993
Saxe-Weimar . . .	133,057	3,162	114,535	23,939	4,086	16,066	13,695	307,740
Meckl.-Strélitz . . .	49,244	1,886	25,142	8,432	3,643	5,658	5,167	99,167
Oldenburg . . .	174,626	1,816	94,609	33,631	3,909	15,776	13,160	337,427
Brunswick . . .	113,177	6,886	146,610	38,467	4,443	18,071	22,102	349,761
Saxe-Meiningen . . .	67,619	4,113	92,806	15,146	9,955	9,285	7,227	206,351
Saxe-Altenburg . . .	54,579	1,458	71,730	14,237	1,644	6,523	5,640	165,811
S.-Coburg-Gotha . . .	65,796	3,880	90,279	16,480	2,988	9,838	8,850	198,111
Anhalt . . .	75,937	2,481	104,966	24,129	3,451	12,382	13,456	236,792
Sch.-Rudolstadt . . .	26,701	1,302	38,239	5,654	1,459	3,536	2,200	81,091
Schw.-Sondersh. . .	27,959	1,673	29,104	5,320	834	3,747	2,859	71,600
Waldeck . . .	30,378	537	16,255	3,673	839	3,089	1,914	56,585
Reuss-Gr. . .	10,734	492	32,296	3,990	1,043	1,664	1,136	51,357
Reuss-Schleiz . . .	26,267	1,758	56,415	8,755	1,290	4,491	3,688	102,684
Schles.-Lippe . . .	12,643	933	15,410	2,605	413	2,242	1,570	35,716
Lippe . . .	45,733	609	46,308	6,318	1,501	4,396	4,092	108,967
Lübeck . . .	8,976	879	23,307	18,580	2,234	4,549	5,668	66,691
Bremen . . .	11,985	99	75,937	47,114	2,968	11,478	10,637	160,236
Hamburg . . .	20,530	1,948	195,491	159,721	25,486	28,712	33,628	466,516
Alsace-Lorraine . . .	627,800	17,803	563,272	142,627	16,606	104,212	67,260	1,539,560
Total Empire . . .	18,840,818	384,637	16,068,080	4,531,080	938,294	2,222,982	2,246,222	45,222,113

The mean population in 1888 was estimated at 48,020,000.

The bulk of the German population is (on the basis of language) Teutonic; but in the Prussian provinces of Posen, Silesia, West and East Prussia are 2,513,500 Slavs (Poles), who, with 280,000 Walloons and French, 150,000 Lithuanians, 140,000 Danes, and about the same number of Wends, Moravians, and Bohemians, make up 3,223,500 non-Germanic inhabitants, or nearly 7 per cent. of the total population.

On December 1, 1885, there were 434,525 foreigners resident in Germany, the nationalities of whom were as follows:—

Austrians . . .	155,331	British . . .	14,889
Russian . . .	48,853	Swedes and Norwegians . . .	13,174
Dutch . . .	45,270	Luxemburgers . . .	11,607
Swiss . . .	36,902	Other Europeans . . .	26,611
French . . .	36,708	From United States . . .	15,017
Danish . . .	20,848	Other non-Europeans . . .	8,628

Besides 111 born at sea, and 1,116 of unknown nationality. In 1880 the number of foreigners was only 275,856.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the 'movement' of the population of the Empire during each of the five years from 1883 to 1887:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1883	352,999	1,749,874	66,175	161,294	1,256,177	493,697
1884	362,596	1,793,942	68,359	170,688	1,271,859	522,083
1885	368,619	1,798,637	68,710	170,257	1,268,452	530,185
1886	372,326	1,814,499	68,366	171,818	1,302,103	512,396
1887	370,659	1,825,561	68,482	172,118	1,220,405	605,155
1888	376,654	1,828,379	66,972	169,645	1,209,798	618,581

Of the children born in 1888, 940,917 were boys, and 887,461 girls.

Emigration, which in recent years assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country of Europe, after declining for some time, received a new impetus in 1880 and 1881. The number of emigrants in 1881, viz., 210,547, is the highest total yet reached in any one year. The following table shows the number of German emigrants for the periods 1874-78 and 1879-83, and for the five years 1884-88:—

Years Average	Total	Destination					
		United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia	Australia
1874-78	30,068	26,341	1,648	584	240	36	1,235
1879-83	142,010	137,875	2,009	852	294	38	999
1884	119,065	144,818	1,253	2,063	230	35	666
1885	110,119	108,105	1,713	2,331	294	72	604
1886	83,225	78,941	2,045	1,398	191	116	534
1887	104,787	101,051	1,152	1,555	302	227	509
1888	103,951	99,600	1,129	1,922	331	230	539
1889	90,332	84,497	2,412	2,243	472	262	496

The great majority of the emigrants sail from German ports and Antwerp. In 1885-88, 14,678 embarked at Rotterdam or Amsterdam; and in 1874-87 a yearly average of 4,666 at French ports, notably Havre and Bordeaux. The emigrants of 1888 by way of German ports, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, comprised 49,497 males, 40,692 females (76 sex not stated). The number of families was 13,557, including 50,828 persons. During the sixty-eight years from 1820 to 1888 the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best classes of emigrants, numbered over three and a half million individuals, and during the last twelve years nearly three-quarters of a million. It is calculated that each represented, on the average, a money value of 200 marks, or 10*l.*, so that the total loss by this emigration amounted to over 35,000,000*l.* The number of emigrants to Brazil during the last eighteen years has been 35,834.

Of the emigrants in 1889, the principal States sent as follows :—

Prussia . . . 57,957	Saxony . . . 3,750	Oldenburg . . 1,223
Bavaria . . . 10,588	Hesse . . . 2,011	Bremen . . . 865
Württemberg . . 5,629	Meck.-Schwerin . 583	Alsace-Lorraine . 934
Baden . . . 3,612	Hamburg . . . 1,758	

In 1889, 106,808 emigrants other than Germans embarked at German ports.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards); medium towns (20,000–100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000–20,000 inhabitants), and country towns (2,000–5,000 inhabitants). In 1885, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 3 others over 250,000; 17 others over 100,000; 23 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 83 between 20,000 and 50,000. The 21 ‘large towns,’ with the States to which they belong, are :—

Town	State	Pop.	Town	State	Pop.
Berlin . . .	Prussia . . .	1315,287	Stuttgart . .	Württemberg . .	125,901
Hamburg . .	Hamburg . . .	305,690	Bremen . . .	Bremen . . .	118,395
Breslau . . .	Prussia . . .	299,640	Düsseldorf . .	Prussia . . .	115,180
Munich (München) .	Bavaria . . .	261,981	Nuremberg (Nürnberg) .	Bavaria . . .	114,891
Dresden . . .	Saxony . . .	246,086	Danzig . . .	Prussia . . .	114,805
Leipzig . . .	” . . .	170,340	Magdeburg . .	” . . .	114,291
Cologne (Köln) . .	Prussia . . .	161,401	Strassburg . .	Alsace . . .	111,987
Frankfort-on-the-Main .	” . . .	154,513	Chemnitz . . .	Saxony . . .	110,817
Königsberg . .	” . . .	151,151	Elberfeld . . .	Prussia . . .	106,499
Hanover . . .	” . . .	139,731	Altona . . .	” . . .	104,717
			Barmen . . .	” . . .	103,068

For further details see under the separate States.

Religion.

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious confessions. The relation between Church and State varies in different parts of the Empire. The order of the Jesuits is interdicted in all parts of Germany, and all convents and religious orders, except those engaged in nursing the sick and purely contemplative orders, have been suppressed. There are five Roman Catholic archbishops, and twenty bishoprics. The ‘Old Catholics’ have a bishop at Bonn.

The following are the results of the last three complete religious censuses :—

Creed	1871	Per Ct. of Pop.	1880	Per Ct. of Pop.	1885	Per Ct. of Pop.
Protestants	25,581,623	62·3	28,381,152	62·8	29,369,847	62·7
Roman Catholics	14,867,600	36·1	16,292,651	35·9	16,788,979	36·5
Other Christians	82,156	0·2	78,031	0·2	125,673	·27
Jews	512,160	1·24	561,612	1·2	568,172	1·2
Others and unclassified	17,156	0·04	30,615	·01	11,278	·02

Adherents of the Greek Church are included in 'Roman Catholics' but the Old Catholics are reckoned among 'Other Christians.' Certain changes were introduced in 1885 in the grouping of 'Other Christians' and 'Others,' which explain the differences between the returns for these groups for 1880 and 1885.

Roman Catholics are in the majority in only three of the German States, and form more than 20 per cent. of the population in only four others, as follows:—

A. States with 20 per Cent. of Roman Catholics.

States	Prot. p. Ct.	Rom. Cath. p. Ct.	Other Christians	Jews p. Ct.	Others p. Ct.
Oldenburg	77·39	21·77	·35	·48	
Württemberg	69·08	29·99	·27	·66	·007
Hesse	67·31	29·11	·84	2·73	·017
Prussia	64·43	33·98	·29	1·29	·013

B. Predominantly Roman Catholic.

Alsace-Lorraine	20·01	77·37	·24	2·36	·028
Bavaria	28·06	70·84	·11	·99	·004
Baden	35·37	62·73	·21	1·69	·007

In all the other states the Roman Catholics form less than 3·6 per cent. of the population. (For further particulars, see the various States.)

Instruction.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volksschulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire. The school age is from six to fourteen. The system of secondary education is also practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürgerschulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the *Fortbildungs-Schulen* or continuation schools, which are open

in the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasien* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions. The *Progymnasien* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasien*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more time devoted to them. *Realprogymnasien* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. In 1884, 878 secondary schools, including 31 private schools, possessed the right of granting certificates to pupils who pass the leaving examination (*Abiturienten Examen*), entitling them to serve in the army as one-year volunteers. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation. Higher schools for girls are called *Höhere Töchterschulen*. Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities. The total number of children of school age in 1885 was 8,609,198.

No official statistics of the number of schools, pupils, teachers, &c., are issued for the entire Empire; but particulars on these heads will be found under some of the separate States. The number of elementary schools was estimated in 1881 at 57,000, of pupils attending them 7,100,000, and of teachers 120,000. In 1888 the number of secondary schools was as follows:—

Gymnasia	418	Realprogymnasia	133
Progymnasia	54	Ober-realschulen	15
Realgymnasia	133	Realschulen	61

Among the more important special and technical schools in 1888 were 11 technical high-schools and polytechnics; 31 middle schools of agriculture; 12 schools of mining; 11 schools of architecture and building; 5 academies of forestry; 23 schools of art and art-industry (*Kunst* and *Kunstgewerbe-Schulen*), and 7 public music-schools. There are also numerous smaller, as well as private agricultural, music, &c., schools, and a large number of artisans' or trade-schools. There is a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich; besides 32 schools of navigation, 9 military schools, and 9 cadet institutions.

It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that of all recruits of the year 1888-89 only 0·60 per cent. could neither read nor write. In East and West Prussia and in Posen the percentage ranged from 2·82 to 3·87; in nearly all the other States the number was less than 1 per cent. In Alsace-Lorraine it was only 1·29 per cent. in 1882-83, and 0·26 in 1888-89.

There are 21 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lyceum Hosianum at Braunsberg (8 teachers and about 30 students), which has only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy.

The following table gives the number of teachers for the summer semester 1889, and the number of students for the winter semester 1888-89:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Medicine	Philosophy	Total
Berlin . . .	316	840	1,585	1,456	1,909	5,790
Bonn . . .	120	238	290	317	385	1,169
Breslau . . .	183	347	206	388	371	1,312
Erlangen . . .	66	307	178	297	156	938
Freiburg . . .	98	139	129	309	230	850
Gießen . . .	61	100	150	122	153	525
Göttingen . . .	121	249	154	214	317	954
Greifswald . . .	82	300	63	405	92	860
Halle . . .	120	652	115	310	542	1,624
Heidelberg . . .	111	94	200	220	293	807
Jena . . .	87	124	84	213	149	570
Kiel . . .	85	83	20	210	141	463
Königsberg . . .	96	188	184	244	194	760
Leipzig . . .	182	665	962	873	980	3,480
Marburg . . .	79	185	101	209	296	791
Munich . . .	171	158	1,434	1,489	541	3,602
Münster . . .	42	262	—	—	156	418
Rostock . . .	44	52	43	197	100	392
Strassburg . . .	117	118	169	306	288	881
Tübingen . . .	93	538	337	237	116	1,228
Würzburg . . .	76	142	284	1,034	164	1,624

There were besides a certain number of non-matriculated students—the majority, 1,895, at the University of Berlin.

In four universities, namely, Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; three are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, and Tübingen; and the remaining fourteen are Protestant.

Justice and Crime.

In terms of Judicature Acts in 1877 and 1879 a uniform system of law courts was adopted throughout the Empire not later than January 1, 1879, though, with the exception of the *Reichsgericht*, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Imperial Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State and not an Imperial function. The Empire enjoys uniform codes of commercial and criminal law, though no uniform code of civil law has yet been adopted.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. There are 1,914 *Amtsgerichte* in the Empire, or one for every 24,281 inhabitants. The *Landgerichte* exercise a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside; the jury are twelve in

number. There are 172 *Landgerichte* in the Empire, or one for every 272,417 of the population. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven. There are twenty-eight such courts in the Empire. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned is 7,027. In Bavaria alone there is an *Oberste Landesgericht*, with eighteen judges, with a revising jurisdiction over the Bavarian *Oberlandesgerichte*. The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig. The judges, seventy-nine in number, are appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrath. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has four criminal and six civil senates.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried before the courts of first instance, with the number and sex of convicted persons, and the number of the latter per 10,000 inhabitants over twelve years of age :-

Year	Cases tried		Persons convicted		Total	Conviction per 10,000 inhabitants
	Amtsger	Landger	Males	Females		
1883	1,136,790	71,670	—	—	330,128	102.3
1884	1,039,029	71,635	—	—	345,977	106.6
1885	1,037,799	70,816	—	—	343,087	104.6
1886	1,032,367	70,382	—	—	353,000	106.6
1887	1,004,642	70,268	294,642	61,715	356,357	106.7

Of the persons convicted in 1887, 33,113 were under eighteen years of age; and 102,845 had been previously convicted.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is not an imperial function; but all the States except two have adopted the law of settlement passed by the Reichstag in June 1870. Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine have independent poor-law legislation. According to the law of 1870, each commune (*Gemeinde*) or poor-law district (*Armenverband*) is bound to provide for its own poor, much as is the case in English parishes; and a settlement for purposes of poor-relief is generally obtained by a residence of two years in any one commune. Paupers who from any cause have no local settlement are looked after by the Government of the State to which they belong, and are called *Landarmen*, or national paupers. By an imperial law passed in 1871, any German entitled to poor-relief may apply for it to the commune in which he happens at the time to be, but that commune is empowered to recover expenses from the commune in which the pauper has a settlement. In 1885 the number of paupers receiving public relief was as follows :-

—	Heads of Families and Single Paupers	Dependants	Total	Cent. of Population
Bavaria	86,098	65,452	151,550	2.79
Alsace-Lorraine	39,047	34,442	73,489	4.69
Other states	761,426	605,921	1,367,347	3.42
Total	886,571	705,815	1,592,386	3.33

As preventive measures under this head must be mentioned the imperial laws introducing the compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness and insurance against accidents by employers (1883), and the compulsory insurance of workmen by the workmen themselves against old age (1888).

Finance.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of the excise, and the profits of the posts, telegraphs, and State railways. The individual States are assessed to make up any deficit in proportion to population.

The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure (in thousands of marks) for each of the years from 1884-85 to 1888-89, and the annual average of the two previous quinquennial periods. The figures for the last three years are taken from the budget estimates :—

REVENUE				EXPENDITURE		
Years	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total	Ordinary	Extraord. (military, &c.)	Total
1874-1878-9	1,000 M. 423,452	1,000 M. 215,250	1,000 M. 638,702	1,000 M. 446,511	1,000 M. 221,476	1,000 M. 1,667,987
1879-80-1883-4	510,046	73,464	583,510	507,247	73,649	580,896
1884-85	546,297	47,599	593,896	571,011	43,583	614,594
1885-86	576,111	39,260	615,372	594,309	43,370	637,672
1886-87	614,395	57,503	671,898	625,562	67,970	693,532
1887-88	698,240	251,023	949,263	697,036	179,898	876,934
1888-89	824,713	401,213	1,225,926	802,555	401,213	1,203,768

The amounts raised by customs, excise, and stamps in the years 1884-85 to 1888-89 were as follows (in thousands of marks):—

—	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89
Customs and excise	353,378	345,973	360,876	390,138	493,360
Stamps	21,641	22,972	27,423	27,151	27,655
Total	375,019	368,945	388,299	417,289	521,015

The sums paid in lieu of customs and excise by the parts of the Empire not included in the Zollgebiet are included in the above figures. The share of this direct imperial taxation is about 11s. 1½d. per head.

The distribution of the expenditure (in thousands of marks) is as follows :—

Years	Defence		Debt	General
	Ordinary	Extraordinary		
1884-85	380,099	36,025	15,830	182,640
1885-86	388,295	35,417	17,393	196,597
1886-87	391,198	52,298	18,625	231,411
1887-88	413,310	164,339	21,176	278,109
1888-89	414,102	366,162	30,603	392,901

The following table gives the estimated total revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1891: --

Expenditure	Marks	Revenue	Marks
Reichstag . . .	383,370	Customs and Excise	
Chancery . . .	147,960	Duties . . .	537,399,140
Foreign Office . .	8,835,515	Stamps . . .	30,279,000
Home Office . . .	8,516,384	Posts and Telegraphs	32,719,226
Imperial Army . .	376,800,813	Printing Office . .	1,175,880
„ Navy . . .	38,287,695	Railways . . .	20,003,000
Ministry of Justice .	1,860,096	Imperial Bank . .	1,383,500
Imperial Treasury .	303,509,268	Various departmental	
Railways . . .	299,830	receipts . . .	11,535,483
Debt of Empire . .	46,622,500	Interest of Invalid	
Exchequer . . .	555,048	Fund . . .	25,837,893
Pension Fund . . .	37,958,563	Interest of Imperial	
Invalid Fund . . .	25,837,893	Funds . . .	539,000
		Various . . .	406,479
Total ordinary expenditure } . . .	849,614,835	Extraordinary re-	
Extraordinary expenditure } . . .	359,049,901	ceipts . . .	277,700,307
		Federal contribu-	
		tions . . .	269,685,831
Grand total	1,208,664,739	Grand total	1,208,664,739

The extraordinary expenditure for 1890-91 includes a deficit of 20,198,738 marks in the finances of 1889-90, and expenditure of 243,962,152 marks for military purposes, 50,493,570 marks for the navy, 25,856,635 for the interior, and 8,191,159 marks for posts and telegraphs.

For 1890-91 the Federal contributions (*Matricular Beiträge*) amount to 269,685,831 marks, to which the principal States contribute as follows:—

Marks	Marks	Marks
Prussia . 155,754,017	Baden . . 9,828,889	Saxe-Weimar 1,726,730
Bavaria . 37,063,095	Alsace-Lorr. . 9,674,264	Oldenburg . 1,878,417
Württemberg 13,610,881	Hesse . . . 5,261,594	Brunswick . 2,048,518
Saxony . 17,495,820	Meckl.-	Hamburg . 2,852,455
	Schwerin. . 3,163,385	

For the end of 1888 the total funded debt was estimated to amount to 874,934,000 marks, and to meet the extraordinary expenditure—1889-90—it was estimated that a loan of 329,435,750 marks would be necessary. The debt bears interest at 4 per cent., and some of it 3½ per cent. Besides the

funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or imperial treasure bills, outstanding to the amount of 126,552,405 marks.

As a set-off against the debt of the Empire there exist a variety of invested funds. These comprise (February 1889) the fund for invalids, 482,551,218 marks, besides 3,518,375 Frankfort florins, and 5,271,826 silver marks; the fortification fund, 2,524,490 marks; and a fund for Parliament buildings, 17,644,786 marks. The war treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks, is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandan.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,600 miles. On the north it is bounded by the North Sea (295 miles), Denmark (46 miles), and the Baltic (930 miles); on the south well-defined mountain-ranges and the Lake of Constance separate it from Austria (1,410 miles) and Switzerland (265 miles). On the remaining sides, however, the boundaries are chiefly conventional, except in the south-west, where the Vosges Mountains separate Germany and France. On the east Germany is bounded by Russia for 850 miles; on the west by France (245 miles), Luxemburg (75 miles), Belgium (70 miles), and Holland (380 miles).

Some of the coast defences and batteries have been placed under the jurisdiction of the admiralty. The Empire is at present divided into eleven 'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following is a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†):—

1. KÖNIGSBERG: *Königsberg*, Memel,† Pillau,† Boyen. 2. DANZIG: Danzig,† Kolberg,† Stralsund,† Swinemünde,† 3. POSEN: *Posen*, Glogau,* *Neisse*, Glatz. 4. BERLIN: *Küstrin*, *Magdeburg*, *Spandau*, Königstein,* *Torgau*.* 5. MAINZ: *Mainz*, *Rastatt*, *Ulm*. 6. METZ: *Metz*, Diedenhofen,* *Bitsch*.* 7. COLOGNE (Köln): *Cologne*, *Koblenz*, Ehrenbreitstein, Düsseldorf,* *Wesel*,* Saarlouis.* 8. KIEL: *Sonderburg-Düppel*, Travemünde,† Frieleischort,† Ems mouth,† Kiel,† Elbe mouth,† Weser mouth,† Wilhelmshaven,† 9. THORN: *Thorn*, Graudenz, Marienburg, Dirschau. 10. STRASSBURG: *Strassburg*: New Breisach. 11. MUNICH (München): *Ingolstadt*, *Gernersheim*.*

It will be seen that the Empire has 16 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 29 other fortresses.

These fortresses are all connected with each other by means of underground telegraphs, while strategical railway lines lead from the principal military centres towards the frontiers.

II. ARMY.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts that 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Kaiser.' The Prussian War Office discharges also the functions of an Imperial War Office, but Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have War Ministers of their own. The military budgets of the two last named are, however, prepared in Berlin, and Bavaria is obliged to vote military supplies in a fixed proportion to the other budgets. The Sovereigns of these three Kingdoms have the right to select the lower grades of officers, and the King of Bavaria, by a convention signed November 23, 1870, reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of the Bavarian contingent to the German army. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any State of the Empire can be done without his consent. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity. But this oath to the Kaiser is not imposed upon the Bavarian troops in time of peace. Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order, to declare any country or district in a state of siege. The constitution of the army is regulated by various military laws passed between 1867 and 1888; the Prussian military legislation before 1871 being extended to the Empire.

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, it is enacted that 'every German is liable to service--and no substitution is allowed.' Every German capable of bearing arms has to be in the standing army (or navy) for seven years, as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-eighth year of his age, though liability to service begins on the completion of the seventeenth year. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service and the remaining four in the army of reserve. Conscripts, whose conduct or proficiency earns them the privilege, are sometimes discharged from active service at the end of two years, though liable to recall. They are familiarly known as 'Königs Urlauber.' After quitting the army of reserve, the conscript has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years in the first class or 'ban,' and up to his thirty-ninth year in the second 'ban.'

About 400,000 young men reach the age of twenty every year, and when the numbers of those morally or physically unfit to serve, of volunteers, and of emigrants, are deducted, about 300,000 are left liable to service. Of these, however, owing to the legal limitation of the peace strength, only a certain number (chosen by lot) join the army, the remainder are drafted into the *Ersatztruppen*, a kind of reserve, where the period of service is twelve years. Men in the *Ersatztruppen* are liable to three periods of drill (of ten, six, and four weeks respectively); but as financial considerations

allow of only a certain number being so drilled, many receive no military training at all. At the end of twelve years the trained members of the Ersatz pass into the first ban of the Landsturm, the untrained into the second ban.

One-year volunteers, of whom about 8,000 join annually, serve at their own charges, and are not reckoned in the legal peace strength. Non-commissioned officers are generally appointed from men desiring to make the army their profession.

All able-bodied men between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, who are neither in the standing army nor the reserves, must belong to the Landsturm, which is only called out in the event of an invasion of Germany. The Landsturm is divided into two classes or 'bans,' to the first ban belong those between the ages of seventeen and thirty-nine; to the second those between thirty-nine and forty-five.

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the imperial army on the peace footing, 1889-90:—

Peace Footing	Officers	Rank and File	Horses	Guns
Infantry, 166 regiments . . .	10,364	310,144	—	—
Rifles, 21 battalions . . .	446	11,773	—	—
Landwehr depôts, 277 battalions . . .	385	4,862	—	—
Surgeons, instructors, &c. . .	—	2,175	—	—
Total Infantry . . .	11,195	328,964		
Cavalry, 93 regiments . . .	2,359	64,163	62,450	—
" special services (including officers) . . .	—	848	—	—
Field Artillery, 38 regiments . . .	1,984	40,920	22,457	—
" special services (including officers) . . .	—	606	—	1,538 (?)
Foot Artillery, 14 regiments and 3 battalions . . .	738	17,244	16	—
Foot Artillery special services (including officers) . . .	—	99	—	—
Pioneers, 19 battalions, 1 railway regiment, 1 rail- way battalion, and 1 balloon detachment . . .	562	12,247	—	—
Special Pioneer services . . .	—	97	—	—
Train, 18 battalions and 1 company . . .	256	6,053	3,360	—
Special train services . . .	—	63	—	—
Special formations . . .	367	979	—	—
Non-regimental officers, &c. . .	1,996	216	—	—
Total . . .	19,457	472,498	88,283	1,538 (?)

By the law of March 11, 1887, to continue in force to March 31, 1894, the peace strength of the imperial army is 468,409 men, besides officers, surgeons, paymasters, &c.—in all 491,955.

No official returns of the war-strength of the German army are published; nor are experimental mobilisations on a war-footing ever made. The following approximate estimates are from a report by military experts prepared for the Intelligence Division of the British War Office in 1888. The total war forces of the Empire would, according to this report, consist of 19 army corps, 9 cavalry divisions, and 18 reserve (*Landwehr*) divisions, which on mobilisation would be divided into a *Feld Armee* or active army, and a *Besatzungs Armee* or garrison army. The following table shows the suggested composition of these two armies:—

—	Field Army			Garrison Army	Grand Total
	Active Troops	Reserve Troops	Total		
Officers . .	22,377	9,536	31,913	16,209	48,122
Surgeons . .	4,247	1,300	5,547	2,055	7,602
Other officials	7,928	1,933	9,861	3,096	12,957
Rank and file.	942,408	354,915	1,297,323	868,627	2,165,950
Horses . .	280,472	72,963	353,435	86,324	439,759
Field guns .	2,028	648	2,676	882	3,558
Other carriages .	40,081	9,872	49,953	8,763	58,716

As compared with this total of 2,234,631 men, 3,358 guns, and 439,759 horses in 1888, the effective mobilised strength of Germany in 1870 was 1,183,389 men, 2,046 guns, and 250,373 horses. According to the recruiting statistics for 1888, the number of fully trained men was 1,986,277 on April 1.

To this fall to be added the railway staff and other special services, and in case of invasion the *Landsturm*, estimated at about 700,000 men; so that in the last extremity Germany on her present organisation would have a war-strength not far short of 3,000,000 trained men.

• The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves: it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Exceptions to this general rule are the battalions of the guards and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists generally of three battalions, but 15 regiments have four battalions each; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen or a battalion of pioneers are attached. Each field-artillery regiment is divided into three detachments, each of three or four batteries. In all there are 364 field batteries, of which 47 are mounted. Each battery numbers, as a rule, in peace four, in war six, fully mounted guns. In war the strength can be raised to 455 batteries. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to

the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée, with the exception of the corps of the guards, are locally distributed through the Empire. There are (besides the Prussian corps of the guards) 17 army corps districts and one divisional district for the 25th (Grand Ducal Hessian) division, the first eleven of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining six after States of the Empire. They are:—1, Prussia; 2, Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia; 7, Westphalia; 8, Rhineland; 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hanover; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12, Saxony; 13, Württemberg; 14, Baden; 15, Alsace-Lorraine; and the 1st and 2nd Royal Bavarian Army Corps. The 15th army corps has an extra infantry division, which it is supposed would be joined to the Hessian division to form an 18th army corps in case of war; while the guards corps would make up the total of 19 mobilised army corps, referred to in the official report above-mentioned. In November 1889 it was resolved to add two new army corps.

The infantry and rifles are armed with Mauser's breech-loading repeating rifle (1871-84), carrying eight cartridges in the magazine and one in the chamber, with an extreme range of 3,300 yards; weight, 10 lbs. 1 oz., with bayonet, 11 lbs. 13 oz. The cavalry have swords and carbines; the lancers swords and lances, 10 feet long, weighing 4½ lbs.

III. NAVY.

The following table gives the strength of the German navy on April 1, 1889, completed and building, not including torpedo-boats:—

Kind of Vessel	Number	Guns	Displacement in metric tons ¹	Indicated Horse-power	Crews
Ironclad ships . . .	12	145	85,024	69,400	5,928
„ boats . . .	14 ²	17	15,540	11,900	1,113
Frigate cruisers . . .	8	121	25,490	25,100	3,309
Corvette „ . . .	10	120	26,058	32,900	2,730
Cruisers . . .	4	26	3,936	4,200	484
Gunboats . . .	3	12	1,467	1,020	249
Avisos . . .	7	18	8,569	21,850	825
School ships and boats	10	70	14,587	10,360	1,268
Boats for other purposes	9	8	5,725	6,867	615
Total . . .	77	537	186,196	183,597	16,521

¹ 1 metric ton = '9842 English ton.

² This includes the *Brunner* and *Bremse*, with deck armour and no side armour.

The following is a tabulated list of the 29 ironclads, including the *Prinzessin Wilhelm* and the *Irene*. (Mtl.=material of hull; I=iron; S=steel; W=wood; a=turret ships; b=barbette ships; c=central battery ships; d=broadside ships; e=armoured gunboats):—

Armour-clad Ships	Mtl.	Launched	Armour Thickness at Water-line	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or Tonnage
				Number	Weight		
				Inches			
<i>Sea-going Ironclads:</i> ¹							
<i>a</i> Kaiser . . .	I	1874	10	{ 8 7	23-ton 4-ton	8,000	7,676
<i>c</i> Deutschland . .	I	"	10	{ 8 7	23-ton 4-ton	8,000	7,676
<i>d</i> König Wilhelm .		1868	12	{ 18 4 7	14½-ton 12-ton 4-ton	8,000	9,757
<i>a</i> Friedrich der Grosse }	I	1874	9	{ 4 2	18-ton 6-ton	5,400	6,770
<i>a</i> Preussen . . .	I	1873	9	{ 4 2	18-ton 6-ton	5,400	6,770
<i>d</i> Friedrich Karl .	I	1867	5	16	9-ton	3,500	6,007
<i>d</i> Kronprinz . . .	I	"	5	16	9-ton	4,800	5,568
<i>b</i> Sachsen . . .	I	1877	10	8	19-ton	5,600	7,400
<i>b</i> Bayern . . .	I	1878	10	8	19-ton	5,600	7,400
<i>b</i> Württemberg . .	I	"	10	8	19-ton	5,600	7,400
<i>b</i> Baden . . .	I	1880	10	8	19-ton	5,600	7,400
<i>b</i> Oldenburg . . .	I & S	1884	11½	10	19-ton	3,900	—
<i>Coast-defence Armour-clads:</i> ²							
<i>a</i> Arminius . . .	I	1864	4½	4	9-ton	1,200	1,609
<i>c</i> Wespe . . .	I	1876	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>c</i> Viper . . .	I	"	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>c</i> Biene . . .	I	"	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>c</i> Skorpion . . .	I	1877	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>c</i> Mücke . . .	I	"	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>c</i> Basilisk . . .	I	1878	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>c</i> Camaeleon . . .	I	"	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>c</i> Crocodil . . .	I	1879	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>c</i> Salamander . . .	I	1880	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>c</i> Natter . . .	I	"	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>c</i> Hummel . . .	I	1881	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>Deck-protected Cruisers:</i> ³							
Bremse . . .	S	1884	—	1	12½-ton	1,500	866
Brummer . . .	S	"					
Irene . . .	S & W	1887	—	14	6-ton	8,000	4,400
Prinzessin Wilhelm	S & W	"					

¹ Speed from 12 to 14 knots.² Speed 9 knots, except *Arminius*, 11, *Bremse* and *Brunner* 14½ knots.³ Speed of 18 knots.

Nearly all the ships are armed with torpedo gear. The following table shows the strength of the torpedo flotilla:—

Class	No.	Launched	Tons	Horse-power	Speed—knots.
Gunboats	5	1886–89	250 to 320	2,000 to 3,600	21 to 22
Despatch vessels	6	1876–88	960 to 2,000	2,350 to 5,400	16 to 21
Torpedo ship	1	1877	2,810	2,500	13.9
Tender	1	1876	375	800	12.5
Torpedo boats	63	1883–87	75 to 85	1,000	20 to 22
" "	49	1883–86	50	500	18.5 to 19
" "	9	—	—	60	—

There are thus in all 134 torpedo vessels.

The following ships are in construction January 1890:—4 belted cruisers of from 9,000 to 10,000 tons; 9 coast-defence armourclads, of 3,800 tons each; 1 deck-protected cruiser of 4,230 tons and 8,000 horse-power; 1 torpedo gunboat of 2,000 tons and 5,400 horse-power, speed 19 knots; 1 torpedo despatch vessel, 1,240 tons, 4,000 horse-power, 19 knots; two gun-vessels, 1,120 tons, 1,500 horse-power, 14 knots.

Excepting the *König Wilhelm*, the two most powerful ships of the navy are the ironclads *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*, launched at Poplar in 1874. They are sister ships, 280 feet long, constructed after the designs of Sir Edward J. Reed. Each is protected with an armour belt extending all fore and aft, from 5 feet 6 inches below the water-line to the main deck, and has an armour-plated battery, fitted with eight 18-ton steel breech-loading Krupp guns, arranged to fire broadside. In addition to these eight guns, there are seven other guns of 4 tons weight placed on the upper deck. The thickness of armour-plates on the vital parts of the belt and battery is 10 inches, elsewhere it is 8 inches. The upper and main deck beams of each ironclad are completely covered with light steel plating, and the fore part of the lower deck is covered with plating 2 inches and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

The turret-ships, *Friedrich der Grosse* and *Preussen*, were built at German dockyards, after the same model, during the years 1873 and 1874. Each of them has two turrets, with armour of the thickness of 9 and 10 inches round them, 9 inches on the side at the water-line, and 7 inches fore and aft, while the armament consists of four 22-ton guns in the turrets, and two $5\frac{1}{2}$ -ton guns placed fore and aft. The *König Wilhelm*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, was designed by Sir E. J. Reed, and carries 29 guns made of Krupp's hammered steel. The armour is 12 inches-thick amidships at the water-line, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 inches at 7 feet below the water-line. Behind the bowsprit, and midway between the main and the mizen masts, are two bulkheads each of 6-inch armour and 18 inches of teak; the forward one continues from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rises to the height of 7 feet above the spar deck, where it is curved into the form of a semi-circular shield, pierced with portholes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within this shield are two 10-ton guns, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft, or as broad-side guns.

The German navy was commanded, according to the budget of 1889–90, by 9 admirals, who had under them 883 officers of all kinds, including engineers and surgeons, and 15,235 non-commissioned officers, men and boys, marines and sailors. The sailors of the fleet and marines are raised by conscription from among the seafaring population, which is exempt on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent

years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Germany has two ports of war, at Kiel, on the Baltic, and Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. The port of Wilhelmshaven is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and ironclad vessels.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In Prussia, by a series of ordinances from 1807 to 1850, complete free trade in land has been established, and all personal and material burdens removed that would stand in the way of this. With the exception of the Mecklenburgs, similar legislation has been applied to the land in other parts of Germany. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east. In Prussia, large estates, with an area of 250 acres and more, prevail in Pomerania, Posen, East and West Prussia; while the districts of Koblenz, Wiesbaden, Treves, Baden, and Württemberg are parcelled out into small estates.

Of the whole area of Germany, 94 per cent. is classed as productive, and only 6 unproductive. The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns (1883), was as follows (in hectares; 1 hectare=2·47 acres):—Arable land, vineyards, and other cultivated land, 26,311,968; grass, meadows, permanent pasture and waste lands, 10,944,570; woods and forests, 13,908,398; all other, 2,860,149.

On June 5, 1882, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
2,323,816	2,274,096	653,941	24,991	5,276,844

These farms supported 18,840,818 persons, of whom 8,120,518 were actually working upon them.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows:—

	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89
Wheat . . .	1,913,821	1,916,633	1,919,682	1,938,337
*Rye . . .	5,826,618	5,838,902	5,842,280	5,814,253
Barley . . .	1,739,524	1,731,480	1,731,121	1,723,115
Oats . . .	3,776,838	3,806,535	3,810,244	3,832,488
Buckwheat . . .	216,482	215,561	212,603	208,976
Potatoes . . .	2,916,333	2,915,747	2,918,147	2,920,330
Hay . . .	5,903,286	5,909,701	5,911,461	5,902,693
Beetroot (sugar)	—	—	—	—
" (fodder)	377,843	381,415	383,184	389,024
Vines . . .	120,485	120,301	120,210	120,588
Tobacco . . .	19,529	19,843	21,467	18,033
Hops . . .	47,391	47,371	46,952	46,448

The total yield of their products in the years indicated, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,200 lbs. or .984 of an English ton), or hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 22 gallons), and in tons or hectolitres per hectare, was as follows:—

	1885-86		1886-87		1887-88		1888-89	
	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.
Wheat . . .	2,599,271	1.35	2,666,423	1.38	2,830,804	1.46	2,530,842	1.31
Rye . . .	5,820,096	0.99	6,092,849	1.04	6,375,734	1.09	5,522,740	0.95
Barley . . .	2,360,645	1.29	2,337,206	1.31	2,205,604	1.27	2,260,690	1.31
Oats . . .	4,342,357	1.14	4,856,894	1.38	4,301,467	1.12	4,647,583	1.21
Buckwheat . . .	118,160	0.54	120,876	0.56	102,622	0.48	111,966	0.54
Potatoes . . .	27,953,643	9.55	25,113,229	8.62	25,272,998	8.66	21,910,396	7.50
Hay . . .	15,884,187	2.69	17,903,338	3.02	16,362,238	2.76	7,896,503	3.71
Beetroot (sugar)	7,070,317	—	8,306,671	—	6,963,961	—	—	—
" (fodder)	6,901,674	15.61	7,191,159	18.85	5,691,362	14.56	6,165,060	15.85
Tobacco . . .	38,548	1.97	38,616	1.94	40,866	1.90	26,412	1.46
Hops . . .	33,201	0.70	30,203	0.63	24,393	0.51	22,339	0.48
Wine . . .	Hectolitres	30.93	1,503,072	12.49	2,392,042	19.89	2,850,998	28.7

In 1888 the produce of sugar-beet produced 1,475,827 tons of raw and refined sugar.

The following are the statistics of domestic animals according to the census of January 1883:—

	Number	Value in 1,000 marks		Number	Value in 1,000 marks
Horses . . .	3,522,545	1,678,662	Swine . . .	9,206,195	476,699
Mules and asses . . .	9,795	990	Goats . . .	2,642,994	39,660
Cattle . . .	15,786,764	3,074,264	Beehives . . .	1,911,797	368,206
Sheep . . .	19,189,715	306,583	Total value . . .	—	5,945,064

Of the above numbers there belong to Prussia 2,417,367 horses, 8,737,641

cattle, 14,752,328 sheep, 5,819,136 swine, 1,679,686 goats, and 1,238,040 beehives; to Bavaria, 356,316 horses, 3,037,098 cattle, 1,178,270 sheep, 1,038,344 swine.

II. FORESTRY.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. About 34,347,000 acres, or 25·7 per cent. of the area of the empire, were estimated to be occupied by forests in 1889. In South and Central Germany from 30 to 38 per cent. of the surface is covered with forests; and in parts of Prussia 20 per cent. From forests and domains alone Prussia receives a revenue of about 4 millions sterling.

III. MINING.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, and the Harz for silver, copper, and zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines; and Alsace rich coal-fields.

The annual quantities of the principal minerals raised (1884-88) are shown in the following table:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal . .	57,233,900	58,320,400	58,056,600	60,333,984	65,386,000
Lignite . .	14,879,900	15,355,500	15,626,000	15,898,634	16,574,000
Iron ore . .	9,005,800	9,157,900	8,485,800	9,351,106	10,664,400
Zinc ore . .	632,000	680,700	705,200	900,712	667,700
Lead ore . .	162,800	157,900	158,500	157,570	161,800
Copper ore . .	583,300	621,400	495,700	507,587	531,000
Rock salt . .	344,800	377,500	444,400	405,400	414,500
Potassic salt	969,200	920,900	945,300	1,030,100	1,248,785
Other products . .	255,500	226,100	236,300	237,900	237,900

The total value of the minerals produced in Germany and Luxemburg in 1888 was over 494 million marks.

The following table shows particulars of the production of the foundries in Germany and Luxemburg in 1888, and the number of foundries engaged principally or partly with each metal:—

—	Quantity in metric tons	Value in 1,000 marks	Foundries engaged		Average No. Hands
			Chiefly	Partly	
Pig iron	4,337,121	191,320	105	6	23,046
Zinc	133,224	43,624	29	3	8,784
Lead	101,566	24,848	14	22	2,915
Copper	21,569	31,539	10	15	3,112
Silver	406	51,476	7	17	2,362
Tin	83	187	3	—	5
Sulphur and sulph. acid	402,475	13,781	67	18	—

In addition to the above, about 3,945 lbs. of gold, valued at 250,200*l.*, were produced. Nickel, bismuth, vitriol, and other chemical manufactures were produced to a total weight of 21,000 tons, and to a total value of 8,630,000 marks.

The total value of the productions of the foundries of all kinds in 1888 was 369,869,400 marks. The total quantity of finished iron produced in Germany in 1888 was 4,345,371 metric tons, and its value 566,208,000 marks. In 1888 there were in Germany and Luxemburg 1,470 works producing finished iron, including steel-works. Over 170,000 men are employed in connection with the various stages of iron, besides 36,000 iron-miners. In connection with coal-mining alone the average number of hands engaged was 255,482 in 1888.

IV. FISHERIES.

The German fisheries are not important. In 1875 the fishing population was 19,623; in 1882 it was 13,392. In 1889 440 boats (13,459 tons), with an aggregate crew of 1,641, were engaged in deep-sea fishing in the North Sea for cod and herrings. The Baltic fisheries are more developed. In 1888 fresh fish to the value of 6,056,000 marks were exported, while the imports of fresh fish were valued at 19,034,000 marks, of salted herrings at 24,561,000 marks, of other salted and dried fish at 4,189,000 marks, and of oysters and other marine shell-fish at 1,255,000 marks.

V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia, Silesia, and Bohemia also produce linen; Alsace-Lorraine, Württemberg, and Baden produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces; silk in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace, and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, and Anhalt; glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, and Saxony; clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria; and beer in Bavaria and Prussia.

The following table shows the number per 10,000 inhabitants of some of the leading German States engaged in the principal manufactures. Additional information should be looked for under the various States:—

	Iron Man- ufacture	Machi- nery, In- struments	Textile	Paper	Leather and India- rubber	Wooden ware
Prussia .	89.3	71.8	156.9	17.9	24.6	91.0
Bavaria .	69.4	33.5	114.7	16.6	20.5	107.9
Württemberg	88.9]	87.2	171.6	27.8	32.6	128.2
Saxony .	91.1	138.9	781.8	61.0	31.9	137.7
Baden .	68.5	94.4	152.2	25.8	30.7	119.6
Alsace-Lorraine	85.5	100.5	463.6	20.4	20.3	110.1
German Empire	85.4	78.7	201.3	22.2	26.9	103.9

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in the Zollgebiet :—

Years	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1 Kg. of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1883-84	376	8,918,130	940,109	207,978	9.49
1884-85	408	10,402,688	1,123,030	259,700	9.26
1885-86	399	7,070,317	808,105	180,178	8.75
1886-87	401	8,306,671	985,628	215,887	8.43
1887-88	391	6,963,961	910,698	183,037	7.65
1888-89	—	7,896,503	939,746	—	8.40

The total amount of refined sugar produced in 1888-89 was 560,692 tons; in 1887-88, 564,989 tons; in 1886-87, 539,246 tons.

In 1888-89 there were 29 manufactories of sugar from starch, which yielded 11,010 tons of dry sugar, 24,481 tons of syrup, and 2,306 tons of colour.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed within the customs district at various periods. The Beer-excise district (*Brau-steuergelb*) includes all the States of the Zollgebiet, with the exception of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, in each of which the excise is separately collected. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 22 gallons).

Years	Beer Excise Dist.	Bavaria	Württem-berg	Baden	Alsace-Lorraine	Total
1884-85	24,613	12,608	3,027	1,236	801	42,285
1885-86	24,290	12,665	2,879	1,244	690	41,768
1886-87	26,565	13,096	3,305	1,301	719	44,986
1887-88	27,475	13,705	3,558	1,484	778	47,000
1888-89	28,655	13,520	3,153	1,509	759	47,596

The total number of active breweries in the Beer-excise district was in 1888-89, 9,556; in 1887-88, 9,639; in 1886-87, 9,708; on the annual average of 1881 to 1885, 10,755. The amount brewed per head of the population in 1887-88 was in litres (1 litre = 1.76 imperial pint): - the Excise district 76 (Prussia 67, Saxony 118), Bavaria 250, Württemberg 176, Baden 92, Alsace-Lorraine 50. The average annual consumption per head of the population of the entire Zollgebiet for the sixteen years 1872-88, was 88.8 litres or 39.2 gallons. In 1887-88 there were 48,415 distilleries in operation, which produced 3,058,025 hectolitres of alcohol.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Empire is under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs League, which, since October 15, 1888, embraces practically the whole of the States of Germany, the two free ports of Hamburg and Bremen, with one or two other small

places, having been then incorporated. A few districts in Baden, with a population of 3,902, and a small part of the port of Hamburg (152 inhabitants) remain still unincluded. Included in the Zollverein is the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and also the Austrian commune of Jungholz.

The following statistics apply throughout to the customs district as before October 15, 1888.

The following table shows (in thousands of marks) the commerce for the five years 1884-88 :—

Years	Special Trade		General Trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1884	3,284,928	3,269,400	4,870,392	4,861,183
1885	2,989,969	2,915,257	4,373,981	4,322,076
1886	2,944,854	3,051,371	4,365,855	4,451,484
1887	3,188,798	3,190,147	4,669,003	4,682,396
1888	3,435,877	3,352,602	5,094,216	4,863,031

Germany had besides a direct transit-trade, valued in 1888 at 1,301,936 marks.

The following are the principal details of the special commerce for 1887 and 1888 :—

	1887		1888	
	Imports in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 marks	Imports in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 marks
Living animals	163,017	89,774	155,664	94,507
Animal products	60,384	16,509	81,022	21,151
Articles of consumption	803,701	409,776	751,287	391,389
Seeds and plants	27,732	19,505	42,596	26,178
Fuel	52,446	96,265	71,000	115,099
Fats and oils	175,695	23,637	215,279	26,600
Raw and manufactured materials :—				
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	219,512	226,351	242,845	236,109
Stone, clay, and glass	46,291	112,574	51,193	117,409
Metals and metal wares	206,062	376,910	317,150	486,699
Wooden wares	145,523	107,531	170,696	113,008
Paper goods	12,991	94,537	14,226	94,631
Leather, &c.	164,993	245,838	167,321	236,922
Textiles	994,634	1,071,914	1,025,425	1,075,239
Caoutchouc, &c.	25,604	22,398	28,402	23,046
Machinery, instruments, &c.	42,683	124,022	49,960	136,189
Hardware, &c.	23,610	78,359	25,520	85,369
Literature, art, &c.	23,930	73,855	26,291	72,396
Various	—	392	—	661
Total	3,188,798	3,190,147	3,435,877	3,352,602

All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the States of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, only on imports, and taxes upon spirits, beer (malt), salt, sugar manufactured from beetroot, and tobacco, &c. Since 1879 Germany has been protectionist in her commercial policy. The gross produce of the customs in 1887-88 was 270,368,000 marks, or 7·7 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The combined imports of gold and silver (included in the above) amount to 64,092,000 marks, and exports 54,862,000 marks, for 1887; and 145,158,000 and 146,743,000 for 1888.

Some of the leading imports and exports under the above heads were, in thousands of marks value, as follows in 1888 :—

		1,000 Marks			1,000 Marks			1,000 Marks
IMPORTS	Horses	877	Barley	50,038	Cotton (raw)	213,802		
	Swine	35,599	Coffee (raw)	171,987	Wool	247,287		
	Wheat	48,926	Petroleum	84,626	Woollen yarn	92,833		
	Rye	753	Raw hides	81,077	Raw silk	102,836		
EXPORTS	Hops	365	Paper	57,393	Woollen fabrics (unprinted)	166,996		
	Sugar	108,368	Cotton cloth (coarse)	55,468	Hosiery	105,781		
	Coal and coke	40,155	Mixed silk and cotton cloth	115,641	Haberdashery	104,816		
	Aniline dyes	52,545						
	Wooden goods							

The following table shows the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1884 to 1888, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Germany	23,620,682	23,069,163	21,422,312	24,563,536	26,724,347
Imports of British produce	18,729,269	16,415,984	15,676,320	15,617,212	15,731,788

Including foreign and colonial produce, the total imports from Great Britain in 1888 amounted to 27,316,544/.

The commerce of the Zollverein (Hamburg and Bremen being regarded as still outside) was divided as follows in 1887 and 1888 :—

Countries	1887		1888	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
German Free Ports	1,000 marks 552,038	1,000 marks 838,070	1,000 marks 555,280	1,000 marks 808,231
Great Britain	461,111	491,241	498,117	481,156
Austria-Hungary	428,801	303,821	454,573	320,731
Russia	362,277	131,510	456,492	199,627
Switzerland	156,355	157,829	148,289	163,923
Belgium	279,305	161,403	271,926	172,098
Netherlands	236,714	233,833	250,391	234,175
France and Algeria	213,878	220,652	216,638	220,440
Italy	91,908	108,079	111,900	84,727
Norway and Sweden	39,676	61,404	49,913	69,267
Denmark	26,636	55,639	22,854	62,911
Spain	20,772	26,315	24,912	25,761
Balkan Peninsula ¹	12,248	47,322	10,652	49,524
Portugal	3,436	6,616	3,955	8,172
British India	25,051	7,230	33,428	8,457
Rest of Asia	6,430	26,981	10,876	30,702
Africa (except Algeria)	17,391	13,191	15,891	10,188
North and Central America	149,132	239,917	158,268	249,984
South America and West Indies	90,479	54,597	119,322	89,364
Australia	14,667	7,170	20,493	12,022
Other countries	493	27	1,707	1,142
Total	3,188,798	3,190,147	3,135,877	3,352,602

¹ Including Greece and Turkey in Asia.

The following tables give the declared value of the principal articles exported to and imported from Great Britain in each of the years 1884-88:—

Staple Exports from Germany to Great Britain	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Cereals and flour	2,156,427	2,061,370	1,652,176	1,646,655	3,244,459
Sugar	6,072,397	5,836,602	5,183,163	7,020,702	6,539,015
Animals, live.	1,670,706	1,098,075	820,806	758,306	839,454
Bacon and hams	1,647,712	1,347,847	1,036,658	1,034,129	652,833
Eggs and butter	1,583,040	1,470,325	1,370,111	1,772,223	2,073,532
Timber	1,015,421	1,001,797	753,946	1,138,777	1,078,847
Zinc	226,001	444,626	392,822	410,708	554,010
Woollen manufactures	408,360	439,439	561,128	572,550	691,378

Principal articles of British Produce imported into Germany	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures & yarn	3,695,639	3,205,692	3,097,929	2,914,464	2,477,229
Woolin manufact. & yarn	2,677,838	2,663,015	2,783,728	2,801,806	2,757,267
Iron, wrought and unwrought	1,130,839	801,690	645,144	671,196	871,245
Herrings	1,216,496	1,152,150	928,424	715,562	757,531
Machinery	1,579,517	1,408,477	1,184,683	1,284,756	1,699,457
Coals, cinders, &c. . .	938,767	958,946	1,009,560	998,412	1,070,582

Other imports of British produce in 1888 are alkali, 41,301*l*.; chemicals, 273,433*l*.; hardwares, 154,163*l*.; leather, 371,308*l*.; linen and linen goods, 439,953*l*.; oils, 594,226*l*.; wool, 791,667*l*.

Germany imported from Great Britain foreign and colonial cotton valued at 1,100,485*l*.; wool at 3,539,798*l*. in 1888. Tea imported from Great Britain declined from 1,082,950*l*. in 1884 to 489,514*l*. in 1888.

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany on January 1, 1887, 1888, and 1889:—

	Baltic Ports		North Sea Ports		Total Shipping	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1887:—						
Sailing vessels . . .	1,200	275,922	2,127	554,867	3,327	830,789
Steamers	331	120,711	363	333,170	694	453,914
Totals	1,531	396,666	2,490	888,037	4,021	1,284,703
1888:—						
Sailing vessels . . .	1,037	235,292	2,057	534,526	3,094	769,818
Steamers	333	117,240	384	353,124	717	470,364
Totals	1,370	352,532	2,441	887,650	3,811	1,240,182
1889:—						
Sailing vessels . . .	921	205,575	1,964	525,740	2,885	731,315
Steamers	342	120,102	408	382,477	750	502,579
Totals	1,263	325,677	2,372	908,217	3,635	1,233,894

Of the total shipping in 1887, 2,518 of 412,417 tons; in 1888, 2,386 of 377,390 tons, and in 1889 (Jan. 1), 2,256 of 354,213 tons belonged to Prussia

ports. The total number of sailors in the merchant navy in 1889 was 36,258; in 1878 it was 40,832.

The size of the various ships in 1889 was as follows:—

—	Under 100 Tons	100-500 Tons	500-1,000 Tons	1,000-2,000 Tons	2,000 Tons and over
Sailing vessels	1,633	1,004	276	173	8
Steamers	175	193	164	155	30

Of the sailing vessels 226 were of iron or steel; of the steamers all but 14 were of iron or steel, and 666 were propelled by screws.

The following table shows the shipping at all German ports:—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1886:—						
Entered .	49,819	9,423,304	9,485	869,109	59,304	10,292,413
Cleared .	44,791	7,683,540	14,445	2,655,881	59,236	10,339,421
1887:—						
Entered .	52,344	10,072,566	10,038	922,114	62,382	10,994,680
Cleared .	47,303	8,240,626	15,024	2,835,717	62,327	11,076,273
1888:—						
Entered .	52,121	10,713,470	10,361	1,227,510	62,482	11,940,980
Cleared .	46,618	8,723,212	15,987	3,299,407	62,605	12,022,619

The number and tonnage of foreign shipping entered and cleared as compared with national shipping were as follows in 1888:—

Foreign Ships	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British . .	4,892	3,304,449	441	311,451	3,358	2,039,391	1,904	1,520,804
Danish . .	4,053	518,082	1,896	163,079	3,986	566,065	2,005	116,551
Swedish . .	2,515	496,368	357	73,952	1,420	359,075	1,459	214,068
Norwegian .	1,049	358,507	166	40,479	819	280,370	395	120,655
Russian . .	648	151,649	18	5,599	228	66,614	432	93,497
Total, including other foreign								
German ships	14,652	5,204,321	3,023	645,070	11,119	3,659,877	6,527	2,138,300
	35,380	5,228,250	7,020	543,286	33,393	4,694,068	9,192	1,120,868

The shipping at the seven principal ports of Germany was as follows in 1888:—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Hamburg¹ :—						
Entered .	7,374	4,155,516	639	250,450	8,013	4,405,966
Cleared .	6,401	3,429,211	1,653	1,010,940	8,054	4,440,151
Stettin :—						
Entered .	3,079	1,032,032	40	11,910	3,119	1,043,972
Cleared .	2,684	795,174	532	262,918	3,216	1,058,092
Bremen² :—						
Entered .	2,069	1,148,995	143	29,739	2,212	1,178,734
Cleared .	1,747	935,983	583	257,055	2,330	1,193,038
Kiel :—						
Entered .	3,501	474,188	105	14,086	3,606	488,274
Cleared .	1,891	245,086	1,691	235,175	3,582	480,261
Lübeck³ :—						
Entered .	2,382	480,722	103	12,408	2,485	493,130
Cleared .	1,596	319,824	891	176,955	2,487	496,779
Neufahrwasser (Danzig) :—						
Entered .	1,468	422,450	696	209,492	2,164	631,942
Cleared .	2,023	601,790	163	43,146	2,191	644,936
Königsberg :—						
Entered .	1,207	288,685	563	155,055	1,770	443,740
Cleared .	1,898	477,365	45	12,855	1,943	490,220

¹ Including Cuxhaven.² Including Bremerhaven and Vegesack.³ Including Travemünde.

The vessels engaged in the coasting trade and inland navigation (not included in the above tables) on January 1, 1888, numbered 20,390, of which 19,989 had an aggregate burden of 2,100,705 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The great majority of the German railways are now owned by the Imperial Government. Out of 24,036 miles of railway completed and open for traffic, only 3,438 miles belonged to private companies, and of these 264 miles were worked by Government. Narrow-gauge lines measured 437 miles (Government line 195 miles) in 1887-88.

The mileage and financial condition of German railways are shown as follows, for the five years ending 1888 :—

Years	Total Length, in English miles	Total Capital, in 1,000 marks	Expenditure (1,000 marks)	Receipts (1,000 marks)	Percentage on Capital of Surplus
1883-84	22,351	9,475,790	577,407	1,005,900	4.61
1884-85	22,838	1,630,281	581,832	1,016,136	4.60
1885-86	23,331	1,712,606	574,795	998,693	4.42
1886-87	23,922	9,843,708	571,935	1,026,361	4.66
1887-88	21,036	9,938,253	587,973	1,094,442	5.17

In 1889 the total mileage open was 25,450.

Certain lines not open to public traffic, which in 1888-89 measured 1,070 miles, are not included in the above figures. In 1887 124,730,000 tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried by German railways, and paid 752,157,000 marks. The number of passengers conveyed in 1887 was 295,769,000, yielding 295,007,000 marks; and 47,278,000 marks were obtained from miscellaneous sources.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services in Bavaria and Württemberg are retained in the hands of their respective Governments; but all other parts of the Empire are united to form an imperial postal district (*Reichspostgebiet*). The following table shows the number of employes and offices of the post and telegraph services, and the number of travellers by diligence, for the year 1887:—

—	Employes	No. of Post Offices	No. of Boxes	No. of Telegraph Offices
Reichspostgebiet .	92,288	18,508	66,360	13,887
Bavaria .	8,035	1,570	8,044	1,380
Württemberg .	4,249	578	3,533	468
Total in Empire .	104,572	20,656	77,937	15,735

The amount of business transacted by the post-offices is illustrated by the following statistics of articles transmitted by post, and the value of post-office orders, in marks, for the year 1888:—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Total
Letters .	828,015,650	96,051,210	31,411,830	955,511,690
Post Cards .	270,201,160	16,158,920	10,091,820	296,452,200
Printed matter	269,879,980	13,432,970	11,222,080	294,535,030
Samples .	20,196,200	1,704,890	587,950	22,488,840
Journals .	391,164,588	95,565,920	38,050,592	724,781,010
Total, including other dispatches .	2,148,549,659	239,261,418	97,718,634	2,485,529,711
Money sent (marks) .	16,459,873,033	1565,005,006	646,962,875	18,671,840,914

The financial condition of the united postal and telegraphic services in 1888 was as follows:—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Receipts .	201,122,478	16,817,600	9,062,447	227,002,525
Expenditure .	174,580,481	14,556,811	7,419,563	196,556,855
Surplus .	26,541,997	2,260,789	1,642,884	30,445,670

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1888:—

—	Telegraph Lines, Eng- lish miles	Telegraph Wires, Eng- lish miles	Inland Telegrams No.	Foreign Telegrams
Reichspostgebiet .	50,293	157,703	14,409,748	6,997,728
Bavaria . . .	5,548	24,230	1,321,574	344,426
Württemberg . .	1,922	4,800	770,843	136,004
Total in Empire .	12,763	186,733	16,602,165	1,180,158

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value (in thousands of marks) of the money coined since the foundation of the present Empire:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Total
1884	57,661·7	480·4	—	—	58,142·1
1885	8,148·9	2,428·9	—	86·7	10,664·5
1886	35,740·4	4,848·6	—	231·8	40,820·8
1887	118,215·4	3,005·6	1,001·0	337·3	122,559·3
1888	144,288·7	4,156·0	4,300·8	293·0	153,038·5
Total (since 1872) .	2,228,410·0	464,519·6	40,462·1	10,544·8	2,743,936·5
Withdrawn	1,827·0	13,021·7	0·7	0·1	14,852·5
Surplus .	2,226,583·0	451,494·9	40,461·4	10,544·7	2,729,084·0

The following table shows the financial position of the 16 note-issuing banks (18 in 1884-86) (*Notenbanken*), in thousands of marks at the end of each year:—

Year	LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Capital	Reserve Fund	Notes in Circulation	Total including other Liabilities	Coin and Bullion	Notes of State and other Banks	Bills	Total including other Assets
1884	268,332	38,994	1,061,578	1,727,986	602,069	58,755	794,549	1,740,899
1885	268,332	40,409	1,061,623	1,723,987	700,976	64,760	736,045	1,737,695
1886	268,332	41,925	1,215,498	1,904,917	753,502	62,452	814,231	1,914,258
1887	262,932	41,645	1,208,002	1,936,005	842,220	42,115	834,067	1,945,710
1888	262,932	42,862	1,288,325	1,982,035	938,079	47,043	765,273	1,989,861

The amount of the above total removed from circulation through export, melting, or loss cannot be estimated. Certain coins previously in circulation are still legal tender, though they are gradually being withdrawn from circulation. Their total value is estimated (1888) at 664,994,200 marks, 1 old mark-pieces, and between 410,000,000 and 500,000,000 marks (1881) a 'Vereinthalser,' coined in Austria before the end of 1867.

'Reichskassenscheine,' small paper notes for 5, 20, and 50 marks, were in circulation at the end of March 1888 to the value of 180,211,700 marks. Owing to the establishment of a tax upon bank-notes issued in excess of a certain proportion to the reserve-fund, the number of note-issuing banks is only 16 (1889). At the end of 1888 the notes of these banks in circulation represented a value of 1,286,526,900 marks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennige*, approximate value = 1s.: 20·43 marks = £1.
The *Thaler* = 3 marks.

On July 9, 1873, a law for the uniformity of coinage throughout the Empire, passed by the Reichstag, was published by the Imperial Government. Under this law the standard of value is gold. The same law ordered the adoption of the mark as the general coin. There are gold 5-mark, 10-mark, and 20-mark pieces, the first called *halbe-krone*, or half-crown, the second, *krone* or crown, and the third, *doppel-krone* or double-crown.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. The names of the metrical weights and measures and the British equivalents are:—

The <i>Gram</i>	= 15·43 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogram</i>	= 2 205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonne</i> , 1,000 <i>Kg.</i>	= 2,200 lbs. = 19·7 cwt.
„ <i>Liter</i> , <i>Mass</i>	= 1·76 imperial pints.
„ <i>Meter</i> , <i>Stub</i>	= 3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Kilometer</i>	= 1,094 yards (·621 mile), or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Hektar</i>	= 2·47 acres.
„ <i>Quadrat</i> , or <i>Square</i> , <i>Kilometer</i>	= 247 acres, or $2\frac{2}{3}$ sq. kil. to 1 sq. mile.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Paul Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, accredited Nov. 23 1885.

Councillor of Embassy.—Count C. Leyden.

Secretary.—Herr von Müller.

Military and Naval Attaché.—Rear-Admiral Schröder.

Technical Attaché.—Inspector G. Thür.

Director of Chancery.—Wilhelm Adolph Schmettau.

Germany has also Consular representatives at the following among other places in the British Empire :—

Aberdeen	Plymouth	Hong Kong
Belfast	Southampton	Halifax (N.S.)
Bradford	Sunderland	Kingston (Jamaica)
Cardiff	Accra	Madras
Dublin	Adelaide	Melbourne
Dundee	Auckland	Montreal
Glasgow	Bombay	Quebec
Hull	Brisbane	Rangoon
Leith	Calcutta	Singapore
Liverpool	Cape Town	Sydney
Manchester	Ceylon	Wellington
Newcastle	D'Urban	
Peterhead	Gibraltar	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Secretary of Legation at Peking, 1871–73; Athens, 1873–75; Rome, 1875–78; Constantinople, 1878–79; Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, 1879–83; appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service, October 10, 1879; Envoy and Minister to Belgium, August 29, 1883; appointed to Berlin, September 20, 1884.

Secretary.—Hon. P. Le Poer Trench.

Military Attaché.—Col. L. V. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Sir W. Cecil Henry Dornville, Bart., R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—J. A. Crowe, C.B.

Consul-General.—Herr G. von Bleichröder.

There are also Consular representatives of the United Kingdom at the following places :—

Düsseldorf	Kiel	Danzig
Frankfort-on-Main	Lübeck	Memel
Hamburg	Rostock	Stettin
Bremen	Weimar	Swinemünde
Bremerhaven	Königsberg	
Cuxhaven	Breslau	

Foreign Dependencies.

In 1884 Germany began to extend her empire beyond the bounds of Europe. Of colonies in the proper sense of the term she has none; but she has declared her protection over various areas or spheres of influence in Africa and in the Western Pacific, within which a few factories and trading posts, and in some cases some plantations, have been established by Germans and other Europeans. The following is a list of the various foreign regions at present (December 1889) under the protection or influence of Germany, the estimates given being necessarily vague :—

—	Date of Acquisition	Method of Government	Estimated Area	Estimated population
<i>In Africa:—</i>				
Togoland	1884	Imperial Commissioner	7,800	40,000
Cameroons	1884	Imperial Governor	115,000	500,000
German South-West Africa	1884-88	Imperial Commissioner	300,000	250,000
German East Africa . .	1886-89	East Africa Company and Commissioner	430,000	900,000
Total African Possessions .	1884-89		952,720	1,590,000
<i>In the Pacific:—</i>				
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land .	1885-86	German New Guinea Company with Imperial Commissioners	70,000	100,000
Bismarck Archipelago . .	1885		15,625	250,000
Solomon Islands	1886		5,700	80,000
Marshall Islands	1885		1,400	10,000
Total Pacific Possessions .	1884-86		92,725	340,000
Total Foreign Dependencies	1884-88		1,045,525	2,030,000

These possessions are almost entirely undeveloped; and their affairs, so far as they are not left entirely to the natives, are managed in most cases by German trading companies and private firms, which have received various concessions from the German Government. The Colonial Budget for the three West African dependencies alone for 1889 showed an expenditure of 372,500 marks, and an income of only 270,500 marks.

TOGOLAND.

Togoland, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, situated on the Slave Coast, in Upper Guinea, has an estimated area of 7,800 square miles, and an estimated population of 40,000. It extends from long. 0° 30' E. to long. 1° 41' E., and from the Atlantic coast to about lat. 7° 20' N., though the boundary towards the interior is by no means definitely fixed. Declared a German protectorate in 1884, it is placed under an imperial commissioner, assisted by a secretary, an inspector of customs, and a local council of representatives of the merchants. Little Popo is regarded as the capital; Lome is the chief port, and Porto Seguro and Bagida are also on the coast. Togo, the principal native town, which has given name to the region, is situated on Lake Togo, and is said to have 3,000 inhabitants. Maize, yams, tapioca, ginger, and bananas are cultivated to some extent by the natives, most of whom are Ewe negroes; and cocoa, oil-palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests; but the country is still entirely unexploited, and the only commerce is the barter trade for palm-oil and ivory, carried on by a few factories on the coast. On August 1, 1887, an import tax was imposed upon European goods. An armed police force of thirty negroes has been organised.

CAMEROONS.

The Cameroon region, with a coast line of 190 miles on the Bight of Biafra, between the Campo River and the Rio del Rey, is bounded on the north-east by a treaty-line running north-east to the east of Yola on the

Upper Benue, and on the south by a line running inland due east from the mouth of the Campo River to about the meridian of long. 15° E., which may be regarded as the eastern or inland limit of the protectorate. The area is estimated at 115,000 square miles; the population at 500,000. It became a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial governor (*gouverneur*), assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries, and a local council of three representative merchants. The country is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of cacao and tobacco have been formed by the Deutsche Plantagen Gesellschaft (1886), and numerous factories carry on an active trade in ivory and palm-oil. On January 1, 1888, an import duty was imposed on European goods. The chief town is Cameroons, and in the south Batanga. Bimbia and Bakundu-town are other important trading stations, and Aqua-town and Bell-town are the principal native settlements.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

This immense region, sometimes spoken of as Lüderitzland, extends along the coast for about 930 miles, from the Orange River, which forms the south boundary, to the Cunene River, which limits it on the north. On the east the boundary is the meridian of long. 20° E. The total area is estimated at 300,000 square miles, and the population at 250,000. The region to the south of Walfisch Bay (which is British) is known as Great Namaqualand, that to the north as Damaraland, while still further north is Ovamboland and Kaokoland. The whole southern part and much of the east is barren and desert. The coast lands are under the jurisdiction of the 'Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft für Südwest Africa,' which has given the special names of Deutsch-Namaland to the southern part of its territories, and Deutsch-Damaraland to the northern. The two chief harbours in German possession are Sandwich Harbour and Angra Pequena, or Lüderitz Bay. Damaraland is well adapted for cattle-rearing. Copper has been found, though the expense of working it has hitherto rendered the discovery almost useless. Rumours of the discovery of gold attracted numerous immigrants in 1887 and 1888; and traces of other minerals have been observed. But the mineral, agricultural, and commercial development of this region lies still in the future. An imperial commissioner exercises a nominal authority in the protectorate.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The German sphere of influence in East Africa, with an estimated area of 430,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 800,000, is bounded on the south by the Rovuma River, and on the north by a treaty line, defined in 1886, running north-west from the Umbe River, by Kilima-Njaro, to the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza. Its extent westwards is indeterminate. The narrow strip of territory on the coast, recognised as belonging to Zanzibar, was leased by the Sultan of that island to the Germans for fifty years, from April 1888, with its harbours and customs. Most of the interior of this vast region is quite unexploited except by Arab dealers in slaves and ivory. The German East Africa Company, however, founded in 1885, has received special concessions and jurisdiction in the districts of Useghia, Nguru, Usagara, and Ukami (together about 60,000 square miles), for the commercial and agricultural development of which fifteen stations have been established, but most of them were ruined and abandoned on the outbreak of the natives in 1889. The German Empire is represented in this region by an imperial commissioner. The chief

seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Bagomoyo, Saadani, Pangani, Kiloa, Lindi, Mekendani, and Tanga. The total value of the trade of German East Africa (exports and imports) in the year August 18, 1888, to August 17, 1889, was 5,000,000 rupees, of which 2,847,100 rupees stood for exports. The most important exports are ivory, 1,197,251 rupees; copal gum, 364,289 rupees; caoutchouc, 306,805 rupees; sesame seed, 250,679 rupees. Nearly one-half the exports were from Bagamoyo.

The small district of Witu (520 square miles), on the coast to the north of the British sphere of influence in East Africa, is also under German protection, as also a strip of coast between that and Kismayu on the north, ceded by the Sultan in 1889.

IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

1. *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.*

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. Including Long Island, Dampier Island, and some other small islands, it has an estimated area of 70,000 square miles, and a population of about 20,000. Its development has been entrusted to the German New Guinea Company, which has extended its operations also to other German possessions in this ocean. The chief executive official is the *Landeshauptmann* (whose appointment must be approved by the Imperial Chancellor), under whom are several magistrates. The Empire is directly represented by an imperial commissioner. Areca and sago palms, bamboos, ebony, and other woods are among the natural riches of the protectorate. Tobacco has hitherto been the most successful cultivated crop. Horses, cattle, and goats flourish on the island, which seems less adapted for sheep. Three steamers and several sailing ships are engaged in the trade of the New Guinea Company. The chief harbours are Finschhafen, Konstantinshafen, and Hatzfeldhafen.

2. *Bismarck Archipelago.*

In November 1884 a German protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, which were then renamed together the Bismarck Archipelago. The aggregate area is estimated at 15,625 square miles, and the population at 250,000. The chief islands of this archipelago are Neu Pommern (formerly New Britain), Neu Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Neu Lauenburg (Duke of York Islands), and Vischer, Gerrit Denys, Admiralty, Anchorite, Commerson, Hermit, and other islands. The New Guinea Company has a trading station at Mioko, in New Lauenburg. The chief exports are copra and coco-nut fibre.

3. *Solomon Islands.*

Germany owns the more northerly part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville, Choiseul, Isobel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands. The aggregate area under the German flag is estimated at 5,700 square miles, and the population at 80,000. Sandal wood and tortoise-shell are the chief commercial products. The islands are placed under the officials of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

4. *Marshall Islands.*

The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands, known respectively as Ratak (with thirteen islands) and Ralik (with eleven islands), have belonged to Germany since 1885. The aggregate area is estimated at 1,400 square miles, and the population at 10,000. The chief island and seat of the German imperial commissioner is Jaluit. Copra is the chief article of trade.

STATES OF GERMANY.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution.

The fundamental laws under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed were voted by the German Reichstag June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, May 2, 1877, July 4, 1879, and September 28, 1885. By the law of June 9, 1871, it is enacted, 'The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on January 1, 1874.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a Governor-General, bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Prince *Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst*, born March 31, 1819; Doctor in Law; Ambassador from the German Empire to the French Republic, 1874-85. Appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, July 22, 1885; assumed office November 1885.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of three departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising the Statthalter as President, the Secretary of State at the head of the Ministry, the chief provincial officials, and eight to twelve other members appointed by the Emperor, of whom three are presented by the *Landesausschuss*, or Provincial Committee. This Committee, which attends to local legislation, consists of 58 members.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 14,509 square kilometers or 5,668 English square miles. It is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into six, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table shows the area, population, and the inhabitants per square mile of each of the districts and of the whole:—

Districts	Area, English square miles	Population		Density per sq. mile
		1880	1885	
Ober-Elsass .	1,370	461,942	462,549	337.6
Unter-Elsass .	1,866	612,015	612,077	328.0
Lothringen .	2,431	492,713	489,729	201.4
Total .	5,668	1,566,670	1,564,355	275.9

The annual increase of population from 1875 to 1880 amounted to 0·45 per cent., while from 1880 to 1885 there was a yearly decrease of 0·03 per cent. Of the population in 1885, 771,269 were males and 793,086 (or 107·8 per 100 males) were females. According to an official estimate (1887), 250,000 are of French origin (*Sprachstamme*), and 1,310,000 of German origin. Foreigners numbered 43,829, a larger number in proportion to population than any of the other States of the Empire. The garrison consisted of 42,610 men. In 1885 40·3 per cent. of the population resided in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards; 59·7 per cent. in rural communes. The three largest towns are Strassburg (111,987 inhabitants in 1885), the capital of Alsace-Lorraine; Mülhausen (69,759 inhabitants), in Ober-Elsass; and Metz (54,072 inhabitants), in Lothringen. Marriages, 1888, 10,326; births, 48,828; deaths, 39,934; surplus of births, 8,894. Of the births, 1,646 (3·4 per cent.) were stillborn, and 3,976 (8·1 per cent.) were illegitimate. The emigration via German and Dutch ports to extra-European countries was as follows in 1881-88:—

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
692	696	872	750	738	602	883	937

Religion, Instruction, Justice and Crime, Poor-relief.

At the census of December 1, 1885, there were in the Reichsland 1,210,297 Roman Catholics, 312,941 Protestants, 3,799 members of other Christian sects, 36,876 Jews; other religions, 6, and 436 unclassified. (See also *Germany*, pp. 526-28.)

In 1888 the Reichsland contained a university (at Strassburg, see *Germany*, p. 528), 15 Gymnasias, 7 Progymnasias, 1 Realprogymnasia, 7 Realschulen, 1 Latin school, 1 Gewerbeschule, 9 normal schools, 16 Höhere Töchterschulen, and several other higher educational institutions.

Alsace-Lorraine has an Oberlandesgericht at Colmar, and six Landgerichte. In 1887, 10,004 persons, i.e. 87·3 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12 years, were convicted of crime. In 1885, 39,047 persons, with 34,442 dependants (in all 4·7 per cent. of the population), received public poor-relief.

Finance.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1890, amounted to 44,917,871 marks, and the estimates of expenditure to 43,347,799 marks. There was also an extraordinary revenue of 944,571 marks, and an expenditure of 2,514,643 marks. More than half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure is for public instruction.

Alsace-Lorraine has a debt consisting of 5 per cent. rentes in circulation to the amount of 782,310 marks, equivalent, if capitalised, to a debt of 26,077,000 marks.

Production and Industry.

On June 5, 1882, the number of separate farms was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
98,310	122,488	12,674	394	233,866

These farms supported a population of 627,800, of whom 302,593 were actively engaged in agriculture. Alsace-Lorraine yields the usual cereals, and it is also a great wine-producing country. Of the 1,698 communes, 1,042 have vineyards (1883). In 1888-89, 1,543 hectares were planted with tobacco, and yielded 3,195 metric tons of dried tobacco.

The cotton manufacture in Alsace-Lorraine is the most important in Germany; woollens are produced on a smaller scale. In 1888 minerals to the value of 11,786,957 marks (exceeded only in Prussia and Saxony) were raised in the Reichsland.

There were 910 miles of railway in Alsace-Lorraine in 1889, of which 820 belonged to the State.

ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838. *Children of the Duke*:— Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856; married July 2, 1889, to Princess Mary of Baden, born July 26, 1865. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857; married April 17, 1877, to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. III. Prince *Eduard*, born April 18, 1861. IV. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1861. V. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868. *Grandchild of the Duke*:—Princess *Antoinette*, born March 3, 1885, daughter of the late Prince *Leopold*, the Duke's eldest son, and *Elizabeth*, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt—namely, of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806 the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt separated his property from that of the State by decree of June 28, 1869. The entailed property belonging to the ducal family is the sole resource of the Duke. Part of it, called 'the select entail,' yielding about 600,000 marks, cannot be sold by the Duke without the approbation of the Diet. To the entailed property belong very large private estates in Prussia and Hungary, embracing an area of 280 square miles.

Constitution.

The Duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed September 17, 1859, and modified by decrees of September 17, 1863, and February 13, 1872, which give legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom two are appointed by the Duke, eight are representatives of landowners who pay the highest taxes, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the Duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

Area and Population.

The duchy comprises an area of 917 English square miles, with a population of 248,166 at the census of December 1, 1885. In 1875 the population was 213,565, and in 1880 it was 232,592. From 1875 to 1880 the increase was at the rate of 1·78 per cent. per annum, and from 1880 to 1885 at the rate of 1·34 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1885, 122,676 were males, and 125,490 (or 102·3 per 100 males) were females. Marriages, 1888, 2,246; births, 10,006; deaths, 5,480; surplus, 4,526. Among the births are 338 (3·38 per cent.) still-born, and 866 (8·65 per cent.) illegitimate.

The following are the emigration statistics :—

1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
262	270	187	113	82	92	101

The capital, Dessau, had 27,766 inhabitants in 1885. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Protestant Church, there being (1885) 5,492 Catholics and 1,601 Jews.

The number of separate farms in 1885 was as follows :—

Under 1 hectare	1-10 hectares	10-100 hectares	Over 100 hectares	Total
19,489	7,817	2,320	174	29,801

These farms supported a population of 75,937, of whom 32,932 were actively engaged in agriculture.

There were 11 miles of railway on January 1, 1889.

Finance.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1889-90 stated the income of the State at 10,252,000 marks, of which 6,443,635 marks are derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The amount of the direct taxes is about 330,295 marks. The expenditure of the State is 10,220,000 marks. The income for the German Empire is 6,677,000 marks, the expenditure the same. The public debt amounted, on June 30, 1888, to 2,916,569 marks, largely covered by productive investments.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I., and of Princess Sophie of Sweden. Ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, April 24, 1852. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Luise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia. *Offspring* :—1. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 9,

1857; married, September 20, 1885, to Hilda, daughter of the Duke of Nassau. II. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862; married, September 20, 1881, to Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Marie, born July 26, 1865; married, July 2, 1889, to Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt. 2. Prince Maximilian, born July 10, 1867. III. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, elevated Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845. IV. Princess *Marie*, born Nov. 20, 1834; married, Sept. 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen. V. Princess *Cecilia*, born Sept. 20, 1839; married, Aug. 28, 1857, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia.

The Grand-dukes of Baden are descendants of the Dukes of Zähringen, who flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries. Till the end of the old German Empire, Baden was a small Margraviate, but in the changes which preceded and followed the dissolution of the Empire, its territory received various additions, and its ruler received the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1866. Baden was a member of the Confederation of the Rhine, and, after 1815, of the German Confederation. In 1866 Baden sided with Austria, but soon made peace with Prussia. The predecessors of the present Grand-duke during the last two centuries are as follows:—

Karl Wilhelm . 1679–1738	Karl . 1811–1818	Leopold I. . 1830–1852
Friedrich Karl . 1738–1811	Ludwig 1818–1830	Leopold II. 1852–1856

The Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,944,840 marks, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age; the heads of the mediatised families; eight members elected by the nobility; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg; the superintendent of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of whom are elected by towns, and 41 by rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. The elections are indirect: the citizens nominating the Wahl-männer, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for four years, one-half of the number retiring at the end of every two years. The Chambers must be called together at least once every two years.

The executive is composed of four departments—the 'Staats Ministerium' (Ministry of State), and the Ministries of the Interior, Finance, and of Justice, Worship, and Education. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions.

For general administrative purposes the Grand-duchy is divided into

52 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes Kommissäre). For purposes of local government it contains 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,582 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole, and of the four commissioners' districts:—

District	Area : Square miles	Population		Density per square mile 1885
		1880	1885	
Konstanz . .	1,628	282,332	281,036	172·5
Freiburg . .	1,852	454,221	460,384	243·1
Karlsruhe . .	1,005	406,973	421,784	419·6
Mannheim . .	1,406	426,728	438,051	311·5
Total . .	5,891	1,570,254	1,601,255	272·1

Adding the Baden part of the Lake of Constance, the total area is 5,962 square miles.

In four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased from 1,461,562 to 1,507,179, or at the rate of 0·77 per cent. per annum; in the five years from 1875-80 it was 0·84 per cent. per annum, and between 1880 and 1885 at the rate of 0·39 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1885, 39·5 per cent. lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards; 60·5 in rural communes. Of the total population in 1885, 782,039 were males and 819,216 females—i.e. 104·8 females per 100 males.

There were nine towns with a population of over 10,000 at the census of 1885:—

Mannheim . .	61,273	Pforzheim . .	27,201	Baden . .	12,779
Karlsruhe . .	61,066	Heidelberg . .	26,928	Rastatt . .	11,743
Freiburg . .	41,340	Konstanz . .	14,601	Bruchsal . .	11,662

The number of marriages in Baden in 1888 was 11,412, births 53,848, deaths 40,605, excess of births over deaths 13,243. Included in the births were 1,593, or 2·96 per cent., still-born, and 4,418, or 8·30 per cent., illegitimate children.

Emigration from Baden to extra-European countries is estimated as follows:—

1881	1884	1885	1886	1887	1889
10,000	7,500	5,000	4,500	5,400	6,000

Religion and Education.

Two-thirds of the population are Catholic, one-third Protestant. At the census of 1885 there were 1,004,276 Catholics, 565,236 Protestants, 4,525 of other Christian sects, 27,104 Jews, 114 unclassified.

The Grand-duke is Protestant, and head of the Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod (with 57 members), and whose affairs are administered

by a board (Oberkirchenrath). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg). The Protestant Church has 365 priests, the Roman Catholic Church 772; the former are divided among 24 deaneries, the latter among 35. The State maintains the Archbishop and his chapter (77,658 marks), and contributes 200,000 marks to the income of the Catholic clergy, 200,000 to those of the Protestant clergy. There are a certain number of 'Old Catholic' parishes, to which the State contributes 24,000 marks. The Jews have 11 rabbimates, and receive for their worship 6,000 marks from the State.

Education is general and compulsory. Every community has an elementary school, supported by the community and administered by local authorities under the inspection of the Government. The following table shows the public schools in Baden for 1887 :—

	Number	Teachers	Students & Pupils
Universities	2	173	2,302
Gymnasias and Progymnasias	16	320	5,204
Realgymnasias and Realschulen	8	170	3,456
Middle schools (Bürgerschulen)	30	319	4,893
Elementary schools	1,583	3,511	271,712
Technical academy	1	58	312
Technical, agricultural, and other special schools	96	354	9,192

Besides 27 private middle schools, with 234 teachers and 3,120 pupils, and 27 private common schools, with 47 teachers and 1,525 pupils.

Finance.

The Budget is voted for a period of two years. The estimate of the revenue for the year 1889 amounts to 47,111,647 marks, besides the share in an extraordinary revenue of 504,508 marks (for 1888 and 1889); while the expenditure is estimated at 45,895,797, with the addition of the share in 4,644,219 marks (for 1888 and 1889). The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated for 1890 as follows :—

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	11,369,000	General debt (interest and amortisation)	17,091,000
Indirect taxes	8,222,000	Railway debt	
Domains (Crown land) and saltworks	8,044,000	Civil list and appanages	1,945,000
Justice and Police	3,895,000	Ministry of State	270,000
Railways (net)	14,341,000	„ „ Justice, Work, ship, and Education	10,080,000
Ministry of Justice	1,592,000	Ministry of Interior	11,547,000
„ „ Interior	2,805,000	„ „ Finance	2,540,000
„ „ Finance	2,696,000	Charges of collection of revenue	8,125,000
Share in Customs of the German Empire	8,711,000	Pensions	2,070,000
		Contribution to German Empire	8,300,000
		Various	240,000
Total revenue	61,705,000	Total expenditure	62,208,000
			0 0 2

The cost of the construction of railways was valued for the year 1889 at 7,000,000 marks, to be furnished by loan.

The direct taxes are a land-tax, house-tax, trade-tax, rent-tax, and income-tax; the indirect taxes are chiefly excise on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession.

The public debt is divided into two parts—the general debt and the railway debt. The former amounted at the beginning of 1889 to about 200,000 marks, and was to be paid in the course of the year out of special resources. The railway debt at the same date amounted to 334,206,354 marks.

Production and Industry.

About 56 per cent. of the area is under cultivation, 36 per cent. forests, 8 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 566,400 hectares, vineyards 21,400, meadows 199,000, pastures 32,000, and forests 543,400 hectares (of which 46,000 belong to the State, 249,600 to the communities, 193,000 to other bodies, and 178,500 to private individuals).

On June 5, 1882, the total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
80,153	139,179	12,872	83	232,287

These farms supported 752,489 persons, of whom 328,091 were actually engaged in agriculture. The chief crops, with the number of hectares under each, in 1888-89 were:—

Crops	Hectares	Crops	Hectares
Wheat	41,006	Barley	60,440
Rye.	44,505	Oats	64,204
Pulse	67,632	Potatoes	86,148

In the same year 198,689 hectares were under hay crops, and 6,643 hectares under tobacco; turnips, hemp, hops, and chicory are also grown. The mineral produce consists almost solely of salt and building-stone; the total value in 1888 was only 81,000 marks.

The principal manufactures are silk ribbons, felt and straw hats, brushes, leather, paper and cardboard, clocks, musical instruments, machinery, chemicals, and cigars.

Communications.

Mannheim is situated at the head of regular navigation on the Rhine, and has a large river port. At the end of 1888 the total length of railways was 864 miles, of which 817 miles belonged to the State. The receipts of the State railways in the year 1889 were estimated at 47,855,833 marks, and the disbursements at 33,734,485, leaving a surplus of 14,121,348 marks. This surplus serves specially to cover the interest and sinking fund of the railway debt. The total amount invested in railways up to the end of 1888 was 430,938,547 marks.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Hon. W. Nassau Jocelyn, C.B.

Consul-General.—Charles Oppenheimer (Frankfort-on-Main).

Vice-Consul.—Herr Ladenburg (Mannheim).

BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning King.

Otto Wilhelm Luitpold, born April 27, 1848; succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., on June 13, 1886.

Regent.

Prince *Luitpold*. (See below.)

Uncle and Cousins of the King.

Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821; appointed Regent June 10, 1886; married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, Princess of Tuscany, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children:—

I. Prince *Ludwig*, born Jan. 7, 1845; married Feb. 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 2, 1849, of which marriage there are issue ten children:—1. Prince Rupprecht, born May 18, 1869. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Matilda, born Aug. 17, 1877. 7. Prince Wolfgang, born July 2, 1879. 8. Princess Hildegard, born March 5, 1881. 9. Princess Wiltrud, born Nov. 10, 1884. 10. Princess Helmutrude, born March 22, 1886.

II. Prince *Leopold*, born February 9, 1846, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Bavarian Corps; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I. Offspring of the union are:—1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874. 2. Princess Augusta, born April 28, 1875. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880. 4. Prince Konrad, born November 22, 1883.

III. *Theresa*, born November 12, 1850.

IV. *Arnulph*, born July 6, 1852, Lieut.-General 1st Division in the infantry of the Bavarian army; married April 12, 1882, to Princess Theresa of Liechtenstein. Offspring, Prince Heinrich, born June 24, 1884.

The late Prince Adalbert, brother of Prince Luitpold, married to Princess Amelia, Infanta of Spain, left the following issue:—1. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, born October 22, 1859; married April 2, 1883, to Maria della Paz, Infanta of Spain; offspring, Prince Ferdinand, born May 10, 1884; Prince Adalbert, born June 3, 1886. 2. Prince Alphons, born January 24, 1862. 3. Princess Isabella, born August 31, 1863; married April 14, 1883, to Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. 4. Princess Elvira, born November 22, 1868. 5. Princess Clara, born October 11, 1874.

United with the royal family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839, son of the late *Maximilian*, Duke in Bavaria, and married (1) February 11, 1865, to Sophia, Princess of Saxony; (2) April 29, 1874, to Maria Josepha, Princess of Braganza.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805.

The civil list of the King, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,647,912 marks.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 26, 1818; but since that time various modifications have been introduced. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—formed in 1889 of 9 princes of the royal family, 3 crown dignitaries, the 2 archbishops, the heads of 18 old noble families, and 22 other hereditary 'Reichsräthe'; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and the president of the Protestant Oberconsistorialrath, and 15 life-members appointed by the Crown. The number of life-members so appointed must not exceed one-third of the hereditary councillors. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, 1 for every 500 of the population, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be a Bavarian citizen and to pay direct State taxes and to be past thirty; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to have paid for six months previously direct taxation. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 31,500 souls of the whole population. The Lower House is composed of 159 representatives, who, with the exception of those resident in Munich, receive 10 marks per diem.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of seven members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into six departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, and of War.

Area and Population.

The kingdom has an area of 75,860 square kilometres, or 29,632 English square miles. The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole, and of each of the eight *Regierungsbezirke* or government districts, into which it is divided for administrative purposes:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population		Inhab. per square mile
		1880	1885	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern).	6,533	951,977	1,006,761	154.1
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,202	646,947	660,802	157.2
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz).	2,315	677,281	696,375	300.8
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,774	528,564	537,990	142.6
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	2,733	575,357	576,708	211.0
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken).	2,959	643,817	671,966	227.1
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken).	3,281	626,305	619,436	188.8
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,835	634,530	650,166	168.1
Total	29,632	5,284,778	5,420,199	182.7

To this area has to be added 257 square miles for water.

In 1866 Bavaria was compelled to cede nearly 300 square miles to Prussia. The increase of the population since that date has been as follows :—

Year	Population	Density per sq. mile	Annual Increase per cent.
1875	5,022,390	169·4	0·80
1880	5,284,778	178·3	1·01
1885	5,420,199	182·7	0·51

The urban and rural population was thus distributed at the two last census periods :—

Census	No. of Towns	No. of Rural Communes	Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.	No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.
1880	241	7,791	224	1,462,410	27·7	7,808	3,822,368	72·3
1885	243	7,781	207	1,575,347	29·1	7,820	3,844,852	70·9

In 1885 the urban population was thus distributed :—

—	No.	Population 1885	—	No.	Population 1885
Large towns ¹	2	376,872	Small towns	46	429,783
Medium „	9	322,291	Country „	150	446,401

¹ See p. 525 for official signification of these terms.

In 1885 the population included 2,639,212 males and 2,780,957 females; i.e. 105·4 females per 100 males. With respect to conjugal condition the following was the distribution :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried . . .	1,654,249	1,670,929	3,325,178
Married . . .	889,886	893,616	1,783,502
Widowed . . .	93,807	214,216	307,933
Divorced and separated	1,300	2,286	3,586

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 523. In 1885 the number of foreigners in Bavaria (exclusive of other Germans) was 62,042.

There is a large emigration from Bavaria. The emigration viâ German ports and Antwerp was as follows in the undernoted years :—

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
17,106	17,640	17,986	14,856	9,939	8,068	13,350	12,249

The population of the principal towns of the Kingdom was as follows at the census of Dec. 1, 1885 :—

Towns	Dec. 1, 1885	Towns	Dec. 1, 1885
Munich (München) .	261,981	Bamberg . . .	31,521
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	114,891	Kaiserslautern .	31,449
Augsburg . . .	65,905	Bayreuth . . .	23,559
Würzburg . . .	55,010	Hof . . .	22,257
Ratisbon (Regensburg)	36,093	Ludwigshafen on	
Fürth . . .	35,455	Rhine . . .	41,042

The ensuing table shows the annual movement of the population in the five years 1884-88 :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1884	36,733	211,565	7,237	29,338	161,027	50,538
1885	36,496	206,644	6,951	28,624	160,164	46,480
1886	37,325	206,710	6,809	28,807	160,962	45,748
1887	37,436	206,632	6,926	28,586	151,114	55,517
1888	37,809	203,405	6,611	28,538	162,204	41,201

Religion.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. At the census of December 1880 there were 3,748,032 Roman Catholics, and 1,477,312 Protestants, the proportion being 709 Roman Catholics to 279 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows on December 1, 1885 :—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Jews
Upper Bavaria . . .	949,844	50,801	5,090
Lower Bavaria . . .	655,629	4,867	183
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz) .	300,843	381,153	11,526
Upper Palatinate . . .	492,903	43,450	1,435
Upper Franconia . . .	243,647	328,861	4,024
Middle Franconia . . .	148,635	510,379	12,138
Lower Franconia . . .	494,679	109,433	14,939
Suabia . . .	552,988	92,167	4,362
Total	3,839,168	1,521,114	53,697

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 5,684 Menonites, Irvingites, Greek Catholics, and Free Christians, and 536 without declaration.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 202 deaneries; and 2,964 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and three provincial consis-

tories, 80 deaneries, and 1,116 parishes. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Instruction.

(For Universities, see under *Germany*.) Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen. In 1887 there were 5,054 Catholic schools, 1,885 Protestant, 136 mixed, and 93 Jewish.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Bavaria is the only German State which has established an *Oberstes Landgericht*, or appeal-court intervening between the *Oberlandesgerichte* and the *Reichsgericht*. This court, which has its seat at Munich, has a bench of 18 judges. Subject to its jurisdiction are 5 *Oberlandesgerichte* and 28 *Landgerichte*.

In 1887 there were 49,838 criminal convictions in Bavaria, i.e. 127·5 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve.

In 1886 the number of poor receiving relief was 167,973, the sum expended on them being 10,027,140 marks. Of the total number 72,988 were permanent paupers.

Finance.

The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The gross public revenue of Bavaria for the financial year ending Dec. 31, 1883, was 277,447,131 marks, with an expenditure of 234,082,935. The estimated revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1884 and 1885 was 241,584,781 marks, and for each of the years 1886 and 1887, 241,491,646 marks. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated as follows for each of the financial years 1888 and 1889 :—

Sources of Revenue	Marks	Branches of Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes . . .	26,934,000	Public debt . . .	51,765,364
Indirect . . .	85,251,060	Civil list and appanages.	5,647,912
State railways, post, telegraphs, mines, &c.	113,037,969	Council of State . . .	35,400
State domains . . .	33,570,340	Diet . . .	423,500
Miscellaneous receipts . . .	1,213,752	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	571,784
		„ Justice . . .	12,980,045
		„ Interior . . .	19,095,222
		„ Finance . . .	3,588,401
		„ Worship and Education.	20,549,910
		Pensions and allowances	9,046,766
		Contribution to Imperial expenditure . . .	30,741,850
		Railway subvention . . .	200,000
		Charges of collection of revenue . . .	100,273,666
		Various expenses . . .	5,112,301
Total gross revenue	260,037,121	Total expenditure . . .	260,037,121

The direct taxes are a trade-tax, house-tax, land-tax, and income-tax.

The debt of Bavaria amounted to 1,342,012,422 marks in April, 1889; 967,460,400 marks of which is railway debt. The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 801,500,000 marks, are the property of the State. The annual receipts from the railways are seldom sufficient to cover the charges for the railway debt.

Army.

The Bavarian army forms an integral part of the Imperial army, having, in peace, its own administration. The military supplies, though voted by the Bavarian Parliament, must bear a fixed proportion to the amount voted for the rest of Germany by the Reichstag (see p. 533). The Bavarian troops form the 1st and 2nd Bavarian army-corps, not numbered consecutively with the other German army-corps; and there are certain differences in the matter of uniform permitted to the Bavarian troops. The administration of the fortresses in Bavaria is also in the hands of the Bavarian Government during peace.

The contribution of Bavaria to the Imperial Army in 1888-89 was as follows in officers and men:—

Infantry	36,631	Pioneers	1,608
Jäger	2,420	Train	1,002
Landwehr	581	Special formation .	510
Cavalry	7,372		
Artillery	6,698	Total	56,842

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of Bavaria, nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests. The number of separate farms in 1882 was as follows:—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	100 Hect. & over	Total
174,056	374,907	131,964	694	681,521

These farms supported a population of 2,665,123, of whom 1,355,466 were actually engaged in agriculture. The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare in metric tons, in 1888, with the annual average for 1878-87, were as follows:—

—	1888		Average Yield 1878-87	—	1888		Average Yield 1878-87
	Area, in hect.	Yield			Area, in hect.	Yield	
Wheat	322,453	1·19	1·32	Pulse	92,623	1·15	1·27
Rye	543,615	1·01	1·12	Potatoes	300,094	8·56	9·47
Barley	351,267	1·36	1·29	Hay, &c.	1,275,537	3·93	4·79
Oats	450,648	1·34	1·21	Hops	26,815	0·37	0·48

In 1888 vines occupied 22,331 hectares, and yielded 477,623 hectolitres of wine; 345,403 hectares were planted with tobacco, yielding 4,640 tons of dried leaf.

The total value of the leading mining products of Bavaria in 1888 was 7,464,148 marks.

The brewing of beer is a highly important industry in Bavaria (see *Germany*, p. 543). The average quantity manufactured is 278,000,000 gallons, of which 27,000,000 are exported. In 1887-88 4,302 distilleries produced 127,558 hectolitres of alcohol.

On January 1, 1889, Bavaria had 3,348 miles of railway, of which 2,920 belonged to the State.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Victor A. W. Drummond.

Consul.—John S. Smith.

BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Bremen form a republic, governed, under a Constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, and May 27, 1879, by a Senate of sixteen members, forming the executive, and the 'Bürgerschaft' (or Convent of Burgesses) of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 42 members; the mechanics and manufacturers 22 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent and Senate elect the sixteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgomasters, the first elected for four years, and the second for the same period, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

Area and Population.

The State embraces an area of 100 English square miles. The population amounted in 1875 to 142,220, inclusive of a Prussian garrison; in 1880 it was 156,723; on December 1, 1885, it was 165,628. The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, reaching the high rate of 3·82 per cent. per annum; but it sank afterwards, for in the five years from 1880 to 1885 the increase was but 1·23 per annum. Of the total population in 1885, 79,469 were males, 85,159 females—i.e. 108·4 females per 100 males. Foreigners numbered 2·008. Marriages, 1888, 1,443; births, 5,035—124 (3·40 per cent.) still-born, 334 (6·22 per cent.) illegitimate; deaths, 3,372; surplus, 1,663.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is one of the chief outlets of German emigration. The following table shows the emigration statistics of the years 1886-88 :—

Year	From Bremen itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total
1886	883	39,341	36,585	76,809
1887	919	54,371	44,186	99,476
1888	968	51,596	42,346	95,270

The foreign emigrants were chiefly natives of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Religion, Justice, and Crime.

On Dec. 1, 1885, Bremen contained 157,944 Protestants (95·3 per cent.), 6,196 Roman Catholics (3·7 per cent.), 646 other Christians, 840 Jews, and 2 'unclassified.'

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. In 1887, 1,840 persons were convicted of crime—i.e. 156 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve. In 1885, 4,520 persons, with 6,809 dependants, received public poor-relief.

Finance.

In 1888-89 the revenue was 13,554,813 marks, and expenditure 24,796,690 marks, including 12,369,371 of extraordinary expenses. The estimated revenue for 1889-90 is 11,411,300 marks, and expenditure 12,278,775 marks. More than one-third of the revenue is raised from direct taxes, one-half of which is income-tax. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in 1888, to 68,798,600 marks. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany. About 69 per cent. of the commerce of Bremen is carried on under the German, and about 23 per cent. under the British flag. The aggregate value of the imports in 1888 was 612,921,336 marks, of which 34,230,990 marks were from Great Britain; and of exports, 577,274,758 marks, of which 23,153,429 marks went to Great Britain.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1889, was 341, of 325,522 tons, the number including 118 steamers of an aggregate burthen of 124,260 tons. Of the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag, 57 (aggregate tonnage 91,414), mainly built on the Clyde, belong to the navigation company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which maintains communication between Bremen and various ports in North and South America, Eastern Asia, and Australia; 13 steamers belong to the 'Hansa' Company, plying to Madras and Calcutta, and 16 to the 'Neptun' Company, trading with European ports.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas (Hamburg).

British Vice-Consul.—Herr Gross (Brake).

BRUNSWICK.

(BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Regent.

Prince Albrecht, born May 8, 1837; son of the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, brother of the first German Emperor Wilhelm I., and Marianne, daughter of the late William I., King of the Netherlands, Field-Marshal in the German army. Married April 19, 1873, to Princess Maria, Duchess of

Saxony, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg. Unanimously elected regent of the Duchy by the Diet, October 21, 1885; assumed the reins of government November 2, 1885. The children of the regent are: 1. Prince *Friedrich Heinrich*, born July 15, 1874; 2. Prince *Joachim Albrecht*, born September 27, 1876; 3. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 12, 1880.

The last Duke of Brunswick was *Wilhelm I.*, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden; ascended the throne April 25, 1831, and died October 18, 1884.

The heir to Brunswick is the Duke of Cumberland, excluded owing to his refusal to give up claim to the throne of Hanover. Duke of Cambridge, the nearer *agnate* heir, also not accepted owing to his refusal to give up his English appointments and residence.

The ducal house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, extinct on the death of Wilhelm I., was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the North of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. These possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Elder Line, and Brunswick-Lüneburg, Younger Line, the former of which was represented in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

The Brunswick regency law of February 16, 1879, enacts that in case the legitimate heir to the Brunswick throne be absent or prevented from assuming the government, a Council of Regency, consisting of the Ministers of State and the Presidents of the Landtag and of the Supreme Court, should carry on the government; while the German Emperor should assume command of the military forces in the Duchy. If the rightful heir, after the space of a year, is unable to claim the throne, the Brunswick Landtag shall elect a regent from the non-reigning members of German reigning families.

The late Duke of Brunswick was one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, having been in possession of vast private estates, including the principality of Oels, in Silesia, now belonging to the Prussian Crown, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia, bequeathed to the King of Saxony.

. Constitution.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental laws of November 22, 1851, and March 26, 1888. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting, according to the law of 1851, of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by those who are highest taxed; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets, according to the law of 1888, every two years, and the deputies hold their mandate for four years. The executive is represented by a responsible Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, consisting at present of four departments, namely, of State and Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of Finance, and of the Interior.

Area and Population.

The Duchy has an area of 1,441 English square miles, with a population of 372,452 inhabitants (186,175 males, 186,277 females), according to the census of December 1, 1885. The increase was at the rate of 1·29 per cent. per annum in the five years 1875-80, and 1·32 in 1880-85. Marriages, 1888, 3,219; births, 14,096; deaths, 8,467; surplus, 5,629. Included in the births are 570 (4·04 per cent.) stillborn, and 1,600 (11·35 per cent.) illegitimate children. Emigrants 1882, 786; 1883, 592; 1884, 449; 1885, 279; 1886, 252; 1887, 238; 1888, 322. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the Duchy are members of the Lutheran Church, there being only 12,642 Catholics in 1885.

The capital of the Duchy, the town of Brunswick, or Braunschweig, had 85,174 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1885.

Finance.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of two years, but each year separate. For the year 1888 the revenue and expenditure of the State were made to balance at 11,175,000 marks, and of the Domains at 2,445,000 marks. Not included in the budget estimates is the civil list of the Duke—1,125,000 marks in 1888. The public debt of the Duchy, without regard to a premium-loan repayable in rates of 1,200,000 marks yearly till 1924, at the commencement of 1888 was 28,971,000 marks, four-fifths of which were contracted for the establishment of railways; the productive capital of the State was at the same time 42,490,000 marks, besides an annuity of 2,625,000 marks till 1934, stipulated at the sale of the railways of the State.

Production and Industry.

Brunswick numbered on June 5, 1882, 53,611 agricultural enclosures, each under one household, having a population of 113,177, of whom 59,643 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms, 34,129 were less than 1 hectare, 14,149 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, 5,168 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, and 165 had an area each of 100 hectares and upwards.

The chief crops are wheat (22,488 hectares in 1888-89), rye (38,503), and oats (28,269).

In 1888 minerals were raised to the value of 2,052,960 marks.

There were 255 miles of railway in 1889.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

HAMBURG.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The present Constitution was published on September 28, 1860, and came into force on January 1, 1861; a revision was published on October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—*Staatsgewalt*—is entrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate

and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one half of whose number must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house-property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or 150*l.*, over and above the amount for which they are taxed; while the other 40 members are deputed by various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of twenty deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the Committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate and the general execution of the articles of the Constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses; also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The jurisdiction of the Free Port was, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port by the inclusion of the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein, and on October 15, 1888, the whole of the city, except the actual port and the warehouses connected with it (population 152 in 1885), was incorporated in the Zollverein. The alterations in the port necessitated by this step have involved an expenditure of 6 millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes 2 millions.

Area and Population.

The State embraces a territory of 160 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1875, of 388,618 inhabitants; on December 1, 1880, of 453,869; and December 1, 1885, of 518,620. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The State consists of three divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on December 1, 1885:—City of Hamburg, with suburb, 305,690 (estimate for 1888, 315,033); 15 rural districts (Vororte), 165,737 (estimate for 1888, 201,057); Cuxhaven, Ritzbüttel, &c., 47,193. In the four years from 1867 to 1871 the population of the State increased at the rate of 2.51 per cent. per annum; from 1871 to 1875 at the rate of 3.41, 1875–80 at 3.10, and in 1880–85 at 2.66 per cent. yearly. A large stream of emigration, chiefly to America, flows through Hamburg. Of the population in 1885, 252,853 were males and 265,767 females, i.e. 105.1 females per 100 males. There were 13,563 foreigners resident in Hamburg in 1885; of these, 3,060 were Austrians, 2,403 Swedish and Norwegians, 1,825 Danes, 1,735 British, 2,674 other Europeans, 1,531 non-Europeans, and 335 unclassified.

The following table shows the number of emigrants via Hamburg for 1884-88:—

Year	From Hamburg itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total	Bound for the United States	For other Destinations
1884	2,300	47,685	41,618	91,603	86,838	4,765
1885	1,868	33,467	34,068	69,403	63,966	5,437
1886	1,450	24,264	62,919	88,633	83,504	5,129
1887	1,632	21,016	48,359	71,007	66,545	4,462
1888	1,821	23,835	63,081	88,737	83,615	5,122

Marriages (1888), 5,393; births, 19,841 (660, or 3·33 per cent., stillborn; 2,202, or 11·10 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 15,009; surplus, 4,000.

Religion, Justice, Crime, and Agriculture.

On December 1, 1885, Hamburg contained 477,936 Protestants (92 per cent.), 15,553 Roman Catholics (3 per cent.), 2,505 other Christians, 16,848 Jews (3·25 per cent.), and 5,778 unclassified.

The State contained three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,' or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Principality of Lübeck. In 1887, 4,356 persons, i.e. 113 per 10,000 inhabitants above twelve years, were convicted of crime. In 1885, 22,738 persons, with 27,351 dependents, received public poor-relief.

The number of separate agricultural holdings in the 'Landgebiet' of Hamburg on June 5, 1882, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Above 100 Hect.	Total
4,856	1,039	632	16	6,543

These farms supported a population of 20,530, of whom 8,736 were actively engaged in agriculture.

Finance.

In the budget for 1889 the revenue was estimated at 46,857,100 marks, and expenditure 49,213,800 marks. The largest source of income is direct taxes, amounting to more than one-third the whole revenue, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c. The largest item in the expenditure is for the debt, 10,102,000 marks in 1889; for education the expenditure is 4,733,900 marks. The direct taxation amounts to 30 marks per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on January 1, 1889, amounted to 236,811,784 marks. The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany (comp. table on p. 549). The following table exhibits the imports and exports by sea during the five years 1884-88:—

Year	Imports by Sea		Exports by Sea	
	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks
1884	33,197,138	1,008,822	19,051,200	9,352
1885	31,636,447	933,032	19,115,922	81,019
1886	32,481,575	936,822	19,842,793	27,650
1887	34,524,570	1,049,083	21,090,811	70,908
1888	38,844,224	1,114,906	23,177,756	41,690

No return of the value of the exports is made. The import and export of the precious metals are not included in the above figures. The marine trade of Hamburg was thus distributed in millions of kilogrammes among the chief countries in 1888:—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
Great Britain .	1,931.5	881.2	United States	337.7	342.0
France . . .	109.2	65.9	Brazil . . .	71.0	71.5
Holland . . .	57.9	112.4	Other American Ports .	—	—
Other German Ports . . .	108.2	101.1	Total for America .	879.0	692.0
North Europe .	173.6	146.7	Asia . . .	150.6	69.1
Other European Ports . . .	—	—	Africa . . .	70.4	72.8
Total of Europe	2,770.5	1,432.2	Australia .	13.9	51.4

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Hamburg during each of the five years 1884–88 was as follows:—

Year	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Ships	Registered Tons	Ships	Registered Tons	Ships	Registered Tons
1888	6,517	4,050,479	1,007	365,032	7,524	4,355,511
1887	6,338	3,697,304	970	222,930	7,308	3,920,234
1886	5,920	3,526,955	993	265,037	6,913	3,791,992
1885	5,856	3,443,645	934	260,167	6,790	3,704,112
1884	5,881	3,480,347	963	247,377	6,844	3,727,724

The number and tonnage of British vessels in the above totals were as follows:—

BRITISH VESSELS ENTERED.

Year	With Cargoes	In Ballast
1888	2,633, of 1,859,966 tons	252, of 128,531 tons
1887	2,315, of 1,620,675 „	191, of 75,506 „
1886	2,254, of 1,553,353 „	211, of 107,830 „
1885	2,314, of 1,538,528 „	191, of 106,254 „
1884	2,426, of 1,652,636 „	191, of 101,018 „

BRITISH VESSELS CLEARED.

Year	With Cargoes	In Ballast
1888	2,170, of 1,429,063 tons	697, of 545,999 tons
1887	1,931, of 1,263,777 "	557, of 411,769 "
1886	1,891, of 1,243,996 "	571, of 416,457 "
1885	1,887, of 1,214,212 "	635, of 444,135 "
1884	1,855, of 1,214,877 "	750, of 519,916 "

The total number of sea-going vessels, above 17-65 registered tons, which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on December 31 of the years 1884-88:—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers				No. of Crews
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1888	266	147,099	227	234,908	493	382,007	9,780
1887	279	142,157	210	215,081	489	357,238	9,443
1886	285	136,428	201	205,591	486	342,019	9,321
1885	290	134,158	189	188,533	479	322,691	8,926
1884	293	132,925	187	186,546	480	319,471	8,899

There are twelve miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas.

HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Ludwig IV., born September 12, 1837; the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III. and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Grand-duke Ludwig III., June 13, 1877. Married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; widower, December 14, 1878.

Offspring.—I. *Victoria*, born April 5, 1863; married to Prince Ludwig of Battenberg, April 30, 1884. II. *Elizabeth*, born November 1, 1864; married to the Grand-duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, June 15, 1884. III. *Irène*, born July 11, 1866, married to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, May 24, 1888. IV. *Ernst Ludwig*, born November 25, 1868. V. *Alice*, born June 6, 1872.

Brothers of the Grand-duke.—I. Prince *Heinrich*, born November 28, 1838; married, February 28, 1878, to Caroline Willich, elevated Freifrau zu Nidda; widower, January 6, 1879. II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born November 16, 1845.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.—The children of Prince *Alexander* (died December, 1888) and Princess Julia von Battenberg, born November 12, 1825. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Marie, born July 15, 1852; married April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, commander in the British navy; married to

Princess Victoria of Hesse, April 30, 1884; offspring, Alice, born February 25, 1885; Louise, born July 13, 1889. 3. Alexander, born April 6, 1867; elected Prince of Bulgaria, April 29, 1879; abdicated, September 7, 1886. 4. Heinrich, born October 5, 1858; married July 23, 1885, to Princess Beatrice of Great Britain; offspring, Alexander Albert Victor, born November 23, 1886; Victoria, born October 24, 1887; Leopold Arthur Louis, born May 21, 1889. 5. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the Congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, but dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,244,488 marks, the sum including allowances to the princes.

Constitution

The Constitution bears date December 17, 1820; but was modified in 1856, 1862, and 1872. The legislative power is vested in two chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University, two members elected by the noble landowners, and a number (twelve) of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke; while the second consists of ten deputies of the eight larger towns, and forty representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into three departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs; of the Interior and of Justice; and of Finance.

Area and Population.

The area and population were as follows on December 1, 1875, 1880, and 1885:—

	Sq. Miles	Population		Density
		1875	1885	per sq. mile, 1885
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1 285	254,036	264,614	263,044
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen)	635	260,012	277,152	291,189
Starkenbourg	1 160	370,170	394,674	402,378
Total population	3,000	81,218	936,340	319

There were 473,710 males and 482,871 females in 1885. Increase from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1.14 per cent. per annum; from 1880 to 1885 at the rate of 0.43. There were 7,177 marriages in Hesse in 1887, 31,386 births and 22,076 deaths, leaving a surplus of 9,310 births. Among the births are 1,182, or 3.77 per cent., stillborn, and 2,361, or 7.53 per cent., illegitimate children. Emigrants, 3,589 in 1883, 3,175 in 1884, 2,503 in 1885, 1,725 in 1886, 2,167 in 1887, 2,220 in 1888.

The largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence or Mainz, with 66,324; Darmstadt, the capital, 51,302 (including Bessungen); Offenbach,

31,718; Worms, 21,903; Giessen, 19,002 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1885.

Religion and Instruction.

Of the population in 1885, 643,939 were Protestants; 278,440 Catholics; 7,957 other Christian sects; 26,114 Jews; and 161 unclassified, or of 'no religion.'

Hesse has a university at Giessen, with 654 students in 1889, a technical university at Darmstadt, with 324 students in 1889. There are 990 public elementary schools (1888), and 889 advanced elementary schools, besides 23 higher schools.

Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years. The revenue for the financial period 1888-91 was estimated at 21,884,025 marks in ordinary, 3,920,386 marks in extraordinary, per annum; and the expenditure at 21,469,648 marks in ordinary, 511,557 marks in extraordinary, per annum. The public debt amounted to 35,695,308 marks in 1889, of which 31,545,020 marks are railway debt; against this are active funds of the State amounting to 6,064,031 marks. The total annual charge of the debt in the budget of 1888-91 is 1,210,028 marks in ordinary, and 2,000 marks in extraordinary.

Production and Industry.

The number of agricultural enclosures, each under one household, was (1882) 128,526, with a population of 381,995, of whom 156,296 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms 54,029 were less than 1 hectare each; 65,199 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, and 9,174 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, while there were 124 having a surface of 100 hectares and upwards. The chief crops are wheat (39,289 hectares in 1888-89), rye (63,552), barley (55,859), oats (44,413), and potatoes (67,054). Minerals to the value of 1,289,125 marks were raised in 1888.

Hesse has 630 miles of railway, of which 150 belong to the State.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Hon. W. Nassau Jocelyn, C.B.

Consul-General.—Charles Oppenheimer (Frankfort).

LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Woldemar, born April 18, 1824, the second son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Dec. 8, 1875; married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess Sophie, born August 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden. The only living brother of the reigning prince is Prince Alexander, born January 16, 1831, formerly captain in the Hanoverian army.

The house of Lippe is the eldest branch of the ancient family of Lippe, from which proceeded in the seventeenth century the still flourishing collateral lineages of Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Biesterfeld, &c. The Prince has not a civil list. For the expenses of the court, &c., are allotted the revenues arising from the Domanium (farms, forests, &c.), which, according to the covenant of June 21, 1863, are indivisible and inalien-

able entail estate of the Prince's house, the usufruct and administration of which belong to the reigning Prince.

Constitution.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, partly replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members, who are elected in three divisions determined by the scale of the rates. The discussions are public. To the Chamber belongs the right of taking part in legislation and the levying of taxes; otherwise its functions are consultative. A minister presides over the government.

Area and Population.

The population at the census of December 1, 1885, numbered 123,212, living on an area of 475 English square miles. At the census of 1880, the inhabitants numbered 120,216, showing an increase at the rate of 0.5 per cent. per annum. Of the population 60,776 were males, and 62,436 (or 102.7 per 100 males) females. Marriages, 1887, 993; births, 4,627 (167 stillborn, 282 illegitimate); deaths, 2,741; surplus, 1,883.

The emigration statistics are as follows:—

1883				1887	1888
391	368	317	176	58	122

The capital, Detmold, has 8,913 inhabitants (1885). Except 3,865 Catholics and 1,024 Jews, the people are Protestants.

Finance and Industry.

The budget is arranged for three years. For 1889 the revenue was estimated at 1,082,309 marks, and expenditure 1,035,013 marks. For 1888 the public debt was estimated at 882,907 marks.

In 1882 the separate farms were as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
14,567	7,210	1,515	29	23,321

These farms supported a population of 45,733, of whom 19,619 were actively engaged in agriculture.

British Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dandras (Hamburg).

LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LÜBECK.)

Constitution.

The free city and State of Lübeck form a Republic, governed according to a Constitution proclaimed December 30, 1848, revised December 29, 1851, and April 7, 1875. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses, exercising, together with the

Senate, the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by one burgomaster, who holds office for two years. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for one year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The government is in the hands of the Senate, but the House of Burgesses has the right of initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation. To the passing of every new law the sanction of the Senate and the House of Burgesses is required.

Area and Population.

The State comprises a territory of 116 English square miles, of which the population in 1880 was 63,571, including a garrison; on December 1, 1885, the population was 67,658 (32,692 males, and 34,966 females). The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1875; in 1880 the city had increased to 51,055, and in 1885 to 55,399. In the four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased at the rate of 2·28 per cent. per annum; in the five years from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 2·34 per cent.; and in 1880-85 at 1·29 per cent. Marriages, 1887, 485; births, 2,199; stillborn 80 (3·63 per cent.); illegitimate, 210 (9·52 per cent.); deaths, 1,565; surplus, 634.

The emigration statistics for 1883-88 are as follows:—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
161	203	153	93	14	80

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Pauperism.

On December 1, 1885, Protestants numbered 65,997 (97·5 per cent.), Roman Catholics 805 (1·2 per cent.), other Christians 101, Jews 664, and 'unclassified' 111. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. In the city and suburbs there are (1889) 8 elementary schools (4 for each sex), with 6,368 pupils; for boys 1 gymnasium (618 pupils), 1 Höhere Bürger-schule (311 pupils), 1 private higher school (460 pupils), and 2 public middle schools; for girls there are 4 private high schools and several private middle schools, while a public middle school is to be opened in 1890. There are also a public technical school for apprentices, and 2 private commercial schools. Three daily newspapers, one weekly and one bi-weekly periodical, are published in the city. Lübeck contains an Amts-gericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. The police force number 107 men, and in 1888 cost 162,770 marks. In 1887 481 criminals were convicted—i.e. 97 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12. In 1888 1,248 persons received poor-relief from the State 'Armen-Anstalt,' which in that year spent 192,234 marks out of a revenue of 195,000 marks.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimated revenue for the year 1889 amounted to 3,230,309 marks, and the expenditure to the same amount. About one-sixth of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests; one-fourth from interest;

and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-fourth is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, in 1889, to 13,847,667 marks.

Commerce and Shipping.

The maritime commerce of Lübeck is illustrated in the following table:—

Year	Imports in 100 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks	Exports in 100 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks
1875	486,756	194,425	276,324	160,314
1880	594,783	212,174	403,091	201,644
1885	594,487	190,690	400,576	167,139
1888	751,867	205,824	489,617	171,002

The chief articles of commerce are timber, corn, coal and coke, iron, and colonial produce. The bulk of the direct trade of Lübeck is carried on with Denmark, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden and Norway. (For the shipping statistics of 1888 comp. p. 549.) The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1888 was 34, of an aggregate tonnage of 21,800. The number of vessels belonging to the port of Lübeck in 1888 was 28, with an aggregate tonnage of 9,631, of which 25 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,601, were steamers.

The State contained 82 miles of railway in 1889, belonging to private companies.

British Vice-Consul.—H. L. Behneke.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz III., born March 19, 1851; son of Friedrich Franz II. and Princess Augusta of Reuss-Schleiz; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, April 15, 1883; married, January 24, 1879, to Grand-duchess Anastasia, born July 28, 1860, daughter of Grand-duke Michael of Russia. Offspring: 1. *Alexandrine*, born December 21, 1879. 2. *Friedrich Franz*, born April 9, 1882. 3. *Cecile*, born September 20, 1886.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852; married, May 5, 1881, to the Duchess Maria of Windisch-Graetz. Offspring: 1. Paul Friedrich, born May 12, 1882. 2. Marie Antoinette, born May 28, 1884. 3. Heinrich Borwin, born December 16, 1885. Duke Paul in 1884 renounced all hereditary rights to the Grand-duchy for himself and his descendants; he himself became a Roman Catholic. II. *Maria*, born May 14, 1854; married, August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. III. *Johann Albrecht*, born December 8, 1857; married, November 6, 1886, to Duchess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. IV. *Elisabeth*, born August 10, 1869. V. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born April 5, 1871. VI. *Adolf Friedrich*, born October 10, 1873. VII. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign

house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends. The genealogical table of the reigning Grand-dukes begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 25 generations. The title of Grand-duke was assumed in 1815.

Constitution.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1621, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. Part of the legislative power (only in the Domain has the Grand-duke the whole legislative power) is in the hands of the Diet—'Landtag.' There is only one Diet for both Grand-duchies, and it assembles every year for a few weeks; when it is not in actual session it is represented by a committee of nine members—'Engerer Ausschuss.' Seats and votes in the Diet belong to the Ritterschaft—that is, the proprietors of Rittergüter, or Knights' Estates—and to the Landschaft, consisting of the burgomasters of the 48 towns. The Ritterschaft has nearly 800 members, but only a few of them take seats in the Diet. The Domain has not a representation of its own. The only elected representatives of the people are the 6 deputies returned to the German Reichstag.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible to, the Grand-duke alone.

Area and Population.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin is situated on the north-east coast of the Empire. The total area is 5,197 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided as follows, with population:—Grand-ducal Domains, 191,726; Knights' Estates (Rittergüter), 125,300; Convent Estates (Klostergüter), 8,753; Town Estates, 249,373. Total, 575,152. Average density, 110·6 per square mile. Though the average density is low, and the soil very fertile, there was a gradual decrease of population up to 1875, and again in 1880-85, though between 1875 and 1880 there was a large increase. Population: 1867, 560,668; 1871, 557,707; 1875, 553,785; 1880, 577,055; 1885, 575,152. Of the total population in 1885, 41 per cent. live in towns of 2,000 inhabitants or upwards, 59 per cent. in rural communes; 70,884 lived in medium towns, 70,301 in small towns, and 94,382 in country towns. The rural population was thus 339,685. The chief towns are Rostock (39,356 inhabitants), Schwerin (31,528 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (16,043 inhabitants), and Güstrow (13,117 inhabitants). In 1885 the population included 284,241 males and 290,911 females;—i.e. 102·3 females per 100 males.

More than one-half of the people are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, as is shown in the table on p. 523. In 1885 there were 2,760 foreigners in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Marriages, 1887, 4,317; total births, 18,334; stillborn, 694 (3·8 per cent.); illegitimate, 2,444 (13·3 per cent.); total deaths, 13,307; surplus of births, 5,027.

The numbers of emigrants, via German and Dutch ports and Antwerp, in 1881-88 were as follows:—

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
3,795	6,155	4,779	4,013	2,221	1,238	1,419	1,144

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. In 1885 there were: Roman Catholics, 3,979; Jews, 326; other Christians, 2,347. The State Church is Protestant. There are 478 Protestant churches and 339 clergymen. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There are about 1,200 elementary schools in the Grand-duchy, viz.:—Gymnasias, 7 with 1,782 pupils; Realschulen, 9 with 1,838 pupils; normal schools, 2 with 201 pupils; navigation schools, 2; agricultural schools, 2; architectural school, 1. There are besides several middle and special schools. There is a university at Rostock (see *Germany*, p. 528).

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The Grand-duchy contains 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There are also certain special military and ecclesiastical tribunals. In 1887, 2,985 persons were convicted of offences, apart from merely police offences. On October 31, 1888, 405 persons were in prison—323 men, 63 women, 19 children.

The Grand-duchy is divided into about 1,700 poor-law districts. In 1885, 14,475 heads of families, or solitary paupers, with 8,735 dependents, were relieved at a total cost of 1,308,188 marks. A poor rate, averaging about 1 per cent. on incomes, may be levied by the poor law districts.

Finance.

There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. There are three systems of finance, entirely distinct. 1. That of the Grand-duke, estimated for 1889–90 at 16,099,000 marks. 2. The financial administration of the States, the resources of which are very small. 3. The common budget of the Grand-duke and States, the receipts and expenditure of which balance at 3,632,823 marks. On July 1, 1889, the public debt was estimated at 41,305,550 marks. The interest of the railway debt (11,330,400 marks), and of the consolidated loan of 1886, amounting to 12,000,000 marks, is covered by the annuity of 960,000 marks paid by the company who have bought the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

Production.

Of the total surface of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, arable and garden-land occupy 759,138 hectares; pasturage, 108,512; woods, 226,562; heath and waste land, 77,736; uncultivated land, 158,426. On June 5, 1882, the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1–10 Hectares	10–100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
62,049	20,919	8,459	1,310	93,097

These farms had an aggregate area of 1,059,043 hectares, and supported 293,348 persons, of whom 116,135 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas in hectares under the principal crops were as follows in 1888:—Wheat, 43,633; rye, 167,344; barley, 17,717; oats, 112,901; potatoes, 42,699; hay, &c., 108,512.

In 1889 the railways, owned by private companies, measured about 560 miles.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., born October 17, 1819; the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 6, 1860; married June 28, 1848, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring:—*Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born September 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring: Mary Augusta, born May 8, 1878; Jutta, born January 24, 1880; Adolf Friedrich, born June 17, 1882; and Carl Borwin, born October 10, 1888.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich I. of Mecklenburg. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand-duke is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his own private property.

Constitution and Finance.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which, Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners and town magistrates, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative Constitution (see *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*). Of the 48 burgomasters and nearly 800 members of the Ritterschaft, 7 burgomasters and over 60 proprietors of Rittergüter belong to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through his Government, at the head of which is a 'Minister of State.' Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole State revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke; the debt is estimated at 6,000,000 marks.

Area, Population, &c.

The area of the country is 2,929 square kilometres, or 1,144 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 553 to the titled and untitled nobles; and 117 to the town corporations.

The population in 1875 was 95,673; in 1880, 100,269; and on December 1, 1885, was 98,371; it was decreasing steadily, through emigration, previous to 1875, although there is a less density than in any other State of the German Empire, less than 100 inhabitants living on the square mile. Between the census period, 1871-75, the decrease of population was at the

rate of 0·35 per cent. per annum. During 1875-80 there was an increase at the rate of 0·94 per cent. per annum, and in 1880-85 a decrease of 0·39 per cent. per annum. Of the total population in 1885, 48,108 were males, and 50,263 were females, or 104·5 females per 100 males. Marriages, 1887, 750; births, 3,194; deaths, 2,333; surplus, 861. Among the births were 124 (3·88 per cent.) stillborn, and 493 (15·44 per cent.) illegitimate children.

The emigration statistics for 1881-88 are as follows:—

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
778	906	660	649	391	149	155	241

With the exception of 294 Catholics and 458 Jews (1885), the people are Protestants. The capital, Neu Strelitz, had 9,366 inhabitants in 1885.

Fully one-half of the population are engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, &c., and only 38·4 per cent. live in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. In 1882 the agricultural tenements were divided as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
13,576	2,519	1,411	215	17,721

These farms supported 49,244 persons, of whom 19,142 were actively engaged upon them.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz had 114 English miles of railway in 1888.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827; the son of Grand-duke August and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, February 27, 1853; married, February 10, 1856, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. Offspring: I. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born November 16, 1852; married, February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, born February 8, 1857, second daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia; issue a daughter Sophia, born February 2, 1879. II. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinct with Count Anton Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in 1773, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then (1773) gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the Kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave

the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the Prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the Principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The other part consists of the Principality of Lübeck. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 255,000 marks, or 12,750*l*. He draws also a revenue of 8,000*l*. from private estates of the family in Holstein, besides about 7,500*l*. in interest.

Constitution and Revenue.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy on February 18, 1849, revised by a decree of November 22, 1852. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. One delegate (*Wahlmann*) for every 500 inhabitants is chosen by the first electors; and these delegates, grouped in nine districts, elect 33 deputies, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments. The Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld have also provincial councils (*Provinzialräthe*), of 15 and 14 members respectively, summoned twice a year by the provincial government.

The budgets are voted for three years at a time, and are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy and the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. The estimated revenue of the Duchy and Principalities is:—1888, 10,077,350 marks; 1889, 7,666,960 marks; 1890, 7,660,310 marks. The estimated expenditure:—1888, 8,648,870 marks; 1889, 8,214,770 marks; 1890, 8,177,850 marks. The debt amounted, at the beginning of 1889, to 37,616,587 marks.

Area and Population.

Oldenburg embraces an area of 2,508 English square miles. The population of the chief divisions was in 1885:—Duchy of Oldenburg, 267,111; Principality of Lübeck, 34,721; Principality of Birkenfeld, 39,693. Total 341,525 (males, 169,048; females, 172,477—i.e. 102 per 100 males).

The growth of the population since 1867, when the Duchy attained its present limits, is as follows:—1867, 315,995; 1871, 312,728; 1875, 319,314; 1880, 337,478; 1885, 341,525.

In 1885 only 21·5 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. Oldenburg, the capital, had 21,428 inhabitants in 1885.

In 1888 there were 2,709 marriages, 11,606 births, 6,993 deaths; surplus of births, 4,613. Of the births 450 (3·8 per cent.) were still-born, and 643 (5·3 per cent.) illegitimate. The emigration statistics for 1883–88 are as follows:—

1883	1884	1887	1888
2,056	1,958	1,040	1,038
1,395	990		

Religion and Instruction.

In 1885 Oldenburg contained 264,304 Protestants (77·3 per cent.), 74,363 Roman Catholics (21·7), 1,180 other Christians (·35), 1,650 Jews

(48), and 28 unclassified. The State Church (Protestant) is under the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The following table shows the higher schools of Oldenburg:—

	No.	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Gymnasia	74		955
Realschulen	35		699
Höhere Bürgerschulen	22		480
Höhere Töchtereschulen	31		154
Normal { Protestant	10		130
{ Catholic	4		26
Bürger and agricultural school	12		118

In addition to these are a middle 'Stadtsschule' for boys, with 16 teachers and 529 pupils; a Stadtsschule for girls, with 16 teachers and 565 pupils; and a school of navigation, with 6 teachers and 58 pupils.

Justice and Pauperism.

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Saarbrücken respectively. In 1887 1,802 persons, or 74·8 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve, were convicted of crime. In 1885 7,471 persons, with 5,282 dependents (in all 3·73 of the population), received public poor-relief.

Production.

Of the total area, 552,880 hectares are cultivated; more than half the population are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, &c. In June 1882 the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
23,529	26,657	7,773	67	50,262

These farms supported 174,562 persons, of whom 71,879 were actively engaged upon them. The areas, in hectares, under the principal crops in 1888 were as follows:—Wheat, 5,499; rye, 62,568; barley, 9,675; oats, 34,922; potatoes, 14,390; hay, &c., 74,809. The growing mining industry of Oldenburg is illustrated by the following annual values of minerals raised, in marks:—

1882	1883	1885	1888
210	2,102	10,780	30,244
		89,100	105,086
			145,154

Oldenburg had 276 miles of railway on January 1, 1889, of which all but 4½ miles were under the direction of the State.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., born Jan. 27, 1859, eldest son of Friedrich III., German Emperor and King of Prussia—who was eldest son of Wilhelm I., and was born Oct. 18, 1831, married Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria (Empress and Queen Friedrich), Princess Royal of Great Britain, succeeded his father March 9, 1888, and died June 15, 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, under the title of Wilhelm II. The Emperor married, Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Oct. 22, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Children of the King.

1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm Victor August Ernst*, born May 6, 1882, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia; 2. Prince *Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich Christian Karl*, born July 7, 1883; 3. Prince *Adalbert Ferdinand Berenger Victor*, born July 14, 1884; 4. Prince *August Wilhelm Heinrich Günther Victor*, born Jan. 29, 1887; 5. Prince *Oscar Karl Gustav Adolf*, born July 27, 1888.

Brother and Sisters of the King.

1. Princess *Charlotte*, born July 24, 1860; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. 2. Prince *Heinrich*, born Aug. 14, 1862, married May 24, 1888, to Princess Irene, daughter of Grand-Duke Ludwig IV. of Hesse; offspring of the union is a son, Waldemar, born March 20, 1889. 3. Princess *Victoria*, born April 12, 1866. 4. Princess *Sophie Dorothen*, born June 14, 1870, married Oct. 27, 1889, to Crown-Prince Konstantin of Greece. 5. Princess *Margarethe*, born April 22, 1872.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Louise*, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-duke Friedrich of Baden.

The Kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohen-

zollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1272, and received the Burggraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great-grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigmund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg on January 18, 1701. The first King of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five million thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'The Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half million inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one-half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 107,300 square miles. This was shaped into a compact State of

136,075 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the Kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the State domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. By a decree of Jan. 17, 1820, King Friedrich Wilhelm III. fixed the Krondotations at the total sum of 2,573,098½ thalers, which was sanctioned on Jan. 31, 1850, by Art. 59 of the Constitution; remaining, as before, dependent on the revenue derived from domains and forests. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the Constitution of Jan. 31, 1850; but by law of April 30, 1859, it was raised 500,000 thalers, by law of Jan. 27, 1868, 1,000,000 thalers, and by law of Feb. 20, 1889, a further 3,500,000 marks. At present the total 'Krondotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 15,719,293 marks, or 770,554*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the Kingdom, known as 'Fideikomiss- und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

The Royal Fideikomiss was last regulated by Cabinet Order of Aug. 30, 1843. Besides this the Royal Crown treasure, founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., consists of a capital of 6 millions, which has since considerably increased, and also the family Fideikomiss, likewise founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., for the benefit of princes born afterwards. It comprises the domains of Flatow, Krojanke, and Frauendorf, as well as the Fideikomiss founded by the late Prince Karl (Gliencke). Finally, the Royal House is also entitled to the House Fideikomiss of the Hohenzollern princes.

Dating from King Friedrich I. of Prussia (Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg), there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701	Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713	Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	1740	Wilhelm I.	1861
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786	Friedrich III. (Mar. 9–June 15) 1888	
		Wilhelm II.	1888

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the Government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December 1849, and was proclaimed Jan. 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; March 27, 1872; April 5, 1873; June 18, 1875; Feb. 19, 1879; and May 27, 1888. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in

the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the Government and in each of the Chambers.

The first Chamber, according to the original draft of the Constitution, was to consist of adult princes of the royal family, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former Empire, as well as of those heads of families that, by royal ordinance, should be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of Oct. 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life-peers, chosen by the king from among the rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities'; fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 432 members—352 for the old Kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces; the proportion to the population is 1 to every 66,000. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole; the second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third; the third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete

the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to five years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has completed his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chambers are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them, in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for its own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law, amounting to 20 marks, or one pound sterling, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the king, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into ten departments, as follows:—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers.*—General George von Caprivi.
2. *Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior.*—Karl Heinrich von Boetticher, born January 6, 1833; studied jurisprudence and entered the State service 1856; 1873 Landdrost at Hanover; 1876 Regierungspräsident at Schleswig; 1879 Oberpräsident of Schleswig-Holstein; September 1880, Imperial

Secretary of State for the Interior; 1881 'representative' of the Chancellor of the Empire.

3. *Minister of the Interior*.—Ernst Ludwig *Herrfurth*, born March 6, 1830, entered 1873 the Ministry of the Interior; 1881 Ministerial Director; 1882 Unterstaatssekretär; appointed Minister of the Interior July 1888.

4. *Minister of War*.—Julius von *Verdy du Vernois*, born July 19, 1832; entered the army service 1850; attached 1866 and 1870-71 to headquarters staff of the II. Army and grand headquarters; 1879, Chief of the Army Department in the Ministry of War; well known by numerous military works; appointed Minister April 9, 1889.

5. *Minister of Public Works*.—Dr. August von *Maybach*, born November 22, 1822; studied jurisprudence, and entered the State service in 1845; Director-General of the Railways of Hanover, 1866-71, and of the German State Railways, 1871-78. Appointed Minister of Public Works March 30, 1878.

6. *Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests*.—Dr. Robert Freiherr *Lucius Ballhausen*, born December 20, 1835; studied medicine at Heidelberg and Breslau; took part as physician in the Prussian Embassy to China and Japan, 1860-62; officer of cavalry in the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71, against Denmark, Austria, and France; member of the Reichstag since 1870; elected Second Vice-President of the Reichstag 1879. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, &c., July 14, 1879.

7. *Minister of Justice*.—Dr. Hermann von *Schelling*, born April 19, 1824; studied philosophy and jurisprudence; entered the State service 1844, and 1864 the Ministry of Justice; 1875 Vice-President of the Prussian Obertribunal; 1877 Unterstaatssekretär, and November 1879 Secretary of State in the Imperial Department of Justice. Appointed Minister of Justice 1889.

8. *Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medicinal Affairs*.—Dr. D. Gustav von *Gossler*, born April 13, 1838; studied jurisprudence; entered the State service 1860, and 1874 the Ministry of the Interior; 1879 Unterstaatssekretär of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical &c. Affairs. Appointed Minister July 18, 1881.

9. *Minister of Finance*.—Adolf von *Scholz*, born November 1, 1833; studied jurisprudence; entered the State service 1855; 1879 Unterstaatssekretär, and January 1880 Secretary of State of the Imperial Board of Treasury. Appointed Minister of Finance January 28, 1882.

10. *Minister of State and Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*.—Count Herbert *Bismarck*, born December 28, 1844, appointed Secretary of State May 1880, and Minister of State 1888.

11. *Minister of Commerce*.—Baron *Berlepsch*. Appointed February 1890.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 marks, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 marks.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the provinces of the Kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 marks. Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into Regierungsbezirke, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise,' or circles, and the latter into Amtsbezirke or Bürgermeistereien, these again into Gemeinden or Gutsbezirke. Each county has

a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the Government.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The area of Prussia is 136,075 English square miles. The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole and of each of the 14 provinces:—

Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population		Density per square mile, 1885
		1880	1885	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	14,446	1,933,936	1,959,475	135.6
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	9,964	1,405,898	1,408,229	141.8
Berlin	25	1,122,330	1,315,287	52,611.6
Brandenburg	15,560	2,226,825	2,342,411	150.6
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,762	1,540,034	1,505,575	128.0
Posen	11,311	1,703,397	1,715,618	151.6
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,743	4,007,925	4,112,219	261.2
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,863	2,312,007	2,428,367	246.2
Schleswig-Holstein	7,360	1,127,149	1,150,306	156.3
Hanover (Hannover)	15,031	2,120,168	2,172,702	144.5
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,892	2,043,442	2,204,580	279.3
Hesse-Nassau	6,128	1,554,376	1,592,454	259.8
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,543	4,074,000	4,344,527	412.0
Hohenzollern	447	67,624	66,720	149.2
Total	136,075	27,279,111	28,318,470	208.1

At the close of the reign of Friedrich I., first King of Prussia, the Kingdom had an area of about 43,400 square miles, and a population of 1,731,000. The following table illustrates the development of Prussia since the beginning of the present century. The figures for 1797 are estimated merely.

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1797	118,000	8,700,000	73	—
1816	108,100	10,319,031	95	1.0
1831	108,100	13,038,070	120	1.7
1858	108,100	17,739,013	164	1.3
1861	108,100	18,491,220	110	1.4
1867	136,075	23,971,337	176	4.8
1871	136,075	24,643,623	181	0.65
1875	136,075	25,712,464	189	1.04
1880	136,075	27,279,111	200	1.24
1885	136,075	28,318,470	208	0.76

Of the total population in 1885, 45 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 55 per cent. in rural communities.

While the town population increased at the rate of 2·08 per cent. per annum between 1875 and 1880, the country population decreased at the rate of 0·73 per cent. per annum. The town population in 1885 was 10,554,596, showing a rate of increase of 1·74 per cent. per annum since 1880, while the rate of increase in the country districts was only 0·22 per cent. per annum.

The urban and rural population were distributed as follows at the last two census periods :—

Census	No. of Towns	Nos. Rural Communities	Towns, &c., with 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 Inhabitants		
			No.	Pop.	Per Ct.	No.	Pop.	Per Ct.
1880	1,267	54,788 ¹	1,615	11,614,385	42·6	53,169	15,664,726	57·4
1885	1,280	55,002 ²	1,648	12,754,674	45·0	53,723	15,563,796	55·0

¹ Including 15,829 separate 'Gutsbezirke.'

² Including 16,403 separate 'Gutsbezirke.'

The urban population was thus distributed in 1885 :—

	No.	Pop. 1885		No.	Pop. 1885
Large towns ¹	12	2,880,293	Small towns	431	3,844,099
Medium „	74	2,639,188	Country „	1,131	3,391,094

¹ See p. 525 for the official signification of these terms.

In 1885 the population included 13,893,604 males and 14,424,866 females—i.e. 103·8 females per 100 males. With respect to conjugal condition the following was the distribution :—

	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	8,671,958	8,356,978	17,028,936
Married	4,772,862	4,796,510	9,569,372
Widowed	434,293	1,243,044	1,677,337
Divorced or separated .	14,491	28,334	42,825

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 523, and some particulars as to race on the same page.

In 1885 the number of foreigners (exclusive of other Germans) resident in Prussia was 214,240, of whom 58,827 were Austrians and Hungarians, 43,010 Dutch, 41,066 Russians, 18,178 Danes, 8,204 Swedes and Norwegians, 7,946 British, 6,984 Belgians, 6,903 Americans, 6,853 Swiss, and 4,358 French.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population for the five years 1884-88:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1884	225,939	1,094,212	43,133	90,710	761,345	332,867
1885	230,797	1,108,760	44,199	91,249	761,134	347,626
1886	231,588	1,117,881	43,594	91,933	786,465	321,671
1887	229,999	1,129,073	43,914	92,645	730,225	398,848
1888	233,421	1,133,998	42,780	90,526	708,209	425,789

In 1888 3.77 per cent. of the total births were stillborn, and 7.98 per cent. illegitimate. The latter rate varied from 2.69 per cent. in Westphalia to 12.77 per cent. in Berlin.

The emigration from Prussia by German ports and Antwerp in 1882 was 129,894, in 1885 68,307, in 1886 50,461, in 1887 63,036, in 1888 63,103, in 1889 57,957. The following table, indicating the emigrants from each province in 1889, shows that the northern provinces contribute most largely:—

Posen	10,310	East Prussia	2,031
West Prussia	10,038	Silesia	1,905
Pomerania	8,016	Hesse-Nassau	1,578
Hanover	6,730	Saxony	1,382
Schleswig-Holstein	4,578	Westphalia	1,141
Brandenburg (with Berlin)	4,107	Hohenzollern	88
Rhine	3,157		

Saxony sent 1,519 and Hohenzollern 70.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following table gives the population of the 26 principal towns at the census of December 1, 1885:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Berlin	1,315,287	Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen)	95,725
Breslau	299,640	Krefeld	90,236
Cologne (Köln)	161,401	Halle on Saale	81,982
Frankfort-on-Main	154,513	Dortmund	78,435
Königsberg	151,151	Posen	68,315
Hanover	139,731	Essen	65,064
Düsseldorf	115,190	Kassel	64,083
Danzig	114,805	Erfurt	58,386
Magdeburg	114,291	Görlitz	55,702
Elberfeld	106,499	Wiesbaden	55,454
Altona	104,717	Frankfort on Oder	54,095
Barmen	103,068	Kiel	51,706
Stettin	99,548		
Potsdam	50,877		

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and nearly one-third Roman Catholics. The numbers and proportions of the different creeds at the census of 1885 were as follows:—Protestants, 18,244,405, or 64·4 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 9,621,763, or 33·9 per cent.; other Christians, 82,030, or ·29 per cent.; Jews, 366,575, or 1·29 per cent.; others and unknown, 3,697. Protestants are in a decided majority in the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony, Berlin, Hanover, East Prussia, and Hesse-Nassau (from 98 to 70·3 per cent.); Roman Catholics are in the majority in Hohenzollern (95 per cent.), Rhineland (71), Posen (66), Silesia (52), Westphalia (52), and West Prussia (50). Jews are most numerous in Berlin (4·8 per cent.), Posen (3), Hesse-Nassau (2·7), West Prussia (1·7), and Silesia (1·2).

The Evangelical or Protestant Church is the State Church, and since 1817 has consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters. It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the Monarchy the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were in 1880 9,146 Protestant ministers and 8,300 Roman Catholic priests, besides 300 monks and 4,600 nuns. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the Prince Bishop of Breslau receiving 34,000 marks a year, and the other bishops about 22,700 marks. The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments. In the budget of 1888-89 the sum of 3,928,883 marks is set down as direct expenditure in Evangelical Churches, and 1,297,306 marks for the Catholic Church.

Instruction.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors. All parents are compelled to send their children to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot

lower and elementary schools, while the *Schul-Collegium* is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline therein, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the Constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But private as well as public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered State servants.

In the budget of 1888-89 the sum of 64,459,503 marks was set down for instruction of all categories. Of this amount 60,622,143 marks are ordinary or permanent expenditure. On the ordinary expenditure there were allotted to Universities, 10,241,288 marks; higher institutions, 6,245,675 marks; elementary instruction, 38,408,801 marks; technical schools of the upper and lower grade, 5,726,879 marks.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Prussia contains 15 *Oberlandesgerichte* (see *Germany*, p. 526). The *Oberlandesgericht* at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*, and serves as an ultimate appeal court for summary convictions; though for all cases the court of final instance is the *Reichsgericht* at Leipzig. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State. In 1887 there were 221,147 criminal convictions in Prussia, or 110·3 for every 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve. In 1885 528,257 persons, with 425,035 dependents, received public poor relief; i.e. 3·36 per cent. of the population were paupers. The following table shows the criminal (1887) and pauper (1885) statistics for the different provinces:—

Provinces	Criminals		Paupers		
	No. of Convictions	Per 10,000 Inhab.	Heads of Families and Solitaries	Dependents	Total per Cent.
East Prussia . . .	24,746	177·8	45,349	33,132	4·00
West Prussia . . .	17,459	178·8	31,373	23,100	3·86
Berlin (City) . . .	12,740	124·5	55,083	32,124	6·68
Brandenburg . . .	15,552	92·5	36,536	25,483	2·64
Pomerania . . .	11,616	109·8	28,038	22,305	3·34
Posen . . .	20,497	175·3	27,106	23,910	2·97
Silesia . . .	39,790	134·8	74,406	53,854	3·11
Saxony . . .	15,879	92·6	32,616	25,628	2·39
Schleswig-Holstein . . .	6,544	79·4	25,314	17,634	3·73
Hanover . . .	12,712	82·0	30,507	23,011	2·46
Westphalia . . .	10,365	69·1	31,777	32,565	2·91
Hesse-Nassau . . .	10,467	92·6	25,962	17,770	2·74
Rhineland . . .	24,480	74·0	83,075	93,628	4·06
Hohenzollern . . .	300	63·1	1,115	891	3·00

From these figures it will be seen that there is little or no local connection between the highest or lowest returns of paupers and criminals.

Finance.

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit.

In the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1891, the sources of revenue and expenditure were given as follows:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Marks		Marks
Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests:—		A. Working Expenses:—	
Domains and forests	80,682,184	Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	89,819,180
Various	2,000,150	" " Finance	46,470,160
Total	82,682,334	Ministry of Public Works:—	
Ministry of Finance:—		Administration of mines, &c. . . .	102,943,243
Direct taxes	165,746,800	" " railways	522,079,184
Indirect taxes	67,349,000	Total working expenditure	710,011,767
Lottery	8,291,600	B. Charges on Consolidated Fund:—	
Marine Bank	2,052,000	Addition to 'Kronotation' of the King	8,000,000
Mint	246,820	Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	200,661,781
Total Ministry of Finance	213,685,620	Sinking fund of debt	46,835,531
Ministry of Public Works:—		Annuities, management, &c. . . .	2,197,042
Produce of mines, iron furnaces, and salt works	121,282,170	Chamber of Lords	174,870
State railways	851,686,405	" " Deputies	1,211,020
Total Ministry of Public Works	972,967,575	Contribution to imperial funds . .	155,764,017
Dotations, and Finance Administration:—		Appanages, annuities, indemnities, &c.	92,589,581
Dotations	220,675	Total charges on Consolidated Fund	508,423,555
General Finance Administration . .	223,717,847	O. Administrative Expenditure:—	
Total Dotations, &c.	223,938,522	Ministry of Finance	56,855,275
State Administration:—		" " Public Works	20,954,381
Ministry of State	1,524,229	" " Commerce and Industry	4,362,543
Foreign Office	4,600	" " Justice	87,029,000
Ministry of Finance	2,811,813	" " the Interior	42,840,441
" " Commerce and Industry	1,067,408	" " Agriculture, Domains and Forests	14,894,255
" " Justice	51,156,000	" " Public Worship and Instruction	92,480,572
" " the Interior	3,903,668	" " State	3,982,342
" " Public Works	1,696,600	" " Foreign Affairs	503,000
" " Agriculture, &c. . . .	3,583,190	" " War	121,752
" " Public Worship and Instruction	2,651,783	Total administrative expenditure	325,023,561
" " War	700	Total ordinary expenditure	1,543,468,873
Total State Administration	68,399,891	Extraordinary expenditure	48,215,069
Total estimated revenue	1,591,673,942	Total expenditure	1,591,673,942

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure during each of the six years ending March 31 from 1885 to 1890; 1885 and 1886 being the final accounts, 1887 and 1888 being revenue accounts, and 1889 and 1890 the budget estimates:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1885	1,849,602,789	1,384,292,175	1888	1,614,333,929	1,505,688,330
1886	1,441,632,487	1,376,373,993	1889	1,410,728,921	1,410,728,921
1887	1,473,693,027	1,404,741,230	1890	1,513,894,879	1,513,894,879

The total expenditure amounts to a little more than 2*l.* 10*s.* per head of population. The direct taxes amount to 5*s.* 6*d.* per head. The income-tax averages about 1*s.* 5*d.* per head of population. The other direct taxes are a land tax, a house tax, a class tax, and a trading tax.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered in the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire.

The public debt of the Kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to the budget of 1889-90, as follows:—

	Amount	Sinking Fund
	Marks	Marks
National debt bearing interest:		
State Treasury Bills	66,842,700	6,294,650
Consolidated debt at 4 per cent.	3,592,667,850	—
" " 3½ per cent.	668,753,900	—
Non-consolidated loans	34,843,500	7,198,673
Preference loan of 1865	11,400,000	1,996,600
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	956,817	151,815
State railway debt	19,310,100	614,657
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	62,407,203	3,389,268
Total national debt	4,457,182,070	19,645,563

The charges for interest, amortisation, and management of the debt amounted to 217,068,192 marks in the financial year 1889-90.

The debt amounts to 7*l.* 17*s.* per head of population, and the interest to 7*s.* 8*d.* per head. The clear income from the State railways alone in 1887-88 would more than pay for the yearly interest, amortisation, and management of the debt.

Army.

The military organisation of the Kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. The conditions of service have been already described under *Germany*.

The peace strength of the Prussian contingent of the Imperial army was given as follows in the budget estimates of 1889-90:—

	Officers, Surgeons, &c.	Men	Horses
Infantry of the Line	9,653	240,581	
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	364	7,812	
Bezirks-Kommandos	299	3,740	
Cavalry	2,510	50,298	49,028
Artillery (field and fortress)	2,680	45,299	17,825
Engineers	522	9,494	
Military Train, &c.	2,311	5,244	2,723
Total	18,339	362,468	69,576

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The table on p. 523, showing the division of the population of Germany according to occupations, indicates which branches are of most importance in Prussia. About one-half, or twelve millions, of the inhabitants are dependent upon agriculture as sole or chief occupation. Of the total area 20,853,532 hectares are productively occupied by crops or forests. On June 5, 1882, the number and areas of separate farms were as follows:—

Under 1 hectare	1-10 hectares	10-100 hectares	Above 100 hectares	Total
1,456,724	1,178,625	653,941	24,991	3,040,196

These farms supported a population of 11,678,383, of whom 4,625,893 were actively engaged in agriculture. The areas under the chief crops and the yield in metric tons per hectare in 1888-89 and the annual average yield for the period 1878-87 are as follows:—

	1888-89		Average Yield 1878-87
	Hectares	Yield	
Wheat	1,099,289	1.26	1.23
Rye	4,416,340	0.70	0.75
Barley	927,714	1.34	1.53
Oats	2,499,250	1.10	1.06
Potatoes	1,994,224	7.02	7.52
Hay, &c.	3,286,736	1.86	2.23

The largest wheat-crops are grown in Silesia, Rhineland, and East Prussia; rye is a common crop all over the Kingdom; barley is produced in greatest quantities in Silesia and Saxony; and oats in Silesia, Rhineland, Saxony, and other northern provinces. Silesia, Brandenburg, and Posen produce the most potatoes.

In 1887-88 Prussia contained 305 establishments engaged in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, which consumed 5,568,614 metric tons of beet-root in the production of 727,997 tons of raw sugar and 149,863 tons of molasses. In 1888-89 there were 6,817 breweries in action in Prussia, which brewed 20,150,272 hectolitres of beer, or 70·7 litres per head of the population.

In 1887-88 there were 6,351 distilleries in operation, which produced 2,579,401 hectolitres of alcohol.

II. MINERALS.

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The coal-mines especially have developed greatly during the last half-century. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to 93 per cent. of the total coal produced in Germany, and is found mostly in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine Province; lignite being mainly worked in Saxony. The output of brown coal increased from 2,192,949 tons in 1831 to 26,063,965 tons in 1871.

Considerable quantities of iron are also raised in Prussia, chiefly in the Rhine Province, Westphalia, Silesia, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau. The following table shows statistics of the coal and iron ore raised and the pig-iron produced in the years 1887-88 (in metric tons):—

—	1887	1888	—	1887	1888
Coal .	54,548,283	59,475,351	Iron ore .	3,833,764	4,145,253
Value in marks .	263,908,598	291,918,935	Value in marks .	21,787,415	25,540,012
Lignite .	12,696,487	13,207,888	Pig-iron .	2,863,617	3,098,756
Value in marks .	31,872,213	32,159,347	Value in marks .	126,017,525	142,832,232

Prussia yields about one-half (666,700 tons in 1888) of the world's annual production of zinc, and copper (530,866 tons) and lead (161,777 tons) are also found. The total value of the mining products in 1888 was 411,008,617 marks.

Commerce.

The trade of Prussia forms an important part of the general trade of the German customs district (Zollverein), which now includes the whole of the Empire. • This is carried on through the various ports of the Baltic and North Seas, through many navigable rivers and canals, and an extensive network of roads, railways, and telegraphs. There are 82 chambers and corporations of commerce in the large towns of the Kingdom. The most important commercial towns are Berlin, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Magdeburg, Altona, Hanover, Frankfort-on-Main, Cologne, Elberfeld, and Barmen. There are no separate statistics for the trade of Prussia; it is included in that of Germany, which is given on pp. 543 *et seq.*

Internal Communications.

The railway system of Prussia is extensive and complete. In April 1889 the length of the system open for traffic was as follows:—

Railways	Length in Eng. miles
1. Owned or administered by the State	13,272
2. Owned and administered by private companies	1,266
Total	14,538

There were in addition 156 miles of narrow-gauge line.

In 1878 the lines owned by the State had a length of only 3,066 miles, while those owned by private companies extended to 11,066 miles.

The whole of the railways of Prussia will in time become national property. As will be seen from the budget statement, a very large revenue is derived by the State from the railways.

REUSS-GREIZ, REUSS-SCHLEIZ, SAXE-ALTENBURG, SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, and SAXE-MEININGEN. For these see under **THURINGIAN STATES.**

SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Karl Alexander, born June 24, 1818; the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father July 8, 1853; married October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1821, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands. *Offspring*: I. Prince *Karl August*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844; married August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852, eldest daughter of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are offspring two sons, namely, Wilhelm Ernst, born June 10, 1876, and Bernhard, born April 18, 1878. II. Princess *Maria*, born January 20, 1849; married February 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich VII., of Reuss-Schleiz-Küstritz; offspring, Heinrich XXXII., born March 4, 1878; Heinrich XXXIII., born July 26, 1879; Sophie, born June 27, 1881; Heinrich XXXV., born August 1, 1887. III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854; married Nov. 6, 1886, to Johann, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; major-general in the British army; married Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

II. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg, of which union there are offspring six children.

III. Prince *Gustav*, born June 28, 1827, brother of the preceding; major-general in the Austrian army; married February 14, 1870, to Pierina Marchiochia, Countess von Neupurg.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. In the event of the Albertine line becoming extinct, the Grand-duke of Weimar would ascend the Saxon throne. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent Principality in 1640, and Eisenach was joined to it in 1644. After a temporary subdivision the Principality was finally united into a compact whole under Ernest Augustus (1728-1748), who introduced the principle of primogeniture. On entering

the Confederation of the Rhine, the Principality (*Fürstenthum*) became a Duchy (*Herzogthum*). At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as a patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 930,000 marks, or 46,000*l.*, amounting to nearly one-seventh of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1850. It was the first liberal Constitution granted in Germany. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament of one chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom one is chosen by the noble landowners; four by other landowners having a yearly income of from 3,000 marks upwards; five by other persons of the same income; and twenty-one by the other inhabitants. The first-mentioned ten deputies are elected directly, the remaining twenty-one indirectly. All citizens over twenty-five years of age have the franchise. The Chamber meets every three years. The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments.

The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1887 to 1889 comprised an annual income and an annual expenditure of 6,746,544 marks. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes, the estimates for which are based on a total income for the population of 82,371,600 marks. The public debt amounted to 5,856,775 marks on January 1, 1889. The debt is more than covered by the productive capital of the State.

Area and Population.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,404 English square miles, and consists of the three detached districts of Weimar, Eisnach, and Neustadt, to which belong also 24 smaller exclaves. The population was 292,933 in 1875, 309,577 in 1880, and 312,946 on December 1, 1885. During the years from 1875 to 1880 the increase was at the rate of 1·10 per cent. per annum, and 0·28 in 1880-85. Of the population in 1885, 151,996 were males and 161,950 females; i.e. 106·5 females per 100 males. Foreigners numbered 1,046. Marriages, 1888, 2,563; births, 11,386; deaths, 7,407; surplus, 3,979. Among the births 406 (3·75 per cent.) were stillborn, and 1,032 (9·8 per cent.) illegitimate.

In 1885 34 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 66 per cent. in rural communes. The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 21,565 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1885. The number of emigrants in 1882-88 was as follows :—

1882	1883	1884	1885	1887	1888
904	1,002	661	421	267	354
					368

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Crime.

In 1885 Saxe-Weimar contained 301,333 Protestants (96 per cent.), 10,880 Catholics (3·4 per cent.), 405 other Christians, 1,313 Jews, and 15 unclassified.

The University at Jena (see *Germany*, p. 528) is common to the four Saxon Duchies. The public schools in the Grand-duchy at the close of 1887-88 were as follows:—

Schools	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary schools	458	833	54,033
Gymnasia	3	50	808
Realgymnasia	2	27	441
Höhere Bürgerschulen (2 private) .	4	44	471
Normal schools	2	35	184
Drawing schools	2	6	411
Deaf-mute and blind asylum .	1	11	65

Saxe-Weimar contains two Landgerichte, while the district of Neustadt is subject to the jurisdiction of the Landgericht at Gera. The Oberlandesgericht at Jena is a common court of appeal for the four Saxon Duchies, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the two Reuss Principalities, and parts of Prussia. In 1887 1,873 persons, i.e. 83 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12, were convicted of crime in Saxe-Weimar. In 1885 4,198 persons, with 2,601 dependents, received public poor relief, i.e. 21·66 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Production.

Nearly one-half of the population are supported by agriculture, and 224,625 hectares, or nearly two-thirds of the entire area, are cultivated. The number of separate agricultural tenements on June 5, 1882, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total
14,632	19,408	6,016	147	40,203

These farms supported a population of 132,057, of whom 55,417 were actively engaged in agriculture. The chief crops in 1888 were:—

Crops	Hectares	Crops	Hectares
Wheat	20,944	Oats . .	34,895
Rye .	28,475	Potatoes .	20,862
Barley	29,363	Hay, &c. .	32,157

There were 174 miles of railway on January 1, 1889.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 23, 1828; eldest son of King Johann and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Educated for a military career, and entered the army of Saxony 1843 and of Prussia 1867. Commander of the German army of the Meuse in the war against France, 1870-71. Nominated field-marshal in the German army 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Queen *Caroline*, born August 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 4, 1830; married April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow February 10, 1855.

II. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria Anna, born July 21, 1843 (died February 5, 1884), daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Nominated field-marshal in the German army June 15, 1888. Offspring of the union are six children:—1. Princess Matilde, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865. 3. Princess Maria Josefa, born May 31, 1867; married October 2, 1886, to Archduke Otto of Austria. 4. Prince Johann Georg, born July 10, 1869. 5. Prince Max, born November 17, 1870. 6. Prince Albert, born February 25, 1875.

The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar; while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich Augustus III. (1763-1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, assumed the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed in 1815. The following were the predecessors of the present King:—

Friedrich August I.	(1763) 1806-1827
Antony	1827-1836
Friedrich August II.	1836-1854
Johann	1854-1873

King Albert has a civil list of 2,940,000 marks per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting to 392,036 marks a year. The formerly royal domains, consisting chiefly in extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from September 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of June 19, 1846; March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 27, 1860; October 19, 1861; December 3, 1868; and October 12, 1874. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at

the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of mediatised domains, now held by five owners; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors and five other members without restriction nominated by the king for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions, of the University of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of thirty-five deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 marks a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex-officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay three marks annual land tax or other direct contributions, or who own land with a dwelling-house. The members of both Houses, with the exception of the hereditary and certain of the *ex officio* members, are each allowed 12 marks per day during the sittings of Parliament, and an allowance for travelling expenses. Both Houses have the right to make propositions for new laws. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the King and a Council of Ministers, namely, the Ministers of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior, of War, of Foreign Affairs, of Education, and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles. The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four *Kreishauptmannschaften*, or chief governmental divisions:—

Kreishauptmannschaften	Area, English sq. miles	Population		Density per sq. mile
		Dec. 1880	Dec. 1885	
Dresden . . .	1,694	808,512	860,553	508
Leipzig . . .	1,393	707,826	774,036	555
Bautzen . . .	965	351,326	356,560	369
Zwickau . . .	1,804	1,105,141	1,190,849	660
Total . . .	5,856	2,760,586	3,182,003	543

In 1815, when the Kingdom received its present limits, the population was 1,178,802. The growth of the population since the first satisfactory census is illustrated in the following table:—

Year	Population	Density per sq. mile	Annual Increase per cent.	Year	Population	Density per sq. mile	Annual Increase per cent.
1834	1,595,668	272	—	1871	2,556,244	436	1.4
1846	1,836,433	313	1.3	1875	2,760,586	471	1.92
1855	2,039,176	344	1.2	1880	2,972,805	507	1.54
1864	2,337,192	399	1.7	1885	3,182,003	543	1.41

Of the total population in 1885, 1,890,842, or 59·4 per cent., live in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and the remainder, 40·6 per cent., in rural communes.

The urban population increased in 1871-75 at the rate of 15·4 per cent.; 1875-80, 14·7 per cent.; and 1880-85, 12·3 per cent. The rural population increased in 1871-75 at the rate of only 0·8 per cent.; and 1880-85, 0·02 per cent.; in 1875-80 it decreased 0·4 per cent.

The population in 1885 included 1,542,405 males, and 1,639,598 females, i.e. 106·3 females per 100 males. The conjugal condition of the population was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried . . .	925,175	922,684	1,847,857
Married . . .	572,195	573,570	1,145,765
Widowed . . .	42,291	137,560	179,851
Divorced or separated	2,746	5,784	8,530

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on page 523. Besides the German population, Saxony contains (1885) 49,916 Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. In 1885 there were (besides other Germans) 48,126 foreigners.

The movement of the population is illustrated by the following table:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1884	28,818	137,644	5,120	18,224	99,645	37,999
1885	29,286	137,935	5,083	18,040	95,851	42,084
1886	29,849	141,825	5,294	18,406	101,473	40,352
1887	30,153	142,677	3,311	18,388	93,640	49,037
1888	30,327	145,697	5,506	18,384	92,387	53,310

The emigration from Saxony, embarking at German and Dutch ports, was as follows:—

1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
7,439	6,281	4,636	2,885	2,388	2,434	2,297	2,367

There were, in December 1885, nine towns with a population of more than 20,000, namely:—

Dresden . . .	246,086	Freiberg . . .	27,042
Leipzig . . .	170,340	Zittau . . .	23,215
Chemnitz . . .	110,817	Meerane . . .	22,013
Plauen . . .	42,848	Glauchau . . .	21,715
Zwickau . . .	39,243		

Religion.

Although the royal family is Roman Catholic in religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. The distribution of the different creeds was as follows in 1885:—Protestants, 3,075,961, or 96·6 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 87,762, or 2·76 per cent.; other Christians, 10,263,

or '32 per cent.; Jews, 7,755, or '24 per cent.; unclassified, 262. In 1887 the Kingdom contained 1,286 Moravian Brethren or Herrnhuter, mostly at Herrnhut, the chief seat of this sect. Catholic Apostolics number 2,540 and 'Old Catholics' 2,166. The head of the State (Protestant) Church is the minister 'de evangelicis.' The chief governing-body is the Landes Consistorium or National Consistory at Dresden; and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 29 clerical and 35 lay members. Ecclesiastically the Kingdom is divided into 35 *Ephorien*, subdivided into 955 parishes.

Instruction.

The Kingdom is divided into 28 school-inspection districts. At the end of 1887 there were in Saxony 2,144 public Protestant and 39 Roman Catholic common schools (*Volksschulen*), 84 private schools and 1,919 advanced common schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), or altogether 4,186 common schools, with a total attendance of 641,070. In addition there were 1 polytechnic at Dresden, 2 Landesschulen, 14 Gymnasia, 10 Realgymnasia, 23 Realschulen, 18 seminaries, and 2 high girls' schools—altogether 70 educational establishments, with a total attendance of 17,739, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes.

The University of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended on the average of recent years by 3,000 students, is the third largest in Germany.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Saxony has one Oberlandesgericht, at Dresden, 7 Landgerichte, and 103 Amtsgerichte. (See *Germany*, p. 528.) The Reichsgericht has its seat at Leipzig. In 1887 20,277 persons, or 9 per 1,000 of the population over 12 years of age, were convicted of crime. The number in 1885 was 20,521, and in 1886 20,437, including 16,277 males (79·6 per cent.) and 4,160 females (20·4 per cent.).

In 1885 53,190 persons, with 35,412 dependents (in all, 2·78 per cent. of the population), received public poor relief.

Finance.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing disbursements for public works. The budget estimate for the two years 1888-89 was 83,358,314 marks, and was balanced by the expenditure; there was also an extraordinary revenue and expenditure of 28,744,500 marks. More than one-half of the total revenue is derived from domains, forests, and State railways. The total direct taxes in 1888 and 1889 amounted to 20,939,640 marks, or 6s. 2d. per head of population. The net revenue from railways alone amounted to 28,012,715 marks. The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 30,982,395 marks for the years 1888 and 1889.

The public debt amounted in 1888 to 653,314,490 marks. The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility. The total capital invested in State railways at the end of 1886 was 612,307,195 marks.

The total income of all classes of the population in 1886 was estimated at 1,286,610,569 marks.

Production and Industry.

Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal-working are also important. Agriculture supported directly and indirectly little more than a sixth of the population in 1885.

Of the total area, 994,714 hectares, or about one fifteenth, are under cultivation, besides about 410,000 hectares under wood, of which 174,504 hectares belonged to the State in 1887. 60·7 per cent. of the country is occupied by arable and garden-land, 13·1 per cent. by meadows, 0·5 by pasture, and only 0·1 by vineyards. The number of separate farms on June 5, 1882, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
94,783	69,171	28,209	758	192,921

These farms supported a population of 578,592, of whom 285,414 were actively engaged in agriculture.

The areas under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare in metric tons (of 1,000 kilogrammes), at the undernoted dates were as follows:—

	Area		Yield in metric tons		
	1887	1888	1887	1888	Aver. 1878-86
Wheat . .	47,976	47,500	1·85	1·75	1·64
Rye . .	213,272	212,104	1·11	1·21	1·31
Barley . .	39,639	32,652	1·52	1·51	1·48
Oats . .	179,481	183,233	1·57	1·56	1·51
Potatoes . .	117,090	118,846	10·25	10·25	10·08
Hay, &c. .	174,122	171,763	3·02	2·64	3·16

On May 1, 1888, the industrial population of Saxony was returned at 321,629, of whom 213,440 were males and 108,189 females; 131,089 were engaged in the textile industry, 36,936 in the manufacture of machinery and tools, 32,088 in industries connected with stone and earth, and 23,251 in those connected with paper and leather. The total number of factories and industrial establishments was 12,931, of which 4,571 had steam-power. The following shows the mining statistics for the years 1881-88:—

Year	Coal Mines					Other Mines			Total		
	No. of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		Value in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks
			Coal	Lignite							
1884	169	20,680	4,131,549	688,551	30,246	144	8,601	6,172	313	29,281	36,419
1885	169	21,003	4,150,235	731,796	31,795	140	8,294	5,619	309	29,297	37,414
1886	159	21,595	4,248,144	733,918	34,443	137	8,063	5,727	296	29,648	39,770
1887	158	21,706	4,293,112	766,732	37,453	131	7,673	5,039	289	29,379	42,491
1888	153	21,387	4,359,085	839,968	38,999	81 ?	7,371 ?	6,151	244 ?	28,758 ?	44,050

In 1888 the Saxon iron-foundries produced 148,400 metric tons of finished iron, representing a value of 31,158,840 marks. In 1888-89 776 breweries produced 3,896,767 hectolitres of beer; and in 1887-88 638 distilleries consumed 130,703,900 kilogrammes of raw material in the manufacture of spirits.

Communications.

In 1889 there were 1,523 miles of railway in Saxony, of which the State owned 1,490 miles. With 212 miles in the adjoining States, the total length of the Saxon Government lines was 1,700 miles.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—George Strachey.

British Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Adolf, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince Georg; succeeded his father Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1824, to Princess *Hermína*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince *Georg* of Waldeck.—*Offspring*: —I. Princess *Hermína*, born October 5, 1845; married, Feb. 16, 1876, to Maximilian, Duke of Württemberg. II. Prince *Georg*, born October 10, 1846; married, April 16, 1882, to Maria Anna, Duchess of Saxony; offspring: Adolf, born Feb. 23, 1883; George, born March 11, 1884; Ernst Wolrad, born April 19, 1887. III. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. IV. Princess *Ida*, born July 28, 1852; married, Oct. 8, 1872, to Heinrich XXII. of Reuss-Greiz. V. Prince *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854. VI. Prince *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859. The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name who lived in the sixteenth century.

Constitution and Revenue.

The Principality has a Constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

In the budget estimates for the financial year 1889-90 the revenue was stated at 736,240 marks, and the expenditure at 704,714 marks. There was in 1889 a public debt of 510,000 marks, besides 90,000 marks as share of the paper-money of the Empire.

Area and Population.

The census of 1875 gave a population of 33,133; of 1880, of 35,374; and 1885, 37,204 (18,563 males, 18,641 females), on an area of 133 English square miles. Marriages, 1888, 305; births, 1,257, 50 (3 per cent.) still-born, 44 (3.75 per cent.) illegitimate; deaths, 736; surplus, 521. Emigrants, 1883, 122; 1884, 42; 1885, 75; 1886, 45; 1887, 103; 1888, 66; 1889, 31. Except 521 Catholics and 295 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the residence town, has 5,206 inhabitants (1885).

Agricultural enclosures (1882), 6,433, with a population of 12,543, of

whom 5,088 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these enclosures 3,609 were less than 1 hectare each; 2,211 ranged from 1 to less than 10; 607 from 10 to less than 100 hectares; while only 6 had an area of 100 hectares and upwards.

The State has 15 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas (Hamburg).

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT and **SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN**, see under **THURINGIAN STATES**.

THE THURINGIAN STATES.

The Grand-Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Altenburg, and the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz (*ältere Linie*), and Reuss-Schleiz-Lobenstein (*jüngere Linie*), situated close beside each other in the part of Central Germany known as Thuringia (Thüringen), are frequently grouped together as the Thuringian States. Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the largest and most important, has been separately treated (p. 606); but the other seven are here given together for the sake of more convenient comparison. The reigning family, constitution, and revenue of each are first given separately, followed by the tabulated statistics.

REUSS, Elder Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-AELTERER-LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.—Heinrich XXII., born March 28, 1846; the son of Prince Heinrich XX. and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded his father Nov. 8, 1859; married, Oct. 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852.—Offspring: I. *Heinrich XXIV.*, born March 20, 1878. II. *Emma*, born Jan. 17, 1881. III. *Maria*, born March 26, 1882. IV. *Caroline*, born July 13, 1884. V. *Hermine*, born Dec. 17, 1887.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Heinrich I. of Germany, surnamed 'The Fowler,' who died in 936. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list. He is very wealthy, the greater part of the territory over which he reigns being his private property.

Constitution and Revenue.—The Constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, was set down as 1,078,230 marks for 1890. There is a public debt of 309,334 marks.

REUSS, Younger Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-JÜNGERER-LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.—**Heinrich XIV.**, born May 28, 1832; the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father July 10, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Louise* of Württemberg, who died July 10, 1886. Offspring:—I. Prince *Heinrich XXVII.*, born November 10, 1858; married, November 11, 1884, to Princess *Elise*, born September 4, 1864, daughter of Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born October 27, 1859.

The reigning house forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz, the greater part of the territory of the Principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and to distinguish them they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number I. is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number I.

Constitution and Revenue.—The Principality has a Constitution, proclaimed November 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of sixteen members, of whom four are elected by the chief landowners, and the remainder by the inhabitants in general. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction.

The annual public income was given as 1,453,363 marks for the financial period 1887–89, with an expenditure of 1,435,053 marks. There is a public debt (1888) of 1,424,478 marks.

SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Duke.—**Ernst**, born September 16, 1826; the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, of Anhalt-Dessau, born June 24, 1824. Offspring:—Princess *Marie*, born August 2, 1854; married April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick. *Brother of the Duke:* Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829; married October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters and a son—1. Maria Anna, born March 14, 1864, married April 16, 1882, to Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe; 2. Elizabeth, born January 25, 1865, married April 17, 1884, to Grand-duke Constantine of Russia; 3. Ernst, born August 31, 1871; 4. Louise, born August 11, 1873.

There was a separate Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg from 1603 till 1672, but its territories were afterwards incorporated with Saxe-Gotha until 1826, when the Duke of Hildburghausen, which had been a separate Duchy since 1680, exchanged Hildburghausen for Altenburg, and became Duke Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg. The Duke has a civil list of 143,000 thalers, amounting to above one-fifth of the revenue of the whole country.

Constitution and Revenue.—The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. The legislative authority is vested

in a Chamber composed of thirty representatives, of whom nine are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, nine by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely—1, of the Ducal House, Foreign and Home Affairs; 2, of Justice; 3, of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates of the last period, 1887–89, exhibiting an annual revenue of 2,735,974 marks, and an expenditure of 2,725,078 marks. Two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains, and the remainder from indirect taxes. The public debt in July 1889 amounted to 957,941 marks, covered five times over by the active funds of the State.

Many of the inhabitants of the Duchy are of Slavonic origin. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than those of any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years.

There are 22 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Reigning Duke.—Ernst II., born June 21, 1818; the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld and of the Duchess Dorothea Luise, Princess Luise of Gotha-Altenburg. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, January 29, 1844. Married May 3, 1842, to Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

The Duke being childless, the heir-apparent is his nephew, Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was Duke John Ernest, seventh son of Duke Ernst the Pious, who succeeded his brother Albrecht, Ernest's second son, in 1699, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to which he added Saalfeld. John Ernest's two sons ruled in common, under the title Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; but their single successor Ernest Frederick I. (1764–1800) introduced the principle of primogeniture. On the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha in 1826, Ernest III. received Gotha in exchange for Saalfeld, which was assigned to Saxe-Meiningen, and assumed the title of Ernest I. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I., to whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the Principality of Lichtenberg. This Principality he sold, September 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. Besides a vast private income, Duke Ernst II. has, as reigning Duke, a civil list of 100,000 marks out of the income of the Gotha domains, and the surplus of 100,503 marks is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State. The Duke further receives one-half of the excess of revenue over expenditure from the Coburg domain lands.

Constitution and Revenue.—The *Staatsgrundgesetz*, or fundamental law of the two Duchies, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power

in the Duke in conjunction with two separate chambers, one for the Duchy of Coburg and the other for the Duchy of Gotha. For the common affairs of the two Duchies the two Chambers meet in common. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the electors. Every man above the age of twenty-five who pays direct taxes has a vote, and every fully-qualified citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy to the Landtag or Chamber. Deputies resident in Coburg or Gotha receive six marks per diem, the others ten marks per diem and travelling expenses. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately, usually in the first and last years of their duration, otherwise when necessary; the 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the towns of Coburg and of Gotha.

The domain budget is voted for the term of four years for Gotha and for Coburg, and in the financial State-accounts a distinction is made between domain-revenue and State-revenue. The annual domain revenue for Coburg 1885-91 is estimated at 414,000 marks, and expenditure 238,000 marks; revenue for Gotha 1889-93, 2,032,693 marks, expenditure 1,191,680 marks. The special State-revenue of Coburg and Gotha for each of the years 1885-91 is set down at 1,647,800 marks, and expenditure 2,074,408 marks. The public debt, in 1888, amounted to 3,918,898 marks for Coburg, and to 839,549 marks for Gotha (1889), both being largely covered by productive investments.

There are 110 miles of railway.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Ralph Milbanke.

Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Duke.—Georg II., born April 2, 1826; the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872; married, in third nuptials,morganatically, March 18, 1873, to Ellen Franz, Baroness von Heldburg. *Offspring*:—I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married February 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late German Emperor Friedrich Wilhelm; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. II. Princess *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853. III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859. IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The Duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the father of the present Duke. The Duke has a civil list of 394,286 marks, or 19,714*l.*, paid out of the produce of the State domains. Besides these he receives the half of the surplus, which amounts to 302,290 marks every year.

Constitution and Revenue.—The charter of the Duchy bears date August 23, 1829, and is supplemented by the laws of 1870 and 1873. It

provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Four of these are elected by those who pay the highest land and property tax, and four by those who pay income tax on an income of 3,000 marks or more; sixteen by all other inhabitants. The Chamber meets as often as necessary, and in any case for the arrangement of the budget every three years, and new elections take place every six.

The budget estimates for each of the three financial years 1887-89 stated the revenue at 5,248,630 marks, and the expenditure at 4,946,340 marks. Nearly one-half of the revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the public interest of the debt, and the expenses for the administration of the State. The debt, on October 1, 1888, amounted to 12,838,517 marks. Most of the debt is covered by productive State capital.

There were 145 miles of railway in 1888.

British Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Prince.—Günther, born August 21, 1852, succeeded his cousin, Prince Georg, Jan. 21, 1890.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Günther, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 291,817 marks, exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, property of the reigning family.

Constitution and Revenue.—The fundamental law of the Principality is the Constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1888-90 the annual public income and expenditure were settled at 2,203,200 marks each. Former financial periods showed small deficits. There is a public debt of 4,246,000 marks, nearly three-fourths covered by productive investments.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Prince.—Karl II., born August 7, 1830; succeeded his father, Prince Günther II., July 17, 1880; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

Father of the Prince.—Günther II., born September 24, 1801; succeeded his father, Prince Günther I., August 19, 1835; married, in first nuptials, in 1827, to Princess Marie of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who died in 1833;

and, secondly, in 1835, to Princess *Mathilda* of Hohenlohe-Oehringen (died June 3, 1886), from whom he was divorced in 1852. Abdicated July 17, 1880.

Brother and Sisters of the Prince.—I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 22, 1829. II. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832. III. Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the house of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family. The small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 25,825*l.*, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of a very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg.

Constitution and Revenue.—The Principality has a Constitution, granted July 8, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of fifteen members, five of whom are appointed by the Prince, five elected by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and five elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a Government divided into three departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of three years. In the period 1888–91 the annual revenue was estimated to amount to 2,432,049 marks, and the annual expenditure to 2,426,635 marks. There is a public debt (1888) of 3,686,382 marks.

There were 20 miles of railway on January 1, 1889.

STATISTICS OF THE THURINGIAN STATES.

Area and Population.

—	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population					Chief Town	Pop.
		1885	Den- sity per sq. mile	Males	Fe- males	Foreigners		
Reuss (ältere Linie)	123	55,004	454·5	27,307	28,597	590	Greiz . .	17,288
Reuss (jüngere Li- nie)	323	110,598	342·4	53,947	56,561	473	Gerh . .	34,152
Saxe-Altenburg . .	517	161,460	312·3	78,572	82,888	610	Altenburg .	29,110
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	765	198,829	258·5	95,531	103,298	493	{ Gotha . .	27,802
Saxe-Meiningen . .	964	214,884	222·8	105,061	109,823	423	{ Coburg . .	16,210
Schwarzburg - Ru- dolstadt	367	83,836	228·4	40,733	43,103	198	Meiningen	11,449
Schwarzburg - Son- dershausen	337	73,606	218·4	35,906	37,700	167	{ Rudolstadt	10,563
							{ Sonders- hausen	6,386
							{ Arnstadt	11,537

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN 1888.

—	Mar- riages	Births					Deaths	Surplus of Births
		Stillborn		Illegitimate		Total		
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.			
Reuss (ältere Linie) .	508	99	4·43	202	12·09	2,753	1,673	1,080
Reuss (jüngere Linie) .	1,049	195	3·85	543	8·55	4,997	3,252	1,645
Saxe-Altenburg . . .	1,483	294	4·11	758	11·31	7,127	4,710	2,417
Saxe-Gotha	1,554	252	3·60	831	11·87	6,999	4,778	2,221
Saxe-Meiningen . . .	1,818	292	3·73	973	12·43	7,830	5,241	2,589
Schwarzburg - Rudol- stadt	631	112	4·10	318	11·44	3,126	2,014	1,112
Schwarzburg - Sonders- hausen	560	83	3·35	253	10·95	2,574	1,705	869

EMIGRATION.

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Reuss (ältere Linie) .	44	32	44	43	44	41	47
Reuss (jüngere Linie) .	228	178	98	94	125	114	138
Saxe-Altenburg . . .	217	101	77	76	62	60	65
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . .	771	550	277	217	246	234	276
Saxe-Meiningen . . .						212	174
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	235	198	145	101	82	63	91
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.	124	88	77	57	49	51	73

Religion.

On December 1, 1885, the following was the distribution of creeds:—

—	Protestants		Catholics		Other Christians	Jews	Unclas- sified
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.			
Reuss (ältere Linie) . . .	109,202	98·5	582	1·04	149	49	6
Reuss (jüngere Linie) . . .	55,072	98·7	921	0·83	340	129	52
Saxe-Altenburg. Saxe - Coburg- Gotha	160,156	99·1	1,113	0·69	147	39	5
Saxe-Meiningen	195,710	98·4	2,472	1·24	98	519	30
Schwarzburg- Rudolstadt .	210,188	97·8	2,930	1·36	214	1,521	31
Schwarzburg- Sondershausen	83,205	99·2	527	0·63	45	45	14
	72,667	98·7	648	0·88	53	237	1

Crime and Pauperism.

The following table shows the number of convicted criminals in 1887, and the number of paupers in 1885, in each of the seven minor Thuringian States :—

	No. of Con- victions	No. per 10,000 In- hab. above 12 years	No. of Paupers Relieved	Depen- dants of Paupers	Percent- age of Paupers
Reuss (Ältere Linie) . . .	379	95.2	743	596	2.39
" (Jüngere Linie) . . .	715	90.8	1,464	1,105	2.32
Saxe-Altenburg . . .	1,015	88.8	1,703	1,219	1.81
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . .	1,175	82.3	2,511	2,037	2.28
Saxe-Meiningen . . .	1,778	116.6	2,618	2,023	2.16
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . .	879	165.4	847	722	3.11
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen .	631	120.9	796	586	1.87

Agriculture.

The following table shows the number of separate farms in the minor Thuringian States, on June 5, 1882, with their respective acreage, and the total agricultural population :—

	Farms					Agric. Pop.
	Below 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Above 100 Hect.	Total	
Reuss (Ältere Linie) . . .	1,872	1,445	669	6	3,922	
" (Jüngere Linie) . . .	3,863	3,423	1,403	30	8,519	
Saxe-Altenburg . . .	8,111	5,547	2,509	41	16,208	54,579
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . .	12,410	10,908	3,015	70	26,403	65,796
Saxe-Meiningen . . .	15,706	12,973	3,090	66	31,835	
Schwarzburg - Rudol- stadt . . .	6,541	4,975	966	21	12,503	
Schwarzburg - Sonders- hausen . . .	4,818	5,151	1,130	38	11,137	27,959

In 1888-89 there were 1,020 breweries in operation in the Thuringian States (including Saxe-Weimar), which brewed 1,958,487 hectolitres of beer; and in 1887-88 92 distilleries produced 8,473 hectolitres of alcohol. The value of the minerals raised in the same States in 1888 was 2,101,106 marks.

WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg Victor, born January 14, 1831; the son of Prince Georg Friedrich and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 14, 1845; married, September 26, 1853, to Princess *Helena*, born August

12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau; widower October 27, 1888. Offspring:—I. Princess *Pauline*, born October 19, 1855; married May 7, 1881, to the Hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim-Bentheim. II. Princess *Emma*, born August 2, 1858; married January 7, 1879, to King Willem III. of the Netherlands. III. Princess *Helena*, born February 17, 1861; married April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain; widow March 28, 1884. IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born January 20, 1865. V. Princess *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, a 'Treaty of Accession' was signed by the Prince on July 18, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24, 1877, till January 1, 1888. A Treaty, made March 2, 1887, continued the arrangement for the future, making it terminable on notice given.

Constitution and Finance.—The charter of the Principality was granted August 17, 1852. It provided for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, but this number is now reduced to fifteen, with authority restricted to purely local affairs. In terms of the 'Treaty of Accession' all public officials are appointed by the King of Prussia, and take the oath of fidelity to him. Prussia also manages the finances of the Principality.

	1887	1888	1889
	Marks	Marks	Marks
Estimated Revenue .	1,084,717	1,083,739	1,081,965
„ Expenditure.	1,049,716	1,048,806	1,047,876

Debt, 1889, 2,272,800 marks.

Area and Population.—The Principality has an area of 438 English square miles.

It is thus divided for administrative purposes into circles:—*Waldeck*: Twiste, population, 16,153; Eisenberge, population, 17,570; Eder, population, 14,875; *Pyrmont*: population, 7,977—total, 56,575.

Of the population in 1885, 26,901 were males, and 29,674 females—*i.e.* 110·3 females per 100 males.

At the census of 1880, the inhabitants numbered 56,522; and at that of 1871, 56,224. Marriages, 1888, 384; births, 1,947 (70, or 4 per cent., stillborn, and 148, or 7 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 1,116; surplus, 831. Emigrants, 1883, 282; 1884, 170; 1885, 197; 1886, 100; 1887, 91; 1888, 91; 1889, 99. Except 1,454 Catholics and 804 Jews, the people are Protestants. The residence town, Arolsen, has 2,442 inhabitants.

On June 5, 1882, the number of separate agricultural tenements was as follows:—

Below 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total
3,743	4,088	1,590	34	9,455

These farms supported 30,378 persons, of whom 11,539 were actively engaged in agriculture.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Ralph Milbanke.

Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning King.

Karl I., King of Württemberg, born March 6, 1823; ascended the throne at the death of his father, King Wilhelm I., June 25, 1864. Married, July 13, 1846, to Grand Duchess *Olga*, born September 11, 1822, daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia.

Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Katharine*, born August 24, 1821; married November 20, 1845, to her cousin, Prince Friedrich of Württemberg; widow May 9, 1870. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Wilhelm, born February 25, 1848; married (1) February 15, 1877, to Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died April 30, 1882, leaving a daughter Pauline, born December 19, 1877; (2) April 8, 1886, to Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe. **II.** Princess *Augusta*, born October 4, 1826; married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, general of cavalry in the Württemberg army. Issue, four sons and two daughters.

Cousins of the King.

I. The late Duke *Alexander*, born September 9, 1804, died July 5, 1885, the son of Duke Ludwig of Württemberg, grand-uncle of the King; married May 2, 1835, to Claudine, daughter of Count Rhédey of Transylvania, created Countess von Hohenstein; widower October 1, 1841. Issue of the union are three children:—1. Claudine, Princess of Teck, born February 11, 1836. 2. Franz, Duke of Teck, born August 27, 1837; married to Princess Mary of Cambridge, June 12, 1866. 3. Amalia, Princess of Teck, born November 12, 1838; married October 24, 1863, to Count Paul Hügel, formerly captain in the Austrian cavalry. **II.** Duke *Wilhelm*, grandson of Duke Eugen of Württemberg, grand-uncle of the King, born July 20, 1828; master of ordnance (Feldzeugmeister) in the service of Austria, commander-in-chief of Galicia and the Bukovina at Lemberg. **III.** Duchess *Alexandrine Mathilda*, sister of the preceding, born December 16, 1829. **IV.** Duke *Nicolaus*, brother of the preceding, born March 1, 1833; married May 8, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Wilhelmine of Württemberg, born July 11, 1844, daughter of the late Duke Eugene Erdman.

The former Duchy and Electorate of Württemberg was erected into a Kingdom by the Peace of Presburg, 1805, and by a decree of January 1, 1806. The civil list of the king amounts to 1,796,200 marks, or 89,810*l.*, with additional grants of 293,960 marks, or 14,698*l.*, for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

Württemberg is a constitutional hereditary Monarchy, the Constitution of which bears date September 25, 1819. It vests certain powers in the Landstände, or two 'Estates' of the realm, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherren, is composed of the princes of the royal family, now the heads of the twenty mediatised houses which were before 1806 endowed with

votes in the Imperial or provincial Diets, and a number of members nominated by the king hereditarily or for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the two other categories (there are now nine, two hereditary). The Second Chamber, or House of Deputies (Abgeordneten), consists of thirteen members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft (Equestrian Order) of the Kingdom; six dignitaries of the Evangelical clergy; three dignitaries of the Catholic clergy; the chancellor of the University of Tübingen; and seven deputies of towns and sixty-three districts elected by all citizens over twenty-five years of age by secret ballot. All the members of the Second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. The president of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the king, the vice-president is elected by the hereditary members; the president and vice-president of the Second Chamber are both elected by the deputies. The debates of both Chambers are public, and are printed and distributed among the constituencies. Whenever the Chambers are not sitting they are represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the Constitution. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of whom, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the Kingdom is a Ministry of State composed of six ministerial departments. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House, to whose province belongs also the administration of the State railways, posts, and telegraphs; of the Interior; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; of War; and of Finance. There is also a Privy Council, of which the Ministers are members, and which the sovereign has a right to consult on all occasions.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 provinces (Kreise), 64 districts (Oberämter), and 1,911 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 7,619 English square miles.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four 'circles' (Kreise):—

Kreise	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Density per Sq. Mile
		1880	1885	
Neckar	1,298	622,912	639,398	492·6
Black Forest (Schwarzwald)	1,864	472,758	475,277	254·9
Jagst	2,007	407,613	405,085	201·8
Danube (Donau)	2,460	467,835	475,425	194·0
Total	7,619	1,971,118	1,995,185	261·8

The increase of population between 1880 and 1885, amounting on the whole to only 0·24 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of

the Kingdom. Between 1880 and 1885 there was an increase of 16,486 in the Neckar circle, but a decrease of 2,528 in the Jagst circle. The total increase in the Kingdom during the forty-five years from 1841 to 1885 was very slight, and at one period, from 1849 to 1855, there was a decline of population.

Of the total population in 1885, 732,023, or 36·7 per cent., live in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,263,162, or 63·3 per cent., in rural communes.

In 1885 the population included 960,810 males and 1,034,375 females, i.e. 107·7 females per 100 males.

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried . . .	597,390	621,104	1,218,494
Married . . .	327,230	329,387	656,617
Widowed . . .	35,363	82,098	117,461
Divorced or separated	827	1,786	2,613

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 523. In 1885 the number of foreigners was 12,177.

The movement of the population for the five years 1884-88 is thus shown:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1884	12,429	76,454	—	—	56,124	20,330
1885	13,264	74,532	2,766	7,338	55,798	18,734
1886	13,167	74,264	2,788	7,455	52,915	21,349
1887	12,790	72,828	2,524	7,206	48,388	24,440
1888	13,169	71,165	2,484	7,202	52,323	18,842

The emigration from Württemberg, chiefly to the United States of America, was as follows in 1882-89:—

1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
9,927	9,792	7,797	5,104	3,717	6,018	6,445	5,629

The population in 1885 of the eight largest towns was as follows:—

Stuttgart . . .	125,901	Cannstatt . . .	18,031
Ulm . . .	33,610	Reutlingen . . .	17,319
Heilbronn . . .	27,758	Ludwigsburg . . .	16,201
Esslingen . . .	20,865	Gmünd . . .	15,321

Religion.

The various creeds were distributed as follows at the last religious census, 1885:—

Creed	1885	Per Cent. of Population
Protestants	1,378,216	69·0
Roman Catholics	598,339	30·0
Other Christians	5,322	0·27
Jews	13,171	0·66
Others	137	0·07

The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of one president, nine councillors, and six general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, Tübingen, Hall, and Ulm. In the king is vested, according to the Constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—'obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht'—of the Evangelical Protestant Church. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the southern part of the Kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the Government. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde), nominated by the king on the proposition of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to recent official returns, there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are above 2,000 elementary public schools with (1888) 4,496 teachers, attended by 321,867 pupils; 75 Realschulen with 8,090 pupils; 68 grammar schools with 2,331 pupils; 17 classical colleges (of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy), 13 gymnasias, and 7 lyceums, having (1887) together 6,329 scholars. The whole educational system is completed by the University of Tübingen (founded in 1477). There are, besides, the Technical University (Polytechnicum) at Stuttgart, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The funds appropriated by the State to educational purposes amounted in 1889-90 to 5,543,725 marks, not including the sums bestowed on public schools by the parishes or out of the revenue of foundations.

Crime and Pauperism.

In Württemberg there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart (see *Germany*, p. 528). In 1887, 12,844 persons were convicted of crimes, i.e. about 9 per 1,000 of the population over 12 years of age. In 1886 the number of convictions was 13,617. In 1885, 37,795 persons, with 25,525 dependents (in all 3·17 per cent. of the population), received public poor relief.

Finance.

The final revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1886-87 showed a surplus of 2,308,600 marks. The estimated revenue for 1887-88 was 56,225,087 marks; 1888-89, 56,305,482 marks; estimated expenditure 1887-88, 53,625,258 marks; 1888-89, 53,791,485 marks. The revenue and expenditure

for each of the two years ending March 31, 1890 and 1891, are estimated as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	1889-90	1890-91
	Marks	Marks
Domains—Mines and Metal Works	6,293,590	6,293,590
Commercial Revenues—Railway: net receipts	14,526,685	14,753,885
Post Office, Telegraph, Steamers	1,396,380	1,608,630
Miscellaneous—chiefly State Bonds	897,221	886,593
Direct Taxes—on Lands, Rents, Buildings, Trades	7,668,682	7,668,682
Income Tax	4,581,400	4,599,400
Indirect Taxes—Excise	1,456,000	1,456,000
Dog Tax	233,500	233,500
Tax on Taverns	8,630,030	8,630,030
Duties on Successions, &c.	2,617,000	2,617,000
German Empire :—Quotas from Customs, &c.	11,984,530	11,984,530
Total Revenue	60,285,018	60,731,640

Branches of Expenditure	1889-90	1890-91
	Marks	Marks
Civil List	1,796,200	1,796,200
Appanages and Dowries	293,960	293,960
National Debt—Interest and Sinking Fund	20,330,657	20,395,263
Annuities and Compensations	526,617	489,756
Pensions—Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military	2,286,333	2,353,076
Others	505,263	510,668
Ministry of Justice	4,118,019	4,118,019
Foreign Affairs	200,505	200,705
the Interior	6,254,080	6,270,395
Worship and Education	9,387,711	9,420,431
Finance	3,081,089	3,097,489
Parliament, Expenses of	382,421	369,293
Reserve Fund	100,000	50,000
German Empire—Matricular contribution to	10,755,064	11,318,000
Postage	350,000	350,000
Various	7,730	7,730
Total Expenditure	60,375,649	61,040,980

The capital of the public debt was estimated to amount to 433,471,326 marks on April 1, 1889, of which the bulk bears interest at 4 per cent., and most of the balance 4½. The debt of the Kingdom is divided into two portions—namely, the general debt and the railway debt. The latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 390,643,823 marks on April 1, 1889. The total debt amounts to about 10*l.* 15*s.* per head of the population, and the charge (interest and sinking fund) for 1889-90 to 20,330,657 marks, or about 10*s.* per head. The net income of

the railways, all expenses deducted, amounts to 14,526,685 marks, covering 82 per cent. of the interest charge of the whole public debt, but not the entire interest charge of the railway debt alone, which amounts to 15,861,736.

Army.

The total strength of the Württemberg corps d'armée (the 13th. of Germany) is on the peace footing 20,760 men, 3,786 horses, and 96 guns. In 1886-87 there were 7,208 recruits.

Industry.

Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 4,720 square miles, or about two-thirds of the entire area, are under cultivation, and about three-tenths under forest. On June 5, 1882, the total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
110,086	172,412	25,479	141	308,118

These farms supported 923,252 persons, of whom 397,484 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas under the principal crops (in hectares), and the yield (in metric tons) per hectare in 1888-89, and the average annual yield for 1878-87, are as follows:—

1888-89				1888-89			
		Average				Average	
Hectares	Yield	Yield,	1878-87	Hectares	Yield	Yield,	1878-87
					per hect.		
Wheat .	31,484	1.12	1.27	Pulse .	180,787	0.74	0.99
Rye .	36,436	0.82	1.05	Potatoes	84,641	6.34	8.42
Barley .	95,950	1.25	1.14	Hay, &c.	288,707	3.29	1.17
Oats .	135,564	1.27	1.22				

In 1888-89 vines occupied 18,299 hectares, and yielded 454,116 hectolitres of wine; 2,483 hectares were under tobacco, producing 43,978 lbs. of dried leaf.

In 1888-89, 7,668 breweries produced 3,153,511 hectolitres of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in the kingdom in 1888 was only 766,680 marks.

There are (1889) in Württemberg 917 miles of railway, of which 888 miles belong to the State, which also is proprietor of 90 miles in neighbouring countries.

British Minister.—Sir Henry Barron, Bart., C.M.G.

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GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THEHELLENES.)

Reigning King.

Georgios I., born December 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece November 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen *Olga*, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Konstantinos*, heir-apparent, born August 2, 1868; married, October 27, 1889, to Princess Sophia, Princess of Prussia. II. Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869. III. Princess *Alexandra*, born August 30, 1870. IV. Prince *Nicolaos*, born January 21, 1872. V. Princess *Maria*, born March 3, 1876. VI. Prince *Andreas*, born February 13, 1882. VII. Prince *Christophoros*, born August 10, 1888.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmai was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece about 52,000*l.* per annum. An annuity of 200,000 drachmai is allowed to the heir-apparent since he came of age in August 1886.

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boundaries proposed were insufficient, and especially excluded the island of Crete, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria.

who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the Constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece was elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863, and adopted October 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. At the election of 1881 there were 460,163 voters on the list, being 1 voter in every 4.3 of the population; the number who voted was 306,957, or 66 per cent. of the voters. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on November 1 (old style) of every year. By a law passed in August 1886 the total number of deputies has been reduced to 150, and the electoral colleges from eparchies have been extended to nomarchies. The deputies are paid 2,000 drachmai each per session, and an extra 1,500 drachmai each for an extra session.

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Min-

isters, the heads of seven departments. They are the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Area and Population.

Greece, at the census of 1889, had a total population of 2,187,208—1,133,625 males and 1,053,583 females—living on an area of 25,041 English square miles. The territory detached from Turkey, consisting of most of Thessaly and a strip of Epirus, was added to Greece by a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881. The Kingdom, excluding these, is divided into 17 nomarchies. In 1879 and 1889 the area and population were as follows:—

Nomarchies	Area : English square miles	Population 1879 ¹	Population 1889	Pop. per sq. mile, 1889
NORTHERN GREECE:—				
Attica and Boeotia . . .	2,472	185,364	257,764	104
Phocis and Phthiotis . . .	2,044	123,440	136,470	67
Acarnania and Ætolia . . .	3,013	138,444	162,020	34
PELOPONNESUS:—				
Argolis and Corinth . . .	1,442	136,081	144,836	100
Achaia and Elis . . .	1,901	181,632	210,713	111
Arcadia . . .	2,020	148,905	148,285	73
Messenia . . .	1,221	155,760	183,232	150
Laconia . . .	1,679	121,116	126,888	75
ISLANDS:—				
Eubœa and Sporades . . .	2,216	95,136	103,442	47
Cyclades . . .	923	132,020	131,508	142
Corfu . . .	431	106,109	114,535	266
Zanthe (Zakynthos) . . .	277	44,522	44,070	160
Cephalonia (Kephallonia) . . .	302	80,543	80,178	265
Soldiers and seamen . . .	—	25,703	—	—
THESSALY:—				
Arta . . .	395	31,178	32,890	83
Trikalla . . .	2,200	117,109	143,143	65
Larissa . . .	2,478	145,706	168,034	68
Natives abroad . . .	—	5,685	—	—
Total . . .	25,041	1,979,453	2,187,208	87

¹ Thessaly, 1881.

The increase of the population of Greece from 1870 to 1879 was at the rate of 1·87, and from 1879 to 1889 1·05 per cent. per annum.

The number of foreigners living in Greece in 1879 was 31,969, of whom 23,183 were Turks, 3,104 Italians, 2,187 English, 534 French, 364 Austrians, 314 Germans, 101 Russians.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages,

with surplus of births over deaths, in years from 1880-82 and 1884, exclusive of the recently annexed provinces :—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1880	41,304	30,288	8,513	11,016
1881	41,689	32,195	7,843	9,494
1882	43,157	32,194	11,186	10,963
1884	57,995	35,899	13,657	22,096

The chief occupations of the people are the following, in percentages of the population in Greece and Ionian Islands (census 1879):—Agriculture, 40 per cent.; shepherds, 9 per cent.; industries, 6·37; servants, 7·75; labourers, 8·11; commerce, 6·37; landed proprietors, 6·10; seafaring, 3·05; army and navy, 4·86; priests, 1·50. In the ceded provinces (1881): Agriculture, 41·95; labourers, 12·32; industries, 10·21; shepherds, 8·18; servants, 7·24; commerce, 6·47; priests, 1·61.

From a linguistic point of view, at least, the nationality of Greece is Hellenic. Most of the Albanians who have, at various dates during the last 400 years, migrated into Greece, have become Hellenised. At present there are not more than 90,000 or 100,000 of distinct Albanian nationality in the whole of Greece. These are scattered in small communities chiefly over Attica; northwards, as far as Thebes; then across the Isthmus of Corinth, throughout the ancient Argolis, in the southern districts of Eubœa, and a few of the neighbouring isles. On the other hand, there are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to over 8,000,000, as under:—Greece, about 2,200,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, and other Ottoman islands, 400,000; European Turkey, 3,500,000; total, 8,100,000.

About one-half of the total population of Greece is agricultural, living dispersed in villages. The principal towns are the following:—

Athens (1889)	114,355	Larissa . . .	13,169	Chalcis . . .	6,877
Piræus . . .	34,569	Tripolis . . .	12,517	Spetsai . . .	6,495
Patras . . .	38,000	Argos . . .	9,861	Hydra . . .	6,446
Hermoupolis .	27,000	Pyrgos . . .	8,788	Mesolounghi .	6,324
Corfu . . .	27,000	Argostoli . .	7,871		
Zante . . .	16,280	Çalamata . .	11,000		

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. Before the census of 1889 there were 1,902,800 belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church; 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics; 5,792 Jews; and 24,165 Mohammedans. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, though he now exercises no governing authority; he is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan; his jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries,

including Bosnia, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. The real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him in Greece, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and four archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has nine archbishops and eight bishops in Northern Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; one archbishop and five bishops in the islands of the Greek Archipelago; and five archbishops and ten bishops in the Ionian Islands. There are 161 monasteries and nunneries, with 2,620 monks and 485 nuns.

Instruction.

All children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts. According to the census of 1879, 86·06 per cent. of males and 23·08 females could read and write.

The following are the educational statistics of Greece for 1884:—

—	No.	Teaching Staff	Pupils
University	1	98	2,402
Gymnasia	33	221	3,670
Hellenic schools	297	501	1,622
Communal „	1,741	1,920	102,780
Elementary „	540	—	15,700
Private „	81	—	16,383
Ecclesiastical „	5	32	141
Polytechnic „	1	24	480

For primary education, the communes spent, in 1885, 2,225,000 drachmai, and the Government 700,000 drachmai. The budget of 1885 contained 3,000,000 drachmai as the Government contribution to higher and middle education.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom were as follows in the years from 1884 to 1889, according to official returns (the figures for 1888 and 1889 are only estimates):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Drachmai	Drachmai
1884	58,830,481	85,814,598
1885	66,110,568	127,798,548
1886	62,151,128	129,717,825
1887	82,868,312	82,512,731
1888	95,366,231	92,077,585
1889	96,449,453	96,410,337

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1890:—

BUDGET FOR 1890.

Révenue	Drachma ¹	Expenditure	Drachma ¹
Direct taxes:—		Public debt . . .	29,587,219
Land tax	11,465,957	Subventions	129,144
Cattle	2,850,000	Pensions	4,751,000
Trade Licences . . .	3,114,000	Civil list	1,325,000
House tax	2,307,273	Chamber of Deputies .	401,658
Joint Stock Company tax	430,000	Foreign Affairs . . .	2,263,154
	20,167,230	Justice	5,133,878
		Interior	4,721,930
Indirect taxes:—		Worship and Instruc- tion	3,222,990
Customs	22,871,916	War	18,437,000
Tax on consumption of tobacco	5,444,000	Marine	4,830,824
Tax on consumption of spirituous liquors .	450,000	Finance	1,464,318
	28,765,916	Administration . . .	8,413,370
		Miscellaneous	6,400,500
Stamps	9,955,000		
Posts and Telegraphs .	2,210,000		
Consular dues	660,000		
Exemption from mili- tary service	1,000,000		
Other dues and fines, &c.	2,161,000		
	15,986,000		
Monopolies:—			
Cigarette paper . . .	2,233,000		
Playing cards	260,000		
Matches	650,000		
Petroleum*	3,900,000		
Salt	1,950,000		
	*8,993,000		
National establishments	3,078,555		
Sale of land, &c. . . .	3,987,105		
Civil pensions, &c. . .	2,720,000		
Closed accounts, &c. .	3,345,000		
Road-making fund . .	5,378,914		
Miscellaneous	1,546,000		
	93,967,720		91,081,985

¹ In all accounts after 1882 the drachma is equal to one franc, though the reintroduction of a forced paper currency has again reduced the value of the drachma. In December 1889 the rate of exchange was Drs. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the pound sterling.

The deficits of 1885 and 1886, added to an extraordinary expenditure for mobilisation of the army of 75 millions, gave a total sum of 120 million drachmai as the addition to the State debt in the years 1885 and 1886. These deficits compel the Government again to resort to a forced paper currency, which had only recently been abolished. The budgets of 1887 and 1888 were made to balance by a loan of 135 million drachmai, secured on the produce of the monopolies of salt, petroleum, matches, &c., by the aid of which also other debts bearing from 7 to 9 per cent. interest have been paid off.

The total amount of Greek indebtedness in June 1889 was 623,883,288 drachmai. Of this sum rather less than 9,000,000 drachmai are for small outstanding internal indebtedness. The bulk of the indebtedness is shown in the following table :—

Date	Nature of Loan	Amount
1832	Guaranteed by England, France, and Russia .	Drachmai 75,000,000
1868	Heirs of Ex-King Otto	4,500,000
		79,500,000
1879	Independence 5 %, originally 1,200,000 dr. .	15,536,250
1881	Loan at 5 %, originally 120,000,000 dr. .	100,000,000
1884	Loan at 5 %, originally 70,000,000 dr. .	100,000,000
1885	Patriotic Loan	30,000,000
1887	Monopoly Loan at 4 %	135,000,000
1889	Consolidated Rentes 4 %	30,000,000
—	—	125,000,000
	Total . . .	615,036,250

There is an annual sinking fund of 147,000 drachmai in connection with the 1881 loan, and of 1,239,000 in connection with the 1884 loan. Several loans at heavy rates of interest were paid off by the consolidation scheme carried out in 1889, by which the 4 % rentes were created. It is anticipated that the 1881 and 1884 loans will be converted to 4 % rentes very shortly. The consolidation of the debt has resulted in a large decrease in the annual charge for interest.

This does not include the Greek portion of the Ottoman public debt, and the sum to be paid to the Ottoman Government as indemnity for property acquired by the cession of Thessaly.

The loan of 1862 was guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon the elevation of the present King of Greece to the throne. The guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. By the terms of a convention signed in 1866, it is arranged that the Government of Greece should pay to the three guaranteeing Powers not less than 36,000*l.* a year—British portion 12,000*l.*; and by the Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1864, a sum of 4,000*l.* sterling a year, out of the amount thus repayable in respect of the British portion, was relinquished in favour of the present King.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

There is universal liability to service on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. The total service is for 19 years, of which 2 years (with considerable terms of leave) must be passed with the colours, 8 and 7 years in the reserve, and the remainder in the militia or Landwehr.

The nominal strength of the army was reported as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1889:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	Rank and File	Total
War Office .	131 ¹			131
Engineers .	192	581	1,372	2,145
Chasseurs .	184	616	2,648	3,448
Artillery .	133	493	2,080	2,706
Cavalry .	93	333	1,182	1,608
Infantry .	672	2,841	7,200	10,713
General Services	378	303	496	1,177
Military Schools	62	8	372	442
Gendarmerie	111	678	2,954	3,743
Total	4,956	5,853	18,304	26,113

¹ Including the civilians employed in the War Office.

The estimates for 1889 reckoned 3,724 horses and mules, and 120 guns.

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1887, the numerical strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. On the war footing, the strength could be mobilised to 100,000 men. The reserve forces alone give a total of 104,500 men, and behind these is what is called the territorial army, numbering 146,000 men.

II. NAVY.

The navy consisted, at the end of 1889, of two small armour-clads, the *Basileus Georgios* (1,770 tons), carrying two 10-ton Krupp guns in a battery on the upper deck and four 20-pounders, speed 12 knots; and a wood-built vessel, the *Basilissa Olga* (2,060 tons), carrying four 6-ton and two 5-ton guns, speed 10 knots. One steel armour-clad, the *Hydra*, was launched in 1889; it is 6,000 tons, but is yet quite unfinished; another similar vessel is stated to be building in France. There are 28 small torpedo boats and launches, and 2 Nordenfeldt submarine torpedo boats. Of unprotected vessels there are 2 corvettes (1,300 and 1,800 tons), 2 cruisers (1,000 tons each, launched 1884-85); 12 gun-vessels (6 built 1881-84, the rest old); 4 gunboats (1880); 3 revenue vessels (1884); an old steel yacht, an iron transport, and 17 miscellaneous craft. The budget for 1889 fixes the strength of the navy at 2,945 officers and men, but the actual number for 1890 was 3,361. The navy is manned partly by conscription from the people of the sea-coast and partly by enlistment. In 1887 the period of service was made two years instead of one.

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant.

A British Embassy Report of 1885 gives the following division of the soil of Greece, including the recently added territories:—

	Acres		Acres
Tobacco, cotton, &c.	250,000	Kitchen-gardens, &c.	7,500
Cereals	1,000,000	Meadows	1,000,000
Fallow lands	1,000,000	Pasture lands, &c.	5,000,000
Vines	250,000	Forests	1,500,000
Currants	125,000	Waste	3,000,000
Olive trees	325,000		
Various fruit-trees	32,500		13,490,000

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state. The province detached from Turkey in 1881 is, however, of unusual fertility. The average production of cereals for the whole of Greece is:—wheat, 7,000,000 bushels; barley, 3,000,000 bushels; rye, 825,000 bushels; for the old provinces 2,700,000 bushels of maize; mezlin, 1,380,000 bushels. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts: the yield for 1886-87 was estimated at 270 million lbs.; olives yield about 760,000 bushels yearly, and vineyards about 4,000,000 bushels of grapes; other 12,000,000 lbs. of tobacco and 30,000,000 lbs. of cotton are produced.

According to the latest official returns, there are 108,361 horses, 164,000 cattle, 50,123 mules, and 106,208 asses in Greece. In contrast to these numbers, there were 3,464,954 sheep and 2,510,970 goats, the latter roaming about in a half-wild state, described as causing much destruction.

Iron ore is found in some of the Cyclades and in the Ionian Islands, but its working is undeveloped. In recent years the lead mines of Laurium have been worked and are estimated to have yielded during the twelve years 1877-88 over 1,200,000 tons of material for treatment. Of this quantity 643,000 tons have been treated at the mine, and 570,000 tons, producing 22,000 tons of lead, have been treated elsewhere. Zinc is also found in considerable quantities.

Commerce.

The staple article of export from Greece to Great Britain is currants, the value of which, in the year 1888, amounted to 1,320,889*l*. Other articles of export are olive oil, of the value of 15,789*l*. in 1888; lead, of the value of 73,561*l*. in 1884, and 185,591*l*. in 1888; silver ore, of the value of 69,358*l*.; zinc, of the value of 31,765*l*.; sponges, 92,316*l*.; and dye and tanning stuffs, 40,778*l*. in 1888. Of the imports from the United Kingdom into Greece, about one-half are manufactured cotton goods and yarns, their value in the year 1888 being 487,558*l*. There were also imported woollen manufactures valued at 97,591*l*.; coals, valued at 105,377*l*. and iron to the value of 55,303*l*. in 1888.

The total value of the general commerce of Greece in 1887 was:—Imports, 144,721,806 drachmai; and exports, 109,390,642 drachmai. In 1888 the figures were—imports, 124,388,595 drachmai; exports, 103,142,991

drachmai. The special commerce for 1887 and 1888 was as follows with the leading countries :—

	Imports, 1887	Exports, 1887	Imports, 1888	Exports, 1888
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Russia	34,294,564	1,441,476	25,320,147	1,341,526
United Kingdom	31,413,576	41,813,499	28,909,879	40,613,881
Austria-Hungary	17,337,216	6,775,539	15,751,612	7,668,312
Turkey	16,920,323	3,804,268	12,856,504	4,062,695
France	10,416,525	22,464,687	10,932,663	17,906,047
Roumania	8,253,636	663,628	1,271,433	342,822
Italy	6,142,565	1,858,734	4,139,525	908,436
Germany	3,231,717	4,079,712	4,064,951	3,466,289
Belgium	1,548,877	10,097,98	2,018,257	10,165,154
Egypt	612,347	1,287,656	475,918	1,955,058
United States		4,435,770	1,890,837	4,711,116
Other countries	1,684,949	3,926,533	1,481,456	2,512,405
	131,849,325	102,652,487	109,149,182	95,653,741

The following table shows the principal classes of special imports and exports and their values :—

	Imports, 1887	Exports, 1887	Imports, 1888	Exports, 1888
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Animal substances :—				
Living animals	2,182,331	35,554	1,910,617	22,040
Animal products	5,159,136	2,102,341	4,437,308	2,100,558
Fishery products	4,865,395	2,150,836	4,381,975	2,953,763
Agricultural products	58,011,912	63,032,917	38,302,356	59,027,963
Vegetable substances :—				
Oil	419,297	4,591,735	351,296	3,008,603
Timber, &c.	8,019,235	1,356,398	7,650,589	1,427,498
Mineral products	7,841,811	22,405,908	7,252,614	21,335,928
Chemical products	2,385,625	352,642	2,151,456	243,962
Manufactured products :—				
Textiles	24,970,415	150,074	21,165,957	167,170
Metal goods	3,939,074	1,500	4,636,161	3,027
Confectionery	3,602,086		3,555,145	
Millinery, &c.	2,028,683		1,929,073	
Paper, books, &c.	1,573,705	32,160	1,289,152	17,090
Pottery and glass wares	1,442,382		1,433,231	
Hides and skins	1,235,410	602,757	1,504,359	523,089
Wooden goods	509,386		425,498	
Wines and spirits	372,348	5,069,459	401,958	4,461,094
Various	2,958,094	768,186	3,367,413	1,351,336
	131,849,325	102,652,487	109,149,182	95,653,741

The principal article of export is currants, valued at 52,388,569 drachmai.

in 1888. The value of the lead exported in the same year was 7,640,490 drachmai; of olive oil, 2,296,982 drachmai; of wines, 4,414,871 drachmai.

The trade of Greece with the United Kingdom was, in the five years 1884 to 1888, according to the Board of Trade Returns, as follows:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Greece	2,015,277	1,912,804	1,545,798	1,888,400	1,888,444
Imports of British produce	1,188,704	873,678	984,591	989,217	948,004

For details see first paragraph under Commerce, p. 640.

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece numbered 83 steamers, of 31,541 tons; and 5,074 sailing vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 227,305 tons at the end of 1887. The total number of vessels that entered Greek ports in 1888 was 5,979 of 2,373,073 tons, and cleared 5,462 of 2,420,530 tons. Of the vessels entered, 2,524 of 332,122 tons were Greek; 582 of 465,155 tons were British. Of the total 5,347 of 1,552,844 tons entered, and 4,984 of 1,530,060 tons cleared the port of Piræus. A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

Internal Communications.

Recently the internal communication by roads has greatly improved; there are now (1889) about 2,000 miles of roads. In May 1882 the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, about 4 miles, was begun; it is estimated to cost a million sterling; and more than three-quarters of the work (1889) is now completed.

Railways were opened in 1889 for a length of 364 miles, while 237 miles were under construction, and 433 miles were projected.

The telegraphic lines, land and submarine, were of a total length of 4,362 English miles, at the end of 1888; length of wire, 5,062 miles. The number of offices was 169. They despatched 678,511 inland telegrams, and 258,127 international, in the year 1888. Receipts (1888), 1,130,160 drachmai; expenses, 992,320 drachmai.

Of post offices there existed 249 at the end of 1887, and there passed through the post in that year 5,992,098 letters, besides 179,033 post-cards, 6,602,269 samples, journals, and printed matter. The receipts were 1,052,176 drachmai; expenses, 1,237,239 drachmai. The total number of letters, post-cards, samples, newspapers, &c., which passed through the Post Office in 1888 was 14,319,864, of which 8,961,319 were internal and 5,358,545 international.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

Greece entered in 1868 the Monetary League of the Continent. The Ionian Bank at Corfu and the Thessalian Bank at Larissa have the right to circulate their own notes in their respective provinces.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, was, by the abolition of forced paper currency in November 1882, made equivalent to the franc of the Monetary League (25.22½ francs = £1 sterling). In 1885, however, the forced paper currency was renewed, so that the drachma is now equivalent to about 8½d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i>	=	2.80	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Cantar</i>	=	123.20	„ „
„ <i>Livre</i>	=	1.05	„ „
„ <i>Haril</i> (wine)	=	16.33	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	=	0.114	„ quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	=	1/3	of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	=	1/3	„ „ acre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Resident.—Dr. J. Gennadius.

There are Consular representatives of Greece at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Calcutta, Malta.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir Edmund J. Monson, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed February 1, 1888.

Secretary.—W. H. D. Haggard.

There are British Consuls at Corfu, Patras, Piræus, Syra.

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December 1879, and modified October 1889. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, renewed by half every year by universal suffrage. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years.

President of the Republic.—General Manuel Barillas, elected President March 15, 1886, for six years.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments—of Foreign Affairs, of Interior, of Public Works, of War, of Finance, and of Public Instruction.

Area and Population.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 46,800 English square miles. According to a census of 1880, there were at that date 1,224,602 inhabitants, and 1,427,116 on January 1, 1889 (on the basis of surplus of births, which is misleading). About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

The marriages in 1888 were 5,028; births, 60,211; and deaths, 27,231. Owing to an imperfect system of registration the number of deaths given is considerably below the actual number. About one-half the births among the whites and one-fourth among the Indians were illegitimate.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government is Guatemala la Nueva, with 65,796 inhabitants (1889), a tenth of them of European origin. Other towns are Quetzaltenango, 20,000, and Chimaltenango and Guatemala la Antigua, each 14,000.

Religion.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship.

Instruction.

Primary education is obligatory, maintained by the State, free and secular. The sum spent on education in 1887–88 (ending June 30) was 525,625 dollars, of which 253,927 dollars were for primary education. In

1887 there were 93,627 children of school age. At the end of 1887 there were, according to official statements, 1,030 primary schools of all kinds, with 1,242 teachers, attended by 49,247 pupils. There were in addition seven high and normal schools with 1,185 pupils (315 females), a number of special schools, besides several private schools.

Crime.

In 1888, 703 persons were sentenced for serious crimes, and 15,047 for misdemeanours.

Finance.

The net public revenue in the year 1888 was 4,580,264 dollars, and expenditure 4,577,404, the extraordinary receipts amounting to 1,802,403 dollars. About half of the revenue is from customs, and one-third from taxes on spirits, tobacco, &c., while over three-fifths of the expenditure is for public debt, instruction, and war. For 1890 the estimate of revenue is 5,060,000 dollars, and the expenditure 4,610,675 dollars, 1,343,074 being for finance and public credit, 1,154,189 for army, and 710,364 for instruction.

The internal consolidated debt of Guatemala on January 1, 1889, was returned at 6,143,010 dollars; non-consolidated 2,338,345; foreign debt 922,700*l.*; or a total (at 6½ dollars = 1*l.*) of 2,227,538*l.* During 1888 the floating debt incurred was 137,552*l.*, for which the Government issued paper money to be used in paying taxes and duties.

Defence.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists nominally of 3,500 officers and men. There is, besides, a reserve militia of 67,300 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

The number of owners who possess immovable property of the value of more than 1,000 dollars in 1885 was returned at 6,157, the total value of these holdings being given at 38,741,431 dollars.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. The chief agricultural products are coffee 588,440 quintals in 1888; sugar 24,979,450 kilograms; maize, average product, 200 million lbs.; wheat 40 million lbs.; rice 4 million lbs.; also cacao, cotton, tobacco (800,000 lbs.), rubber, banana, and coco-nuts.

In 1885 Guatemala possessed 117,880 horses, 45,501 mules, 494,130 cattle, 460,426 sheep, 194,776 pigs, 30,370 goats, the total value of all animals being given at 18,623,316 dollars.

Gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, and other minerals exist, but are little worked.

Commerce.

The following are the statistics of trade, in dollars, in the years 1884-88, including bullion and specie:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Imports . . .	3,929,651	3,788,135	3,537,399	4,241,408	5,459,568
Exports . . .	4,937,941	6,069,646	6,719,603	9,039,391	7,239,977

The chief imports in 1888 were gold, 1,617,824 dollars; silver, 274,998 dollars; cottons, 1,017,263 dollars; woollens, 257,805 dollars; silk, 159,646 dollars; flour, 161,427 dollars. The imports from Great Britain were valued at 1,442,071 dollars; from the United States, 814,788 dollars; from France, 432,275 dollars; from Germany, 657,531 dollars; South America, 727,447 dollars; Central America, 406,952 dollars. The chief exports are coffee, valued at 6,595,181 dollars, sugar 308,828 dollars, hides 141,932 dollars in 1888. The sugar and fruit trades have recently been considerably developed.

The value of the commercial intercourse of the Republic with the United Kingdom is not reported in the Board of Trade Returns, which summarise, under the heading 'Central America,' the commerce of the five States of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, with Great Britain. The commercial intercourse of the whole of 'Central America' with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£		
Exports from Central America to Great Britain. . .	1,305,090	1,065,131	1,117,042	1,341,176	1,137,234
Imports of British produce into Central America. . .	894,399	670,467	679,266	987,513	945,207

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1888 were coffee, of the value of 892,529*l.*, and indigo, of the value of 200,034*l.* The staple article of British produce imported into Central America consists of cotton manufactures, amounting to 638,798*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 69,173*l.*; machinery, 25,110*l.* in 1888; woollens, 49,278*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1888, 453 vessels of 547,911 tons entered, and 442 of 546,515 tons cleared, the ports of the Republic. Of the former 354 were North American and 37 English.

There is a line of railway from San José through Escuintla to the capital (72 miles), and a line from Champerico to Retalhuleu (27 miles). There are a few good roads, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule-back.

There were in 1888, 157 post-offices. The number of letters and post cards carried in 1888 was 1,888,676; registered articles, 58,364; papers, printed matter, samples, &c., 2,576,345. Of telegraphs there were 1,923 miles, with 93 offices, in 1888; the number of messages was 457,009.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Guatemala, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Dollar or Peso, of 100 Centavos . . nominal value, 4*s.*;
real value 6½ pesos = £1.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces . . .	=	1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> of 25 libras . . .	=	25·35 lbs. „
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 4 arrobas . . .	=	101·40 „
„ <i>Tinellada</i> of 20 quintals . . .	=	18·10 cwt.
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . .	=	1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor Don Crisanto Medina, accredited August 19, 1886; accredited also to France, and resident in Paris.

Consul-General.—Benjamin Isaac, accredited December 27, 1879.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, and Plymouth.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General.—J. P. Harris-Gastrell.

Consul.—Arthur Chapman.

There is a British Consul at San José and a Vice-Consul at Livingston.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens engaged in some occupation, for the term of five years; while the members of the Senate (30 in number) are nominated for six years by the House of Representatives from two lists presented by the Executive and the Electoral Colleges; one-third retire every two years. Members of both Houses are paid during session. The executive power is in the hands of a President, who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the United Senate and House of Representatives, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is seven years; it is generally cut short, however, by insurrections.

President of the Republic.—General Hyppolite, assumed presidency October 1889.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800*l*.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; the inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are negroes and the rest mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while an estimate by a native writer gives the total at 960,000 in 1887. Capital: Port-au-Prince, with 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. The language of the country is French, though most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion is nominally Roman Catholicism. Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 14 inspectors' districts. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools, and 5 public lycées.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure are known only by estimates, long-continued civil war having brought extreme disorder into the finances of the Republic. The revenue and expenditure for 1885-86 were estimated

at 6,412,957 dollars. The budget estimates for 1887-88 gave an expenditure of 4,066,236 piastres.

There is a large floating debt, consisting chiefly of paper-money issued by successive Governments, the great mass enormously depreciated by frequent repudiation, and by forgery on a vast scale.

According to an official statement of 1887, the total external debt is 4,320,000 dollars, and internal, 9,180,000 dollars; total, 13,500,000 dollars.

Since October 1881 the National Bank of Haiti has entered into activity with a capital of 800,000*l.* in 2,000 shares. It was charged with the emission of a new decimal coinage, to take the place of the various coins in circulation in the Republic. It might also issue bank-notes, but for not more than three times the cash in its possession. But in the years 1884 and 1885 the issue of 3,000,000 of piastres in paper-money was decreed by the Government.

Defence.

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the President of the Republic. Haiti has a gun-vessel of 900 tons, a corvette, and two sloops.

Commerce and Communications.

The total imports in the year 1887 were valued at 6,845,597 piastres, and exports at 10,185,366 piastres. Of the imports 4,250,500 piastres were from America, 750,918 piastres from Germany, 710,790 piastres from France, 675,535 piastres from Great Britain. The principal articles exported are coffee, 49,811,781 lbs. in 1887; cacao, 3,634,860 lbs.; mahogany, logwood, and cotton, 2,255,410 lbs.; the latter mostly to France. This last is again being planted, after the industry had decayed for some years.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the Republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which throws Haiti together with Santo Domingo. But as the population of the latter State is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the respective distribution of exports and imports during the five years 1884 to 1888 given in the following table:—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Haiti and Santo Domingo to U. K.	153,972	115,231	92,801	46,644	80,442
Imports of British produce into Haiti and Santo Domingo.	510,880	362,126	270,992	434,529	310,069

The chief exports to the United Kingdom in 1888 were logwood, valued at 21,794*l.*; mahogany and other woods, 26,472*l.*; coffee, 1,708*l.* (30,315*l.* in 1880), and cacao 1,881*l.* (8,749*l.* in 1884). Previously raw cotton was also exported in considerable quantities, but the value of this export sank from 76,786*l.* in 1872 to *nil* in 1881; in 1882, 1,939*l.* worth was exported; in 1883, 171*l.*; in 1884, 504*l.*; in 1885, 194*l.*; in 1886, 350*l.*; in 1887 and 1888, *nil*.

The staple article of British produce imported into Haiti and Santo Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 337,944*l.* in 1884; 233,751*l.* in 1885; 170,758*l.* in 1886; 309,521*l.* in 1887; 214,516*l.* in 1888; and linens, 65,435*l.* in 1884; 29,189*l.* in 1885; 19,630*l.* in 1886; 34,859*l.* in 1887; 17,763*l.* in 1888.

In 1887, 726 vessels of 691,150 tons entered, and 724 vessels of 679,902 tons cleared, the principal ports of Haiti.

In 1887, 479,996 letters, &c., passed through the Post Office. There are 31 offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Haiti, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, or dollar, nominal value, 4*s.*; real value, 3*s.* 4*d.*

French gold and silver coins are in current use, and bank-notes of the National Bank of Haiti.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Félix Dejean.

Consul.—Maurice Erdmann.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Consul-General.—

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HAWAII.

(HAWAII-NEI.)

Reigning King, Constitution, and Government.

Kalakaua I., born November 16, 1836, son of the Chiefess Keohokalole and Kapaakea, is of pure Hawaiian blood, and akin to the ancient royal family; was elected king by the Parliament on February 12, 1874, on the death of Lunalilo I.; crowned February 1883; married to Queen *Kapiolani*, born December 31, 1834. The heir to the throne is the Princess *Lydia Kamakeha Liliuokalani*, the eldest sister of the King, born September 2, 1838; married to His Excellency John O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu.

Under Kaméhaméha I. the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands were united into one kingdom. The second king of the name and his queen died in England, 1823. Under Kaméhaméha III. the integrity of the Kingdom was recognised by England, France, and the United States, and subsequently by other Governments. This king gave his subjects a constitution in 1840, which was revised and extended in 1852, and on his death in 1854 was succeeded by his nephew, Kaméhaméha IV., the husband of Queen Emma, who died in 1863. His brother, Kaméhaméha V., succeeded, and proclaimed a revised constitution, August 20, 1864. On his death in 1872, without issue, Prince Lunalilo was chosen, on whose death in 1874 the present king was elected.

The Government is a limited monarchy. In 1887 a new constitution was granted. The effect of the constitutional changes introduced is to curtail the power of the Crown and to extend the popular basis of the Government. Under the new constitution, as under the old, there are two Houses—a House of Nobles and a House of Representatives—both consisting of 24 members. Under the former constitution the nobles were nominated by the king. Now both Houses are elected by all adult males, subject to the possession of educational qualifications and, in the case of the House of Nobles, of a property qualification as well. Representatives are elected for two years, nobles for six. The two Houses sit together, and form the Legislature, in which the king's ministers hold seats *ex officio*, with the right to vote, except on a question of want of confidence in them. There is a Privy Council, the members of which are appointed by the king; and a Cabinet, consisting of a Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, and of Finance, and an Attorney-General.

By an arrangement made in 1889 the Government of the United States controls the foreign relations of Hawaii.

The naval and military forces consist of 250 men, authorised by law, and a volunteer force—the Honolulu Rifles—of 250 men. All natives are liable to serve if called on.

Area and Population.

The total area of the islands is 6,677 square miles. According to the census of 1878 the population was 57,985—34,103 males and 23,882 females; and according to the census of 1884, 80,578—51,639 males, 29,039 females. Of the population in 1884, 40,014 were natives, 4,218 half-castes, 2,170 born in Hawaii of foreign parents, 17,939 Chinese, 12,237 foreigners (2,066 Americans, 1,282 English, 9,377 Portuguese, 1,600 Germans, 192 French, 116 Japanese, 767 Polynesians). The native population is closely allied to the Maories of New Zealand. At the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the islands, upwards of a century ago, the population numbered probably 200,000. Since then the natives have rapidly decreased, and since the census of 1878 there has been a decrease in the native population of 4,084. The foreign element is, however, rapidly increasing. The total arrivals in 1883 were 11,194; departures, 3,535; the immigration in 1884 was 7,654 and emigration 4,941, being an excess of 2,713 arrivals; in 1885 the former 5,410 and the latter 1,805, being an excess of arrivals of 3,605; in 1886 there were 3,725 arrivals and 2,189 departures, showing an excess of 1,536 arrivals; in 1887, arrivals 3,250, departures 2,220; in 1888, 5,532 arrivals, 2,890 departures; excess of arrivals 2,642. Most of the immigrants are Chinese and Japanese. Hawaii is the largest island, but the capital, Honolulu (20,487 inhabitants), is in the island of Oahu.

Religion and Instruction.

All forms of religion are permitted and protected. Nearly all the natives are Christians. The King belongs to the Church of England, of which there is a bishop at Honolulu; there is also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. Schools are established all over the islands, the sum allotted for public instruction in 1886-88 being 203,020 dollars yearly. In 1888 there were 189 schools, with 8,770 pupils; of the pupils 5,320 were Hawaiians and 1,227 half-castes.

Finance.

The budget is voted for a biennial period. The following shows the revenue and expenditure in dollars for the last five financial periods:—

	1878-8	1880-82	1882-84	1884-86	1886-88
Revenue .	1,703,736	2,050,276	3,092,085	3,010,655	4,812,576
Expenditure	1,795,697	2,282,596	2,216,406	2,988,722	4,712,285

Estimated revenue, 1888-90, 2,618,913 dollars; expenditure 3,102,418 dollars. The revenue is largely derived from customs (1,024,365 dollars in 1886-88) and internal taxes (766,422 dollars in 1886-88), while the largest items of expenditure are for the interior (1,528,260 dollars in 1886-88) and finances (727,264 dollars in 1886-88). The debt on June 30, 1888, was 1,936,500 dollars. The interest varies from 6 to 12 per cent.

Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. Sugar and rice are the staple industries, while coffee, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone are also exported. The

following table shows the commerce (in thousands of dollars) and shipping for three years :—

—	Imports	Native Exports	Customs Receipts	Ships Entered	Tonnage
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		
1886	4,878	10,340	580	310	222,372
1887	4,944	9,435	595	254	210,703
1888	4,541	11,631	546	246	221,148

Of the exports in 1888 sugar was valued at 10,818,000 dollars; rice, 578,000 dollars; the imports are mainly groceries and provisions, clothing, grain, timber, machinery, hardware, cotton goods. 90 per cent. of the trade is with the United States.

Steamers connect the islands with the American continent, Australasia, and China. In the inter-island traffic 18 steamers and a large number of schooners are constantly engaged. In 1888 there were 61 vessels belonging to the islands, of 15,406 tons. There are about 56 miles of railway in the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. There are telegraphs in the islands of Maui, Hawaii, between Hawaii and Oahu, and round the latter island; total length 250 miles; nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. In 1887 the total number of letters, &c., transmitted and received by the Post Office was 1,574,442; there were 54 post-offices. Postal saving-banks: depositors, 819; amount, 214,185 dollars. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of tramways. The various islands will shortly be connected by telegraphic cable.

Currency.

Hitherto, gold and silver coins of all nations have passed current in the Hawaiian Islands as legal tender, either at their real or nominal value; but from December 1, 1884, only gold coins of the United States are legal tender for more than 10 dollars, and only Hawaiian and United States silver coins for smaller amounts. Paper money is not in use, except in the form of treasury certificates for coin deposited there.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAWAII IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Abraham Hoffnung, November 9, 1886.

Consul-General.—Henry R. Armstrong.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAWAII.

Commissioner and Consul-General.—Major James H. Wodehouse.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DEL HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Honduras, established November 5, 1838, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1839, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November 1865, greatly modified by the new Constitution of November 1, 1880. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies composed of 37 members. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for four years.

President of the Republic.—General Don Luis Bogran, elected President November 9, 1883, and re-elected September 1887.

There have been no regular elections of Presidents in recent years, and none served the full term of office.

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Public Works, War, Finance, Public Instruction, and Justice.

The active army consists of 500 men with 3,000 militia.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is calculated to embrace 46,400 English square miles, with a population, in 1889, of 131,917, or about 9 inhabitants to the square mile. The Republic is divided into 13 departments, 60 districts, 212 municipalities. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast, and in the town of Santa Rosas in the tobacco districts of Gracias. Capital of the Republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,600 inhabitants, including the district, situate nearly in the centre of the State, and chief station on the planned inter-oceanic railway.

Instruction.

There are two universities and several colleges; 573 schools in 1882, with 20,518 scholars.

Finance.

The finances of the Republic are in great disorder owing to prolonged civil strife, aggravated in 1872 by wars with Guatemala and San Salvador, which continued, with short interruptions, till the end of June 1876, when exhaustion on all sides brought about a peace. Since 1880 there have been improvements. The actual revenue in 1885 was 994,780 dollars. For

the two financial years 1886 to 1888 (July 31) the revenue was estimated at 2,818,265 dollars, and expenditure 2,826,532 dollars. The actual expenditure for several years exceeded the revenue, and the deficits were covered by loans. The revenue is drawn mainly from customs and excise duties.

The foreign debt of Honduras consisted of English loans amounting to 3,222,000*l.*, and a French loan of 2,176,570*l.*, or a total of 5,398,570*l.* No interest has been paid since 1872, and its accumulation has reached (1889) the amount of over 7,645,518*l.*

Commerce.

The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of cattle, mahogany, hides, and india-rubber, while the imports comprise cotton goods, silks, and hardware. The exports for the financial year 1887-88 were valued at 3,350,664 dollars, and were:—Vegetable products (1,221,716 dollars), animal and industrial products (376,645 dollars), minerals, exclusive of gold and silver (1,673,449 dollars), gold and silver (78,853 dollars). These exports went to the United States (2,790,405 dollars), England (105,088 dollars), France (81,568 dollars), Germany (6,003 dollars), and the Central American Republics (367,599 dollars). From Truxillo alone the exports of 1887 were valued at 628,100 dollars, including 1,200 head of cattle, valued at 30,000 dollars; mahogany, to the value of 52,000 dollars; hides and deer-skins, 52,540 dollars; bananas, 346,164 dollars; india-rubber, 51,326 dollars. At that port in 1887 139 vessels of 59,723 tons arrived, and same number cleared. There are no complete official returns of the value of either the imports or exports, owing partly to the customs at the principal ports being farmed out to individuals whose interest it is to conceal all facts concerning their revenue. The value of the commerce with Great Britain is not given in the 'Annual Statement' of the Board of Trade, which merges Honduras into 'Central America' (see page 647). The gold and silver mines of the country are officially stated to be in a fair way of development.

Communications.

In 1885 there were 33 post-offices, which carried 299,614 letters, newspapers, &c. There are 1,800 miles of telegraphs, with 63 offices; and there is a railway from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula, 37 miles, and an inter-oceanic railway is projected from Puerto Cortez to Amapala on the Pacific. Also a line from Puerto Cortez by the N. Coast, through one of the best fruit districts of the Republic.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Honduras, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: nominal value, 4*s.*, real value 3*s.* 4*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i> {	for wine	.	=	3½	imperial gallons.
	" oil	.	=	2½	" "
" <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	=	1.09	vara = 1 yard.
" <i>Ranega</i>	.	.	=	1½	imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Guillermo Binney, accredited October 17, 1882.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister and Consul-General.—J. P. Harriss-Gastrell.

Consul.—William Melhado (Truxillo).

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Honduras.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Gaceta Oficial de Honduras. Conayagua, 1888.

Report on the Trade and Commerce of Truxillo in 1887, in No. 364 'Diplomatic and Consular Reports.' London, 1888.

Report on Honduras in 'Reports of H.B.M.'s Consuls.' Part JII. 1884. London, 1884.

Report on Honduras in 'Reports of the Consuls of the United States,' No. 82. London, 1887.

Trade of Central America with Great Britain, in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom in the year 1888.' Imp. 4. London, 1889.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Bates (H. W.), Central and South America. London, 1882.

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Lombard (Thomas R.), The New Honduras. New York, 1887.

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Pelletier (Consul E.), Honduras et ses ports. Documents officiels sur le chemin-de-fer Interocéanique. 8. Paris, 1869.

Ratichardt (M.), Centro-América. 8. Braunschweig, 1851.

Scherzer (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador. 8. Braunschweig, 1867.

Soltera (Maria), A Lady's Ride across Spanish Honduras. London, 1884.

Squier (E. G.), Honduras: Descriptive, Historical, and Statistical. 8. London, 1870.

ITALY.

(REGNO D' ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Umberto I., born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa.

Son of the King.

Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869.

Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843 ; married, January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, born September 9, 1822 ; offspring of the union are Napoleon Victor, born July 18, 1862 ; Louis, born July 16, 1864 ; and Lætizia, born December 20, 1866.

II. Princess *Pia*, born October 16, 1847 ; married, September 27, 1862, to the late King Luis I. of Portugal.

Nephews of the King.

Prince Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Puglie, born January 13, 1869 ; Prince Vittorio Emanuele, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870 ; Prince Luigi Amedeo, born January 30, 1873 ; Prince Umberto-Maria, born June 22, 1889—children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Elisabetta*, born February 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony ; married, April 30, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa ; widow February 10, 1855 ; re-married, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the first union are :—1. Princess Margherita, born November 20, 1851 ; married, April 22, 1868, to King Umberto I. 2. Prince

Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, vice-admiral, born February 6, 1854, married, April 14, 1883, to Princess Isabella, daughter of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria; offspring, Prince Ferdinando Umberto, born April 21, 1884.

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In the end of the eleventh century the Prince of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix in 1831, and, the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Peace of Zürich, November 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plébiscite* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany; on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, Marche and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of Lombardy and Venetia were added to his dominions in 1866 (October 21). Finally, the Papal States (Province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the retreat of the French garrison, were, after a *plébiscite*, annexed to the Kingdom October 2.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 14,290,000 lire. Out of this the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, have an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 400,000 lire; his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire. The private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament; the latter consisting of two Chambers—an

upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. On April 14, 1886, there were 315 senators. The deputies of the lower House are elected according to the electoral law of September 24, 1882, which introduced the *scrutin de liste*, by ballot, by all citizens who are twenty-one years of age, can read and write, and pay taxes to the amount of 19 lire, or 80 centesimi. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes, are qualified to vote by their position. The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 57,000 of the population (census 1881). The number who had the right to vote in 1886 was 2,420,327. The number who voted in 1886 was 1,415,801, or 58·5 per cent. of those who had the right to vote. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 135 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-eighth of the inscribed electors appear at the poll. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receive pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under-secretaries of State. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity, but are allowed to travel free throughout Italy by rail or steamer.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into the following 11 departments:—

1. *The Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of the Interior.*—

Francesco Crispi, Minister of the Interior 1877-88. Reappointed Minister of the Interior April 4, 1887, and President of the Council of Ministers July 29, 1887.

2. *The Ministry of Foreign Affairs*.—**Francesco Crispi** (interim).

3. *The Ministry of Finance*.—**Federico Seismit Doda**, Minister of Finance 1878. Reappointed March 9, 1889.

4. *The Ministry of the Treasury*.—**Giovanni Giolitti**. Appointed March 9, 1889.

5. *The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs*.—**Giuseppe Zanardelli**, Minister of Public Works 1876-77; Minister of Justice 1881-88. Reappointed Minister of Justice April 4, 1887.

6. *The Ministry of War*.—General **Ettore Bertoliè Viale**, Minister of War 1867-69. Reappointed Minister of War April 4, 1887.

7. *The Ministry of Marine*.—**Benedetto Brin**, Minister of Marine 1876-78. Reappointed Minister of Marine March 30, 1884.

8. *The Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture*.—**Luigi Miceli**. Appointed December 31, 1888.

9. *The Ministry of Public Instruction*.—**Paolo Boselli**. Appointed February 17, 1888.

10. *The Ministry of Public Works*.—**Gaspare Finali**. Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture 1873-76. Appointed Minister March 9, 1889.

11. *The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs*.—**Pietro Laccara**. Appointed May 10, 1889.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of February 10, 1889, each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official; he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote, in all the chief communes of provinces and districts, and in other communes having more than 10,000 inhabitants. In other communes the syndic is appointed by the King from among the communal councillors. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the members varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councils are elected for five years, one-fifth being renewed every year. The communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune. Persons not resident in the province, or having no solid interest in it, or who do not pay taxes on movable property, as well as officials in any way interested in the province, are ineligible to the provincial councils. Electors must be Italian citizens, twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, be on the parliamentary electoral list, or pay a direct annual contribution to the commune, of any nature, or comply with other conditions of a very simple character.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census of United Italy was taken on December 31, 1861, but at that date Venetia, certain districts of the province of Mantua, and the present province of Rome had not been annexed, and were excluded from the census. At the census of 1871 and 1881, the area was, as now, 286,588 square kilometres, or 110,620 square miles. In 1861 the area of the Kingdom of Italy was about 250,000 square kilometres. The census of 1861, of 1871, and of 1881 gave the following results:—December 31, 1861 (excluding the regions annexed, Venetia, southern part of Mantua, and the province of Rome), 21,777,334; December 31, 1871 (present territory), 26,801,154; December 31, 1881 (present territory), 28,459,628.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy from 1800 onwards, in round numbers:—

Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1800	18,124,000		1848	23,617,000	0·747
1816	18,383,000	0·089	1861	25,000,000	0·450
1825	19,727,000	0·812	1871	26,800,000	0·400
1838	21,975,000	0·876	1881	28,460,000	0·619

The Kingdom of Italy is divided into 69 provinces, the names of which, with area in English square miles, population in 1881, estimated population, and density per square mile in 1888, are given in the subjoined table, which is classified according to the old *compartimenti*, not now recognised as legal divisions:—

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Present Population: Census 1881			Estimated Population 1888	Population 1888, per square mile
		Males	Females	Total		
Alessandria .	1,976	374,060	355,650	729,710	790,545	400·07
Cuneo .	2,755	321,423	313,977	635,400	671,183	243·62
Novara .	2,533	327,010	348,916	675,926	725,154	286·28
Torino .	4,068	506,175	523,039	1,029,214	1,077,506	264·87
Piedmont .	11,332	1,528,668	1,541,682	3,070,250	3,264,388	288·07
Genova .	1,572	376,408	383,714	760,122	802,102	510·24
Porto Maurizio.	467	65,630	66,621	132,251	136,121	291·48
Liguria .	2,039	442,028	450,335	892,373	938,223	460·14

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Present Population : Census 1881			Estimated Population 1888	Population 1888, per square mile
		Males	Females	Total		
Bergamo . .	1,088	196,915	193,860	390,775	424,145	389.84
Brescia . .	1,644	240,669	230,899	471,568	496,860	302.23
Como . .	1,050	256,444	258,606	515,050	558,627	532.03
Cremona . .	632	152,526	149,612	302,138	320,349	506.88
Milano . .	1,155	151,328	144,400	295,728	318,275	275.56
Mantua . .	961	567,367	547,624	1,114,991	1,210,662	1,250.79
Pavia . .	1,284	237,527	232,304	469,831	507,531	395.27
Sondrio . .	1,261	59,189	61,345	120,534	126,938	100.66
Lombardy .	9,075	1,861,965	1,818,650	3,680,615	3,963,397	436.74
Belluno . .	1,271	82,677	91,463	174,140	191,288	150.50
Padova . .	755	201,652	196,110	397,762	430,771	570.56
Rovigo . .	651	109,602	108,098	217,700	235,464	361.70
Treviso . .	941	192,128	183,576	375,704	414,267	440.24
Udine . .	2,515	247,340	254,405	501,745	547,381	217.65
Venezia . .	849	178,551	178,157	356,708	378,742	446.10
Verona . .	1,061	202,769	191,296	394,065	423,287	398.95
Vicenza . .	1,016	200,461	195,888	396,349	434,241	427.40
Venice . .	9,059	1,415,180	1,398,993	2,814,173	3,055,441	337.28
Bologna . .	1,391	232,557	224,917	457,474	492,074	353.76
Ferrara . .	1,010	117,453	113,354	230,807	246,701	244.26
Forli . .	719	128,628	122,482	251,110	270,563	376.30
Modena . .	966	141,308	137,946	279,254	300,195	310.76
Parma . .	1,251	135,355	131,951	267,306	282,840	226.09
Piacenza . .	965	116,668	110,049	226,717	239,408	248.09
Ravenna . .	742	115,143	110,621	225,764	230,439	310.56
Reggio Emilia .	877	123,622	121,337	244,959	262,928	299.80
Emilia . .	7,921	1,110,734	1,072,657	2,183,391	2,325,148	293.54
Perugia(Umbria)	3,719	294,019	278,041	572,060	616,263	165.71
Ancona . .	736	130,937	136,401	267,338	286,255	388.93
Ascoli Piceno .	809	101,907	107,278	209,185	227,491	281.20
Macerata . .	1,057	116,689	123,124	239,813	257,947	244.04
Pesaro e Urbino	1,144	112,290	110,753	223,043	237,529	207.68
Marches . .	3,746	461,723	477,556	939,279	1,009,222	269.41

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Present Population : Census 1881			Estimated Population 1888	Population 1888, per square mile
		Males	Females	Total		
Arezzo . . .	1,278	122,958	115,786	238,744	255,914	200.25
Firenze . . .	2,268	400,953	389,923	790,776	839,677	370.28
Grosseto . . .	1,707	64,401	49,894	114,295	125,198	73.34
Livorno . . .	126	61,085	60,527	121,612	125,707	997.67
Lucca . . .	576	135,452	149,032	284,484	304,569	528.77
Massa Carrara .	687	81,813	87,656	169,469	183,509	267.12
Pisa . . .	1,180	147,170	136,393	283,563	305,768	259.18
Siena . . .	1,465	108,033	97,893	205,926	219,470	149.81
Tuscany . . .	9,287	1,121,865	1,087,004	2,208,869	2,359,812	254.10
Roma . . .	4,601	480,689	422,783	903,472	969,487	210.71
Aquila . . .	2,509	164,263	188,764	353,027	383,988	153.04
Campobasso . .	1,771	176,287	189,147	365,434	387,503	218.80
Chieti . . .	1,105	168,920	175,028	343,948	368,700	333.67
Teramo . . .	1,284	127,319	127,487	254,806	277,917	216.45
Abruzzi e Molise . . .	6,669	636,789	680,426	1,317,215	1,418,108	212.64
Avellino . . .	1,409	194,349	198,270	392,619	427,907	308.70
Benevento . . .	688	118,799	119,626	238,425	256,036	372.15
Caserta . . .	2,313	353,618	360,513	714,131	768,530	332.27
Napoli . . .	412	498,978	502,267	1,001,245	1,015,490	2,537.60
Salerno . . .	2,126	266,129	284,028	550,157	588,849	276.97
Campania . . .	6,948	1,431,873	1,464,704	2,896,577	3,086,812	444.27
Bari . . .	2,292	338,285	341,214	679,499	743,426	324.86
Foggia . . .	2,956	177,873	178,394	356,267	375,007	126.86
Lecce . . .	3,293	276,193	277,105	553,298	591,931	179.75
Apulia . . .	8,541	792,351	796,713	1,589,064	1,710,364	200.25
Potenza (Basilica- cata) . . .	4,122	251,621	272,883	524,504	550,409	133.53
Catanzara . . .	2,307	216,283	217,692	433,975	456,672	197.95
Cosenza . . .	2,841	214,433	236,752	451,185	486,111	171.11
Reggio di Cala- bria . . .	1,515	184,660	188,063	372,723	399,607	263.77
Calabria . . .	8,663	615,376	642,507	1,257,883	1,342,390	201.47

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Present Population : Census 1838			Estimated Population 1888	Population 1888, per square mile
		Males	Females	Total		
Caltanissetta . . .	1,455	136,493	129,886	266,379	294,275	202.25
Catania . . .	1,970	280,014	283,443	563,457	615,183	312.28
Girgenti . . .	1,491	156,034	156,453	312,487	348,330	233.62
Messina . . .	1,768	227,934	232,090	460,024	502,556	285.95
Palermo . . .	1,964	352,722	346,429	699,151	766,250	390.15
Siracusa . . .	1,427	173,295	168,231	341,526	384,692	269.58
Trapani . . .	1,214	141,612	142,365	283,977	314,273	258.87
Sicily . . .	11,289	1,468,104	1,459,797	2,927,901	3,225,559	285.78
Cagliari . . .	5,257	217,497	203,138	420,635	447,066	85.04
Sassari . . .	4,142	134,891	126,476	261,367	283,184	68.37
Sardinia . . .	9,399	352,388	329,614	682,002	730,240	77.69
Total . . .	114,410	14,265,383	14,194,241	28,459,624	30,565,253	267.15

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces, territories (*circondari*), districts (*distretti*), and communes. There are 69 provinces : of which 60 are divided into territories, and 9 (the province of Mantua and the 8 provinces of Venetia) into districts. There are 197 territories (*circondari*), and 87 districts (*distretti*). The territories (*circondari*) and districts are divided into communes (*comuni*), of which at the census of 1881 there were 8,259 ; the number at present (1889) is 8,256.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous. The exceptions are : from 120,000 to 130,000 of French origin, in the territories of Aosta, Pinerolo, and Susa, in the province of Torino ; from 3,000 to 4,000 of Teutonic origin in some communes of the territories (*circondari*) of Domodossola and Varallo, in the province of Novara, and of Aosta in the province of Torino ; from 55,000 to 60,000 of Albanian origin, in a dozen communes of Nearer Calabria, and in some communes of the provinces of Foggia, Avellino, Potenza, and Palermo ; from 20,000 to 25,000 of Greek origin, in a few communes of Nearer and Further Calabria, and of the provinces of Lecce ; lastly, from 7,000 to 8,000 of Spanish (Catalan) origin, settled in Alghero in the province of Sassari, in Sardinia.

The population over 16 years of age in 1881 was 19,301,420 ; of these 7,047,163 were unmarried, 10,361,039 were married, and 1,893,218 were widowers or widows. Of the whole population, 16,205,371 or 56.9 per cent. were unmarried ; 10,361,039 or 36.5 per cent. were married ; and 1,893,218 or 6.6 per cent. were widowers or widows.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land ; consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement

gives the number of the head communes (capoluoghi) of provinces and of territories (circondari) or districts, with their population according to the census of 1881, but many of these local capitals have under 6,000 inhabitants.

Head communes of provinces	69	population	4,509,159
" " of territories (circondari) or districts	215	"	2,573,004
Total	284	"	7,082,163
Other communes		"	21,377,465
Total population		"	28,459,628

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1881, exclusive of children under 9 years:—

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	5,124,431	3,048,951	8,173,382
Raising of animals and apiculture	213,556	30,896	244,452
Horticulture	58,914	14,925	73,339
Sylviculture	53,226	6,425	59,651
Fishing and chase	47,901	340	48,241
Mining	58,937	575	59,512
Mineral industry	755	—	755
Industrial productions	2,281,317	1,904,144	4,185,461
Clothing, &c.	51,500	99,594	151,094
Commerce	246,618	33,155	279,773
Transport	310,347	2,664	313,011
Proprietors and pensioners	427,456	525,425	962,881
Employés and domestics	265,605	447,800	713,405
National defence	160,155	—	160,155
Civil administration	167,252	3,400	170,652
Public worship	103,161	28,424	131,585
Justice	28,248	2	28,250
Sanitary service	44,333	15,384	59,717
Instruction	32,908	46,887	79,795
Fine arts, &c.	31,174	4,450	35,624
Literature and applied science	19,740	35	19,775
Commercial travellers	28,393	5,457	34,450
Workmen	121,562	8,267	129,829
Prisoners, paupers, &c.	73,188	56,493	129,681
Without occupation	582,407	4,143,274	4,725,681
No occupation stated	725,284	855,691	1,580,975
Total	11,258,968	11,292,158	22,551,126

At the time of the census of 1881, the resident or legal population was 29,953,480. The number of foreigners in Italy was 59,956, of whom 16,092 were Austrians, 12,104 Swiss, 10,781 French, 7,302 English, 5,234 Germans, 1,387 Russians, 1,286 Americans (United States), 1,212 Greeks, 923

Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

Number of proprietors in Italy on December 31, 1881:—

	Land		Buildings		Land and Buildings		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agriculturists	219,328	131,181	204,395	59,406	1,033,753	227,175	1,457,476	417,762	1,875,238
Pensioners and persons of means	26,370	70,311	27,938	54,702	289,985	263,733	344,293	388,746	733,039
Other categories	102,088	133,524	249,725	185,768	579,885	274,165	931,698	693,457	1,525,155
Total	347,786	335,016	482,058	299,876	1,903,623	765,073	2,733,467	1,399,965	4,133,432

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1884	239,513	1,045,080	85,661	1,130,741	38,307	780,361	350,380
1885	233,931	1,040,868	85,102	1,125,970	39,339	787,217	338,753
1886	233,310	1,005,102	81,558	1,086,660	39,204	844,603	242,357
1887	235,629	1,067,002	85,904	1,152,906	42,485	828,992	323,914
1888	237,301			1,113,543		816,572	296,971

The figures for 1888 are not yet definitely ascertained.

2. Emigration.

The following table shows the number of emigrants according to sex and ages for the year 1888:—

Emigration	Number of Emigrants								
	Under 14 years			Of 14 and over			Of all Ages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Permanent	26,373	22,331	48,704	101,529	45,760	147,289	127,902	68,091	195,993
Temporary	4,981	2,496	7,477	77,728	9,588	87,266	82,709	12,034	94,743
Totals	31,354	24,827	56,181	179,257	55,348	234,555	210,611	80,125	290,736

The following table shows the numbers of emigrants from Italy to various parts of the world, according to Italian statistics, for the five years 1884-88:—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Europe	87,558	78,232	80,406	82,474	82,941
North Africa . .	3,123	5,435	4,540	2,875	3,089
America—					
United States and					
Canada	10,847	13,096	28,640	38,853	34,292
Mexico, Columbia,					
Venezuela, Central					
America	1,289	1,583	1,179	1,245	640
Brazil	6,116	12,311	11,334	31,445	97,730
Chili and Peru . .	350	366	321	313	359
La Plata	34,016	40,054	38,383	54,499	65,958
America (country					
not named) . . .	2,849	5,080	2,309	3,108	5,285
Other countries . .	869	1,036	717	853	442
Total	147,017	157,193	167,829	215,665	290,736

This classification is founded upon the declarations of intending emigrants made before the syndics (or mayors) of communes on application for passports, and it is to be observed that the figures differ considerably from those given in the statistics of the various countries mentioned. Thus the United States claim to have received, in 1888, 47,856 immigrants from Italy, the Argentine Confederation 75,029, and Brazil 104,353. The difference is explained chiefly by the fact that, in many cases, emigration intended to be temporary becomes permanent, the emigrants embarking for America from their temporary home.

The bulk of the emigrants came from the following provinces or compartimenti:—

Piemonte, 30,603 (17,391 temporary); Liguria, 5,996; Lombardia, 25,602; Veneto, 131,834 (50,792 temporary); Emilia, 13,211; Toscana, 11,739; Marche, 2,715; Abruzzi e Molise, 13,147; Campania, 22,134; Puglie, 2,144; Basilicata, 9,354; Calabria, 15,024; Sicilia, 7,015: 290,736.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The agglomerated (not communal) population of the principal cities and towns was as follows at the census of December 1881:—

Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion
Naples	463,172	Florence	134,992	Verona	60,768
Milan	295,543	Venice	129,445	Bari	58,266
Rome	273,268	Bologna	103,998	Padua	47,334
Turin	230,183	Catania	96,017	Parma	44,492
Palermo	205,712	Leghorn	78,998	Brescia	43,354
Genoa	138,081	Messina	78,438	Modica	38,390

Towns	Popu- lation	Towns	Popu- lation	Towns	Popu- lation
Pisa . . .	37,704	Caltagirone . .	28,119	Salerno . . .	22,328
Alcamo . . .	37,697	Mantova . . .	28,048	Castellammare	
Foggia . . .	36,852	Vicenza . . .	27,694	di Stabia . .	22,207
Andria . . .	36,795	Como . . .	25,560	Bisceglie . .	21,765
Cagliari . .	35,588	Taranto . . .	25,246	Vittoria . . .	21,755
Piacenza . .	34,987	Trani . . .	25,173	Lecce . . .	21,742
Trapani . .	32,020	Caltanissetta .	25,027	Torre del Greco	21,588
Barletta . .	31,994	Ragusa . . .	24,183	Partinico . .	21,000
Sassari . . .	31,596	Reggio di Cal .	23,853	Catanzaro . .	20,931
Ancona . . .	31,277	Bergamo . . .	23,819	Terlizzi . . .	20,442
Cremona . .	31,083	Sienna . . .	23,445	Lucca . . .	20,421
Modena . . .	31,053	Udine . . .	23,254	Chioggia . .	20,381
Alessandria .	30,761	Termini Imo-		Aversa . . .	20,183
Corato . . .	30,428	rese . . .	22,733	Vercelli . . .	20,165
Pavia . . .	29,836	Bitonto . . .	22,726	Torre Annun-	
Molfetta . .	29,697	Cerignola . .	22,659	ziata . . .	20 060
Ferrara . . .	28,814	Acireale . . .	22,431	Castelvetro .	20,053

San Marino.—Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent Republic, and one of the oldest States in Europe, San Marino. It has an area of 32 square miles, and a population of about 8,000. In 1872 it concluded a treaty of protective friendship with the Kingdom of Italy.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy ; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy entirely to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds, without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1881, of the total population about 62,000 were Protestants and 38,000 Jews. Of the Protestants 22,000 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 belonged to foreign Protestant bodies. In 1861 (exclusive of Veneto and the province of Rome) the total number of Protestants was 32,684, and Jews 22,458 ; and in 1871 (inclusive of Veneto and Rome), 58,651 Protestants, and 35,356 Jews.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy consists of 51 archbishoprics and 223 bishoprics, in addition to the 6 cardinal-bishops who have sees in Italy. Of these 73 are immediately subject to the Holy See, of which 12 are archbishoprics. There are altogether 37 ecclesiastical provinces. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice

of a council of Cardinals. But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop. The number of parishes in 1881 was 20,466; of churches and chapels, 55,263; of parish priests, 76,560.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian Chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the Kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy.

In 1865 there were 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 11,807 were men and 14,184 women. The Mendicant orders numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A law for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the Kingdom was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. This law provided a small pension to all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before January 18, 1864. Several monasteries were set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as might wish to continue their monastic life. All chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, were suppressed. Under certain regulations the ecclesiastical property was transferred to the State.

SEE AND CHURCH OF ROME.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the Royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope or Roman Pontiff was acknowledged supreme head of the Church, preserving his former rank and dignity as an independent sovereign prince. By Roman Catholics the Bishop of Rome, or Pope, is accounted Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter, and Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church. Over every baptized person they hold him to possess immediate spiritual jurisdiction.

Supreme Pontiff.—**Leone XIII.** (**Gioacchino Pecci**), born at Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni, March 2, 1810, son of Count Luigi Pecci; appointed Chaplain to Pope Gregorio XVI. 1837; consecrated Archbishop of Damietta 1843; Apostolic Nuncio to Belgium 1843-46; Bishop of Perugia 1846; proclaimed Cardinal December 19, 1853; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pío IX., February 20, 1878; crowned March 3, 1878.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the altar of the conclave chapel; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed from the electing body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. Should none have received the needful number of votes, another proceeding is gone through, viz, *acces*—so called because any Cardinal may accede to the choice of another by filling up another ticket made for that purpose. The present Pontiff, Leone XIII., was chosen by

unanimity. He is regarded as the 263rd Pope (or thereabouts) from St. Peter.

The rise of the Roman Pontificate, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pippin, King of the Franks, gave to Pope Stefano III. the Exarchate and the Pentapolis (Romagna), conquered from the Lombards, to which Charles the Great added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Henrich III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the spiritual head of Christendom by the city of Benevento; and not long after, in 1102, Countess Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the territory known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' From the accession of Martino V., 213th in the usual list of Pontiffs, to Leone XIII., 263rd in the list, the Popes have been as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
213	Martino V.	Italian	1417	239	Leone XI.	Italian	1605
214	Eugenio IV.	"	1431	240	Paolo V.	"	1605
215	Niccolò V.	"	1447	241	Gregorio XV.	"	1621
216	Calisto III.	Spanish	1455	242	Urbano VIII.	"	1623
217	Pio II.	Italian	1458	243	Innocenzo X.	"	1644
218	Paolo II.	"	1464	244	Alessandro VII.	"	1655
219	Sisto IV.	"	1471	245	Clemente IX.	"	1667
220	Innocenzo VIII.	"	1484	246	Clemente X.	"	1670
221	Alessandro VI.	Spanish	1492	247	Innocenzo XI.	"	1676
222	Pio III.	Italian	1503	248	Alessandro VIII.	"	1689
223	Giulio II.	"	1503	249	Innocenzo XII.	"	1691
224	Leone X.	"	1513	250	Clemente XI.	"	1700
225	Adriano VI.	Dutch	1522	251	Innocenzo XIII.	"	1721
226	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523	252	Benedetto XIII.	"	1724
227	Paolo III.	"	1534	253	Clemente XII.	"	1730
228	Giulio III.	"	1550	254	Benedetto XIV.	"	1740
229	Marcello II.	"	1555	255	Clemente XIII.	"	1758
230	Paolo IV.	"	1555	256	Clemente XIV.	"	1769
231	Pio IV.	"	1559	257	Pio VI.	"	1775
232	Pio V.	"	1566	258	Pio VII.	"	1800
233	Gregorio XIII.	"	1572	259	Leone XII.	"	1823
234	Sisto V.	"	1585	260	Pio VIII.	"	1829
235	Urbano VII.	"	1590	261	Gregorio XVI.	"	1831
236	Gregorio XIV.	"	1590	262	Pio IX.	"	1846
237	Innocenzo IX.	"	1591	263	Leone XIII.	"	1878
238	Clemente VIII.	"	1592				

The Supreme Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His *ex cathedra* definitions on matters of faith or morals are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his judgments. The Roman Pontiff seeks advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In December 1889 the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-four cardinal-priests, and thirteen cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these sixty-three cardinals:—

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomination
<i>Cardinal-Bishops :—</i>				
Raffaele Monaco La Valletta	Bp. of Ostia & Vellettri, Dean Sacr. Coll. Prefect Cong. Ceremonial, Gr. Penitentiary, Archpriest of the Lateran Arch-Basilica	Italian	1827	1868
Luigi Oreglia di Santo Stefano	Bp. of Porto and Sra. Rufina, Sub-dean Sacr. Coll., Camerlengo of Holy Roman Church	"	1828	1873
Lucido Maria Parocchi	Bishop of Albano, Vicar-General of His Holiness	"	1833	1877
Angelo Bianchi	Bishop of Palestrina	"	1817	1882
Luigi Serafini	Bishop of Sabina, Pref. Cong. Council	"	1808	1877
Edward Howard	Bishop of Frascati, Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica	English	1829	1877
<i>Cardinal-Priests :—</i>				
Gustav Adolf von Hohenlohe	Archpriest of the Liberian Basilica	German	1823	1866
Luciano Bonaparte	—	Italian	1828	1868
John Simor	Archbishop of Gran	Hungarian	1813	1873
Mieczyslaw Ledochowski	Secr. of Apost. Briefs	Polish	1822	1875
Henry Edw. Manning	Abp. of Westminster	English	1808	1875
Giovanni Simeoni	Pref. Cong. Propaganda	Italian	1816	1875
Francisco de Paula Benavides y Navarrete	Archbp. of Zaragoza	Spanish	1810	1877
Miguel Payá y Rico	" Toledo	"	1811	1877
Luigi di Canossa	Bishop of Verona	Italian	1809	1877
Joseph Mihalovics	Archbishop of Agram	Hungarian	1814	1877
Friedr. von Fürstenberg	" Olmütz	Austrian	1812	1879
Julien Florian Desprez	" Toulouse	French	1807	1879
Lewis Haynald	" Kalocza	Hungarian	1816	1879
Americo Ferreira dos Santos Silva	Bishop of Oporto	Portuguese	1829	1879
Gastano Alimonda	Archbishop of Turin	Italian	1818	1879
Carlo Laurenzi	Pro-Datary of His Holiness	"	1821	1880
Domenico Agostini	Patriarch of Venice	Italian	1825	1882
Charles Martial Allemand-Lavigerie	Archbishop of Carthago and Algiers	French	1825	1882
José Sebastião Neto	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1841	1884
Guglielmo Sanfelice di Acquavella	Archbishop of Naples	Italian	1834	1884

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomination
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
Pietro Ger. M. Celesia	Archbp. of Palermo.	Italian	1814	1884
Ant. Monescillo y Viso	" Valencia.	Spanish	1811	1884
Zeferino González y Díaz Tufón	Formerly Archbp. of Seville	"	1831	1884
Paul Melchers	Formerly Abp. of Köln	German	1813	1885
Alfonso Capecebatro	Abp. of Capua, Librarian of Holy Roman Church	Italian	1824	1885
Francesco Battaglini	Archbp. of Bologna	"	1823	1885
Patrick Francis Moran	" Sydney.	Irish	1830	1885
Victor Félix Bernadou	" Sens.	French	1816	1886
Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau	" Quebec.	Canadian	1820	1886
Benoît M. Langénieux	" Reims.	French	1824	1886
James Gibbons	" Baltimore	American	1834	1886
Charles Philippe Place	" Rennes.	French	1814	1886
Serafino Vannutelli	Secretary of Memorials	Italian	1834	1887
Gaetano Aloisi-Masella	Pref. Cong. Sac. Rites	"	1826	1887
Luigi Giordani	Archbp. of Ferrara.	"	1822	1887
Camillo Siciliano di Rende	" Benevento	"	1847	1887
Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro	Pontif. Sec. of State	"	1843	1887
Giuseppe Benedetto Dusmet	Archbp. of Catania	Sicilian	1818	1889
Luigi Macchi	—	Italian	1832	1889
Giuseppe d'Annibale	—	"	1815	1889
François Maria Benjamin Richard	Archbp. of Paris	French	1819	1889
Joseph Alfred Foulon	" Lyons	"	1827	1889
Peter Lambert Goossens	" Mechlin	Belgian	1827	1889
Franz de Paula von Schönborn	" Prague.	Bohemian	1844	1889
<i>Cardinal-Deacons:—</i>				
Teodolfo Mertel	Vice-Chancellor of Holy Roman Church	"	1806	1858
John Henry Newman	—	English	1801	1879
Joseph Hergenröther	Prefet. Apost. Archives	German	1824	1879
Tommaso Zigliara	Prefect Congr. Studies	Corsican	1833	1879
Francesco Ricci-Parracciani	Grand Prior in Rome of Sov. Order of St. John of Jerusalem	Italian	1830	1880
Isidoro Verga	Pref. Congr. Bishops and Regulars	"	1832	1884

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomination
<i>Cardinal-Deacons—cont.</i>				
Carlo Cristofori	Pref. Congreg. Indulgences and S. Relics	Italian	1813	1885
Augusto Theodoli	—	"	1819	1886
Camillo Mazzella	Prefect. Congr. Index	"	1833	1886
Luigi Pallotti	Pref. Papal Segnatura	"	1829	1887
Agostino Bausa	Abp. of Florence	"	1821	1887
Achille Appolloni	—	"	—	1889
Gaetano de Ruggiero	—	"	—	1889

Of these Cardinals 14 were nominated by Pope Pio IX., and 49 by Leone XIII.

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals are Princes of the Church at large. Those who reside in Rome have a certain yearly allowance, according to circumstances. In early ages the Cardinals were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or deacons of districts. In 1586 the number was finally settled by Sisto V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Pontifical throne is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocenzo IV., during the Council of Lyons, in 1246; and the title of Eminence from Urbano VIII., in 1630.

At the beginning of the year 1889, besides the Pope and the Sacred College of Cardinals, the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprised 8 Patriarchates of the Latin and 5 of the Oriental Rite, 166 Archbishoprics of the Latin and 22 of the Oriental Rite, and 694 Bishoprics of the Latin and 54 of the Oriental Rite. The list was as follows.—

I. Patriarchates.

Latin Rite :—1. Constantinople; 2. Alexandria; 3. Antioch; 4. Jerusalem; 5. Venice; 6. Lisbon; 7. West Indies; 8. East Indies.

Oriental Rite :—1. Antioch, of the Maronites; 2. Antioch, of the Melchites; 3. Antioch, of the Syrians; 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans; Cilicia, of the Armenians.

II. Archbishoprics.

<i>Latin Rite</i> :—		Græco-Romanian Rite	1
Immediately subject to the Holy See	19	Græco-Ruthenian Rite	1
With Ecclesiastical Provinces	147	Under Patriarchs:	
		Græco-Melchite Rite	4
		Syriac Rite	4
		Syro-Chaldaic Rite	4
		Syro-Maronite Rite	7
<i>Oriental Rite</i> :—			
With Ecclesiastical Provinces:			
Armenian Rite			188

III. *Bishoprics.*

<i>Latin Rite</i> :—		Græco-Roumanian Rite	3
Immediately subject to the		Græco-Ruthenian Rite	6
Holy See	86	Under Patriarchs :	
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical		Armenian Rite, . . .	18
Provinces	608	Græco-Melchite Rite	9
<i>Oriental Rite</i> :—		Syriac Rite	7
Immediately subject to the		Syro-Chaldaic Rite . .	7
Holy See :		Syro-Maronite Rite . .	
Græco-Ruthenian Rite . . .	2		
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical			748
Provinces :			

Besides the above sees, and 16 sees 'nullius dioceseos,' there are now 7 Apostolic Delegations, 115 Apostolic Vicariates, and 36 Apostolic Prefectures, most of them held by titular archbishops and bishops (until lately called 'in partibus infidelium').

The summary of actual dignitaries stands as follows for January 1889 (each dignitary being reckoned under his highest rank and title) :—

Sacred College of Cardinals	63
Patriarchs of both Rites	10
Archbishops and Bishops of the Latin Rite, Residential	771
Archbishops and Bishops of the Oriental Rite	56
Archbishops and Bishops, Titular	307
" " " having a title no longer	18
Prelates <i>Nullius Dioceseos</i>	6

Total 1,126

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now twenty Sacred Congregations, viz. Inquisition or Holy Office, Consistorial, Apostolic Visitation, Bishops and Regulars, Council, Residence of Bishops, State of Regulars, Ecclesiastical Immunity, Propaganda, Propaganda for Eastern Rite, Index, Sacred Rites, Ceremonial, Regular Discipline, Indulgences and Sacred Relics, Examination of Bishops, Fabric of St. Peter's, Lauretana, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Studies.

The apostolic delegations, vicariates, and prefectures throughout the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propaganda Fide' at Rome. At present they are distributed as follows :—

Continents, &c.	Apostolic Delegations	Apostolic Vicariates	Apostolic Prefectures
Europe	2	10	6
Asia	4	57	3
Africa	1	22	17
America	0	15	8
Oceania	0	11	2
Total	7	115	36

Instruction.

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade. Every teacher in a public institution maintained by the State, or by any other public body, must have the qualifications required by law; and in all public institutions not belonging to the State, the same programme must be followed, and the same rules observed. No private person can keep a school without having obtained the authorisation of the State.

Elementary education is compulsory for children between six and nine years of age. (Of these, according to the census of 1881, there were 1,808,129.) The compulsory clause is by no means strictly enforced. The enactment, however, provided that education for children of school age should be compulsory only when the supply of teachers should reach the proportion to population, in the least populous communes, of one to every 1,000 inhabitants; in the most populous, one to every 1,500 inhabitants. The law (1889) has been applied to 8,178 communes out of 8,527.

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide: (1) elementary instruction; (2) secondary instruction—classical; (3) secondary instruction—technical; (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades. Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it. Only the lower-grade instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least one lower-grade school for boys and one for girls; and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants. In both grades the instruction is free.

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities.

(3) Secondary instruction—technical. This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine.

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools.

Of these various educational institutions, the elementary schools are supported by the communes, subsidies or free loans being occasionally granted by the State. In the normal schools and *licei*, the State provides for the payment of the staff and for scientific material. The *ginnasi* and technical schools should, according to the general law, be supported by the communes; but, in many cases, the cost of these is borne, in great part, by the State. In the technical institutes, half the sum paid to the staff is provided by the State. The universities are maintained by the State and by their own ancient revenues, such expenses as those for scientific material, laboratories, &c., being, in some cases, borne by the various provinces of the university region. The higher special schools are maintained conjointly by the State, the province, the commune, and, sometimes, the local Chamber of Commerce.

The total sum allotted by the State for the Minister of Public Instruction in 1887-88 was 40,542,636 lire; by the provinces in 1886, 5,228,984 lire; and by the communes in 1886, 62,253,876 lire. There are, besides, revenues derived from foundations (*opere pie*) for the benefit of schools of different grades, generally, or in particular communes.

The attendance at elementary schools has, in the last twenty-four years, risen from 1,008,000 to 2,253,000: or, allowing for the increase of population, there has been an increase of 90 per cent. in school attendance.

The percentage of illiterates male and female over five, and over twenty years of age, in 1861, 1871, and 1881, was:—

Year	Over 5 Years		Over 20 Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1861	68·09	81·27	65·47	81·52
1871	62·73	76·25	60·17	77·18
1881	55·62	69·98	53·89	72·93

The percentage of illiterate conscripts, and of illiterates married, at various intervals from 1866 to 1887 was as follows:—

Year	Illiterate Conscripts	Illiterates Married	
		Male	Female
1866	64·01	59·96	78·97
1871	56·74	57·73	76·73
1881	47·74	48·24	69·90
1887	44·98	42·83	62·82

According to the census of 1881 the number of the population above six years of age who could not read nor write in Upper Italy was 40·85 per cent.; Middle Italy, 64·61 per cent.; South Italy, 79·46 per cent.; and in the Islands, 80·91 per cent. The smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, 32·27, and the largest in Basilicata, 85·18.

The following are the statistics of elementary schools for 1886 and higher schools for 1887 (published 1889):—

—	Number	Teachers	Pupils		
			Males	Females	Total
<i>Asili</i> for infants . . .	2,139	5,603	—	—	252,763
Public primary day schools:—Regular . . .	43,407	44,383	1,087,605	911,119	1,998,724
Do. irregular . . .	2,666	2,642	44,617	32,800	77,217
Private do.	7,555	8,260	62,044	114,912	176,957
Evening and holiday schools	13,030	12,805	—	—	452,839
Normal schools	133	1,245	—	—	10,542
Licei	326	1,974	—	—	13,865
Ginnasi	735	4,554	—	—	49,080
Technical institutes . .	74	1,291	—	—	6,641
Technical schools . . .	419	3,301	—	—	23,786
Naval mercantile do. . .	28	201	—	—	756

The following is a list of the twenty-one universities of Italy, with statistics for 1886-87:—

—	Date of Founda- tion	No. of Teach- ers	Students and Auditors	—	Date of Founda- tion	No. of Teach- ers	Students and Auditors
State Univer- sities:—				Pisa . .	1338	58	591
Bologna . .	1200	62	1,228	Rome . .	1303	85	1,359
Cagliari . .	1626	36	142	Sassari . .	1677	28	124
Catania . .	1434	43	427	Siena . .	1300	29	171
Genoa . .	1243	57	801	Turin . .	1404	75	2,195
Macerata . .	1290	14	101	Free Univer- sities:—			
Messina . .	1549	48	208	Camerino . .	1727	17	80
Modena . .	1678	35	287	Ferrara . .	1391	20	43
Naples . .	1224	96	4,136	Perugia . .	1276	21	131
Padua . .	1222	79	1,079	Urbino . .	1564	21	91
Palermo . .	1805	68	1,118				
Parma . .	1512	46	215				
Pavia . .	1300	57	1,014	Total.		991	15,541

There were besides (1887) 11 superior collegiate institutions, with 1,961 students; 11 superior special schools, with 701 students; 27 special and practical schools of agriculture (1887) with 891 students; 4 schools of mining, with 69 students; 161 industrial and commercial schools, with 20,923 students; 14 Government academies and institutes of the fine arts, with 3,294 students; 6 Government institutes and conservatoires of music (1887), with 842 students.

In 1887 there were in Italy 32 Government libraries, with 729,409 readers, who had 959,550 books given out.

Periodicals.—In 1887 there were published in Italy 1,606 periodicals as follows:—Daily, 135; twice or thrice weekly, 138; weekly, 529; thrice monthly, 23; fortnightly, 262; monthly, 371; at intervals of two or more months, 77; occasionally, 70; total, 1,605. Of these, 429 were political; 283 economic, social, and juridical; 198 agricultural; 108 literary and historical; 187 religious or politico-religious; 89 medical; 43 related to music, the drama, or art; 41 were scientific or geographical; 42 comic (non-political). Of the whole number, 1,523 were in Italian, 33 in Italian and a local dialect (15 Neapolitan, 7 Sicilian); 8 only in the local dialects of the north of Italy; 19 in Italian and some other language (12 French); 23 in other languages (12 French, 5 English).

In 1888 there were 10,863 books published in Italy; of these, 992 were religious; 653 historical and geographical; 488 were books of contemporary biography; 1,063 were schoolbooks or books on education; 462 on political and social science; 348 on physical and natural science; 771 on medicine; 1,133 on agriculture, the industries, and commerce.

Justice and Crime.

In Italy, justice in penal matters is administered in the first instance by the Pretori, by the correctional tribunals, and by the courts of assize; on appeal, by the correctional tribunals, and by the courts of appeal. The highest court is the Court of Cassation, which confines itself to inquiring

whether the forms prescribed by law have been observed. The new penal code comes into force on January 1, 1890, abolishing the distinction between crimes and misdemeanours (*crimine e delitti*), and, to that extent, modifying the existing rules.

The Pretori have jurisdiction concerning all delicts (*delitti*) punishable by imprisonment or banishment not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding 300 lire. The correctional tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences punishable by imprisonment or banishment over three months, or fine exceeding 300 lire. The courts of assize have jurisdiction in the first instance in all proceedings concerning crimes brought before them by direct citation, or by sentence of the sections of accusation (*sezioni d'accusa*). They have exclusive jurisdiction concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all crimes of a serious character. Appeal is allowed to the correctional tribunals from the sentences of the Pretori, and to the courts of appeal from those of the correctional tribunals. The courts of cassation have power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior courts, and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency. This court can also decide regarding sentences passed by the supreme military and naval court.

Italy is divided, for the administration of justice, into 20 appeal court districts, each of which is subdivided into tribunal districts, 162 in all, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (*Pretura*), 1,806 in all.

Table showing the number of persons convicted of crimes before the various classes of courts, 1883-87:—

Year	Total	Convictions		
		Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunal (first instance)	Before the Corti d'Assise
1883	296,710	232,594	58,414	5,702
1884	315,409	254,930	55,168	5,311
1885	332,079	273,463	53,103	5,513
1886	337,394	280,810	51,654	4,930
1887	315,359	259,387	50,426	5,546

Number of prisons or penitentiaries, with number of inmates, on June 30, 1886:—

Prisons or Penitentiaries	Number	Inmates		
		Male	Female	Total
Lock-ups	1,723	26,476	2,321	28,797
Penal establishments	1,021	30,773	1,298*	32,071
Correctional establishments for the young:				
Houses of detention		902	49	951
Private reformatories	41	2,731	1,795	4,526
Penal colonies	12	2,483	10	2,493
Total	1,888	63,365	5,473 *	68,838

Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist. Public charity is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Opere pie,' regulated by the law of August 3, 1863. These are very unequally distributed in the different provinces, and their operation is in the manner prescribed and in the territory named in the deeds of foundation, or by the statutes in force. A thorough inquiry into their financial position was made in 1880. The general results were: Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, *monti di piet *, *monti frumentari*, *cassa di prestanze agrarie*), there were 21,766 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,000,000,000 francs. Their income and expenses were:—

	Lire
Gross income	88,250,067
Burdens	8,229,676
Taxes, &c.	14,798,067
Expenses of administration	17,304,860
Total disbursement	40,322,622
Balance free	47,917,444

Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c., all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1880 amounted to 95,031,946 lire.

The property of these foundations is constantly increasing. In the space of seven years (1880–87) the new legacies amounted to nearly 100,000,000 lire (exactly 99,691,046 lire). In 1886 the communes spent about 40,000,000 lire, and the provinces about 20,000,000 lire in charity; over one-fourth of the former sum and over three-fourths of the latter being disposed of through the opere pie.

Finance

I. STATE FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The tax on lands, amounting to about 96 millions, with an additional tenth, is spread over the 9 cadastral compartimenti. That on houses is at the rate of 12.5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling-houses. The tax on incomes from movable capital and labour is 13.2 per cent. of the sum taxable. This, in incomes from capital alone, is the

whole amount stated as income; in those from capital and labour (trade, industries), it is six-eighths, and in those from labour alone (professions), it is five-eighths of the income stated. In the case of State, provincial, or communal employes, half the income is taxable. The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings. The State grants to the communes one-tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are:—the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto.

The financial year of Italy ends on June 30. The following table exhibits the total ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom, together with the annual difference in each of the years from 1884–85 to 1890, the first four years representing actual receipts and disbursements, and 1888–89 and 1889–90 the budget estimates:—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1884–85	1,709,744,994	1,674,409,463	+ 35,335,531
1885–86	1,745,515,911	1,730,598,335	+ 14,917,576
1886–87	1,801,185,804	1,789,413,851	+ 11,771,953
1887–88	1,936,724,649	1,993,875,769	– 57,151,120
1888–89	1,913,946,799	2,105,765,840	– 191,819,041
1889–90	1,801,397,772	1,857,906,850	– 56,509,078

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget accounts for the year ending June 30, 1890, showing the principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure:—

REVENUE		REVENUE—cont. ^a	
	Lire		Lire
A. Ordinary revenue:—		Taxes on transactions:	
1st Category: ¹		Succession duties	36,800,000
State property	11,220,591	Registration	69,700,000
Ecclesiastical pro-		Stamps	73,000,000
perty	3,480,000	Railway tax	18,500,000
State railways	72,336,630	Various	29,360,550
Various	1,172,086	Indirect taxes:	
Direct taxes:		Excise	34,000,000
Land tax	106,341,360	Customs	265,000,000
House tax	68,700,000	Octroi	81,577,245
Income tax	229,601,515	Tobacco	189,000,000

^a The revenue and the expenditure of each Ministry are divided into four categories:—

1. *Effective* receipts or expenditure; 2. Movement of capital; 3. Construction of railways, &c.; 4. Receipts or expenditure *d'ordre*.

REVENUE—cont.		REVENUE—cont.	
	Lire		Lire
Salt	63,000,000	Total ordinary revenue	1,615,130,511
Lottery	76,300,000		
Fines	2,000		
Public services :		D. Extraordinary revenue:—	
Posts	46,500,000	1st Category, effective receipts	15,460,654
Telegraphs	15,150,000		
Prisons	5,262,765	2nd Category, movement of capital :	
Fines	2,250,000	Sale of property, &c.	12,360,580
School taxes	4,292,400	Recovery of debts . .	3,177,259
Various	5,384,100	New debts	16,330,000
Repayments	34,432,139		
Various receipts	6,776,880	Total 2nd Category	31,867,839
Total 1st Category	1,549,140,861		
4th Category, Receipts d'Ordre :		3rd Category, construction of railways . .	138,938,768
Working of State domains	12,619,275	Total extraordinary revenue	186,267,261
Interest of paper-money caution fund	14,909,419		
Treasury deposits & loans for pensions	36,187,334	Total revenue	1,801,397,772
Various	2,273,622		
Total 4th Category	65,989,650		

RECAPITULATION.

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1st Category . .	1,549,140,861	15,460,654	1,564,601,515
2nd " . .	—	31,867,839	31,867,839
3rd " . .	—	138,938,768	138,938,768
4th " . .	65,989,650	—	65,989,650
Total . .	1,615,130,511	186,267,261	1,801,397,772

EXPENDITURE.		EXPENDITURE—cont.	
	Lire		Lire
1. Ordinary expenditure:—		Interest on redeemable debt . .	77,263,009
Ministry of the Treasury :		Railway annuities	28,112,371
1st Category :		Floating debt . .	109,766,124
Interest on consolidated debt . .	437,918,909	Fixed annuities . .	25,000,000
		Civil list and appanages . .	15,050,000

EXPENDITURE—cont.		EXPENDITURE—cont.	
	£		£
Senate and Chamber of Deputies .	2,200,000	2. Extraordinary expenditure:—	
General expenses .	13,268,745	Ministry of the Treasury:	
Reserved fund .	6,000,000	1st Category .	7,438,425
Various .	2,346,259		
Total 1st Category }	716,925,417	2nd Category:	
4th Category .	53,886,248	Railway Redemption Annuities .	5,047,840
Total Ministry of Treasury }	770,811,665	Redemption of debts .	23,507,963
		Other disbursements .	4,460,000
Ministry of Finance:		Total 2nd Category }	33,015,803
1st Category:		3rd Category .	22,187,000
General expenditure .	17,214,121	Total .	62,641,228
Annuities, &c. .	3,550,204		
Expenses of collection .	176,030,737	Ministry of Finance	3,712,942
Total 1st Category }	196,795,062	Ministry of Justice, &c. .	68,211
4th Category .	1,654,313	Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	18,167
Total Ministry of Finance }	198,449,375	Ministry of Public Instruction .	1,151,319
		Ministry of the Interior .	3,613,155
Ministry of Justice, &c. .	33,873,771	Ministry of Public Works .	164,584,298
Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	8,545,495	Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs .	597,700
Ministry of Public Instruction .	40,998,914	Ministry of War .	28,535,000
Ministry of the Interior .	60,940,073	Ministry of Marine .	17,200,000
Ministry of Public Works .	29,314,224	Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce .	2,227,746
Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs .	53,796,611		
Ministry of War .	256,002,959	Total extraordinary expenditure }	284,349,766
Ministry of Marine .	106,859,719		
Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce .	13,964,278	Grand total expenditure }	1,857,906,850
Total ordinary expenditure }	1,573,557,084		

RECAPITULATION BY CATEGORIES.

—	1st Category	2nd Category	3rd Category	4th Category	Total
Receipts	1,564,801,515	31,867,839	138,938,768	65,989,850	1,801,597,772
Expenditure	1,613,192,629	33,785,803	138,938,768	65,989,850	1,857,906,950
	-48,591,114	-7,917,964	—	—	-56,509,078

In the ordinary revenue there is a surplus of 41,573,427 lire, and in the extraordinary a deficit of 98,082,505 lire ; giving a net deficit of 56,509,078 lire.

Public Debt.

The following table shows the interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt on July 1, 1889 :—

Debts	Per Cent	Rentes, Interests, &c.	Sinking Fund 1888-89	Year of Extinction
		Lire	Lire	
1. Consolidated debt :				
Rentes at 5 per cent.	5	412,437,829	—	—
" 3 "	3	6,408,080	—	—
Total consolidated debt	—	448,845,909	—	—
II. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See	5	3,225,000	—	—
III. Debts separately inscribed :	3 to 5	22,131,254	674,156	1895-1961
IV. Various debts	3 to 6	83,916,427	247,409	1906-1970
V. Floating debt :				
Treasury bonds	—	12,213,635	—	
Current accounts	—	300,000	—	
Bank advances	—	640,000	—	
Total floating debt	—	13,153,635	—	
Total public debt	—	571,272,225	921,565	

The capital of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 11,240,936,860 lire on July 1, 1889, or about 450,000,000 sterling.

The burden of the debt per head of population is 15*l.*, and of the interest 14*s.* The value per head of the special exports in 1888 was under 23*s.*

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1885 amounted, according to official reports, to 561,798,719 lire, and the revenue of the provinces amounted to 120,501,720 lire. The debts of the communes in 1885 (December 31) amounted to 883,133,756 lire; of the provinces in 1884 (December 31) to 152,263,505 lire.

III. PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On June 30, 1888, the property of the State was as follows:—

Lire		Lire	
Immovable property:—		Movable property:—	
Ancient demesne . . .	615,642,453	Material in use in Army and Navy . . .	859,482,243
Ecclesiastical . . .	75,301,527	Animals, material, &c., on State lands, factories, &c. . .	331,515,097
State railways . . .	2,988,128,114	In museums, libraries, &c. . .	205,078,082
Canals, rights over harbours, &c. . .	102,887,683	Ecclesiastical furniture, &c. . .	2,123,800
Total immovable property . . .	3,791,959,776	Canon, cens, &c., affranchi (ancient demesne) . . .	50,302,216
		Loans and various titles . . .	488,838,347
		Treasury loans . . .	73,941,595
		Active balance (Resti attivi di bilancio) . . .	340,892,259
		Cash, &c. (danaro o fondo di cassa) . . .	226,220,801
		Total movable property . . .	2,560,372,350
		Total of State property . . .	6,352,332,126

In the financial year 1887–88 the revenue from State property was:—Railways, 65,291,441 lire; ecclesiastical, 4,999,816 lire; various, 13,070,732 lire; total, 83,361,989.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows:—French frontier 495 kilometres; Swiss 655; Austro-Hungarian 750; frontier of San Marino 38·5; in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,900 kilometres. The coast line of the peninsula measures 3,657 kilometres; of Sicily, 1,098; of Sardinia, 1,017; of Elba and the small islands, 1,013; the total length of coast is thus 6,785 kilometres.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications distributed according to a plan decided on in 1874, and at present in process of execution. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, though some of the old fortresses have been either abandoned or de-classed, while others are being constructed. The chief strong places in the region are the following:—Casale, Placentia, Cremona, Peschiera, Verona, Mantua, Legnago (these four form the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Pavia, Boara, Venice, Alessandria,

Bologna. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places :—Ventimiglia, Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Elba, Mont-Argentario, Civitavecchia, Gaeta, Baja, and Castellamare in the Gulf of Naples ; works in the Straits of Messina ; various places in Sicily ; Tarentum ; Brindisi, Ancona, the mouth of the Adige ; Brindolo and Chioggia. On the north Sardinia is defended by the fortifications in the Island of St. Madeleine, and on the south by those of Cagliari. Rome is surrounded by walls, and is being protected by a circle of forts.

II. ARMY.

Universal liability to arms forms the basis of the military organisation of Italy. A certain portion of all the young men who have completed their twentieth year, amounting to about 200,000, is levied annually, 82,000 of whom are drafted into the standing army, while the rest are entered in a second and third category.

According to the law of August 6, 1888, the time of service in the standing army for the first category of recruits is five years in the infantry, four years in the cavalry, and three years in the other arms. Having completed their service under arms, the men of the first category are granted unlimited leave, but are enrolled in the permanent army, the infantry for four years, the cavalry five years, when they are both transferred to the territorial militia. The men belonging to the other arms are enrolled in the permanent army for five or six years, when they are transferred to the mobile militia, in which they complete twelve years of service before being transferred to the territorial militia. Those of the second category are entered in the permanent army for eight years, and the mobile militia for four years, when they form part of the territorial militia. The men of the third category are entered at once in the territorial militia, but are given unlimited leave. The total period of service is 19 years. As in the German army, young men of superior education are permitted under certain conditions to serve as one-year volunteers. The different arms of the Italian army have the following organisation according to the law of June 23, 1887 :—

1. *Permanent Army.*

The main army is composed of :—Infantry : 96 regiments of the line and 12 regiments of bersaglieri, each regiment of 3 battalions of 4 companies and 1 dépôt ; 7 regiments of Alpine troops divided into 22 battalions, in 75 companies ; 87 military districts with 98 companies.

Cavalry :—24 regiments of 6 squadrons and 1 dépôt ; 6 dépôts for remounts.

Artillery:—12 regiments of divisional field artillery, each of 1 staff and 2 brigades (8 batteries); 1 company of train, and 1 dépôt; 12 regiments of army corps field artillery, of 1 staff and 2 brigades (8 batteries); 1 brigade of train (2 companies) and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of horse artillery, of 1 staff, 3 mounted brigades (6 batteries); 1 brigade of train, of 4 companies and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of mountain artillery, of 1 staff, 3 brigades of 9 batteries, 1 dépôt; five regiments of fortress artillery, 2 of these composed each of 1 staff, 4 brigades (16 companies), and 1 dépôt; the other 3 each of 1 staff, 3 brigades (12 companies), and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment (5 companies) of artillery mechanics, and 1 company of veterans.

Engineers:—4 engineer regiments, 2 of which of 1 staff, 6 brigades of sappers (18 companies), 1 brigade of train (2 companies), and 1 dépôt; the 3rd regiment of 1 staff, 3 sapper brigades (7 companies), 3 brigades (6 companies) of telegraphists and 1 of specialists, 1 brigade train (3 companies), and 1 dépôt; the 4th regiment of 1 staff, 3 brigades of pontoons (8 companies), 1 railway brigade (4 companies), 1 lagoon brigade (2 companies), 1 train brigade (3 companies), and 1 dépôt.

Carabineers:—11 territorial legions, and 1 legion of cadets.

Sanitary corps, 12 companies; commissariat, 12 companies; veterinary corps; administrative corps; invalids and veterans, 4 companies; establishments and institutes of instruction; disciplinary establishments, 15 companies; 2 houses of correction.

2. *Mobile Militia.*

Infantry:—48 regiments of the line of 3 battalions of 4 companies; 18 battalions of bersaglieri of 4 companies; 22 companies of Alpine troops.

Artillery:—13 brigades of field artillery of 4 batteries; 14 companies of train; 36 companies of fortress artillery; 3 brigades of mountain artillery of 3 batteries.

Engineers:—7 brigades of sappers with 21 companies; 4 companies of pontoons; 2 railway companies; 3 companies of telegraphists; 1 lagoon company; 4 companies of train.

Sanitary corps of 12 companies, and commissariat corps of 12 companies.

Special militia of Sardinia:—3 regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies; 1 battalion of bersaglieri of 4 companies; 1 squadron of cavalry; 1 brigade of field artillery of 2 batteries, and 1 company of train; 1 brigade of fortress artillery of 4 companies; 1 company of engineers; 1 sanitary company; and 1 commissariat company.

3. *Territorial Militia.*

320 battalions of the line of 1 companies; 22 battalions of Alpine troops with 75 companies; 100 companies of fortress artillery and 20 brigade commands; 30 companies of engineers and 6 brigade commands; 13 sanitary companies; 13 commissariat companies. In time of peace the territorial militia is called out every four years for 30 days' drill, which may be divided into two, three, or four years.

There are 12 army corps. The following is the official statement of the strength of the Italian army for July 1, 1889:—

	Permanent Army		Militia	
	Under Arms	On Unlimited Leave	Mobile	Territorial
OFFICERS.				
Effective	14,593	—	441	5,161
Supplementary	—	4,411	2,901	—
Auxiliary	—	2,395	—	—
Reserve	—	4,120	—	—
Total officers	14,593	10,926	3,342	5,161
TROOPS.				
Carabineers	24,287	3,725	371	8,859
Infantry	107,208	202,574	210,383	566,961
Bersaglieri	13,061	29,339	21,630	38,027
Alpine troops	9,592	17,723	25,646	38,657
Military districts	9,784	26,152	—	866,901
Cavalry	25,563	10,367	433	30,955
Artillery	33,398	60,379	24,868	49,340
Engineers	8,230	15,079	5,922	8,632
Military schools	1,592	—	—	—
Sanitary corps	2,362	7,830	5,102	7,492
Commissariat	2,391	3,071	1,203	3,428
Invalid and veteran corps	359	—	—	—
Supplementary troops	—	201,486	—	—
Penal establishments and disciplinary companies	2,992	—	—	—
Total troops	210,825	577,725	295,558	1,617,243
Grand total	255,418	588,651	298,900	1,622,404
2,765,373				

The special African corps, constituted in accordance with a law of July 10, 1887, and decrees of July 14, 1887, and of June 20, 1889, consists of 1 regiment of chasseurs of 4 battalions in 4 companies; 1 battalion of (bersaglieri) sharp-shooters, of 4 companies; 2 mountain batteries, each with 4 pieces; 2 companies of fortress artillery; 1 company of artillery mechanics; 2 companies of sappers; 1 company of specialist engineers; 1 sanitary, 1 commissariat, and 1 train company. This corps forms an integral part of the army. It contains in all 5,000 men (178 officers and 4,822 troops), 112 horses for officers, besides those with which the troops are provided according to their service. In the Italian possessions in Africa there are also nearly 2,000 native troops composing 1 infantry regiment, 1 cavalry platoon, 1 mountain battery, and 2 Buluk di Zaptié (carabineers).

The Italian army is provided with the Vetterli repeating rifle (the Vitali system) and sword bayonet.

III. NAVY.

The following table contains the official data as to the strength of the Italian navy on January 1, 1889 (I = iron; S = steel; W = wood; B = breech-loader; M = muzzle-loader:—

Nature of Ships	Number				Tonnage	Horse-power	Guns			Crews
	I.	S.	W.	Total			B.	M.	Total	
Warships, 1st Class . .	5	5	2	12	94,313	81,708	100	22	122	5,430
" 2nd	3	8	3	14	37,228	58,967	79	23	102	3,549
" 3rd Class . .	5	10	2	17	13,851	27,423	73	4	77	1,704
Transports, 1st . . .	1	2	2	5	18,842	14,077	15	8	23	1,003
" 2nd	4	1	—	5	5,331	3,041	16	—	16	410
" 3rd	5	—	1	6	1,907	864	4	4	8	226
School ships	—	—	3	3	12,424	1,488	14	14	28	971
Central ships for local defence	1	—	2	4	8,731	4,449	6	5	11	694
Local vessels	23	1	14	38	8,710	4,654	14	18	32	893
Lagoon gunboats (paddle) . . .	6	—	—	6	528	390	—	6	6	72
Torpedo cruisers . . .	—	7	—	7	1,281	15,600	20	—	20	230
Ocean torpedo vessels . .	—	50	—	50	4,300	51,400	100	—	100	856
Torpedo vessels, 1st Class	—	38	—	38	1,302	16,800	38	—	38	418
Torpedo vessels, 2nd Class	—	21	—	21	309	4,050	—	—	—	210
Steam torpedo barges . .	—	—	12	12	81	330	—	—	—	120
Totals	53	143	42	238	209,138 ¹	285,241 ²	479	104	583	16,786 ³

¹ Exclusive of tonnage of three transports, one torpedo boat, and four torpedo barges.

² Exclusive of indicated horse-power of two transports, two school ships, one central ship for local defence, one tug, one torpedo boat, and eight torpedo barges.

³ Exclusive of crew of one central ship for local defence.

On January 1, 1889, there were building, of the first class, 5 iron-clads, with a total of 62,600 tons displacement; of the second class, 7 torpedo rams, of together 19,000 tons; and of the third class, 2 gunboats and 8 torpedo cruisers. The total tonnage building was 88,300, and horse-power 151,300.

The following table, derived from the *Annuario Ufficiale della R. Marina*, gives the names and other particulars of all the first and second class ships of war built and building in the Italian navy (*a* = barbette ships; *b* = turret ships; *c* = broadside ships; *d* = deck-protected cruisers; *e* = spar or flush-decked unprotected vessels). The machine-guns and smaller guns with which all the vessels are well supplied are not given in the list.

Name	Material	Launched	Displacement— metric tons	Horse- power of En- gines	Greatest Thick- ness of Arm- our at water line	Guns		Knots per Hour	
						No.	Cal- ibre in inches		
<i>First-class Sea-going Armour-clads:—</i>						inches			
<i>a</i> Italia	s.	1880	13,898	18,000	—	{ 4	100	{ 17.8	
<i>a</i> Lepanto	s.	1882	13,550	18,000		{ 8	4		{ 18.4
<i>a</i> Re Umberto ¹	s.	—	13,298	15,200		{ 8	68			{ 18
<i>a</i> Sicilia ¹	s.	—	13,292	15,200	{ 8	4½	{ 18		
<i>a</i> Sardegna ¹	s.	—	13,860	15,200	—	—		{ 18	
<i>d</i> Duilio	i. & s.	1876	11,138	7,710	22 "	4			100	{ 15
<i>d</i> Dandolo	i. & s.	1878	11,202	7,710	22 "	—	—		{ 15.5
<i>a</i> Lauria	s.	1881	11,000	10,000	18	{ 4	100	{ 16	
<i>a</i> Morosini ¹	s.	1885	11,000	10,000	18	{ 2	4			{ 16
<i>a</i> Doria ¹	s.	1885	11,000	10,000	18	—	—		{ 16
<i>c</i> Amedeo	w. & i.	1872	5,971	3,413	9	{ 1	25	{ 12	
<i>c</i> Palastro	w. & i.	1871	6,217	3,361	9	{ 6	18			{ 13
<i>c</i> Ancona	i.	1864	4,160	2,471	4½	{ 6	4		{ 13
<i>c</i> Maria Pia	i.	1863	4,262	3,057	4½	{ 8	3	{ 12	
<i>c</i> Castelfidardo	i.	1863	4,239	2,125	4½	{ 6	3			{ 12
<i>c</i> San Martino	i.	1863	4,234	2,620	4½	—	—		{ 12
<i>Affondatore</i> (turret ram)	i.	1865	4,062	3,240	5	{ 2	10	{ 11	
						{ 4	3		
									{ 11
<i>Second-class:—</i>									
<i>c</i> Terribile	i.	1861	2,864	1,100	4½	8	7	7	
<i>c</i> Formidabile	i.	1861	2,666	1,080	4½	{ 4	7	7	
						{ 5	3		7
						{ 5	3			7
<i>c</i> Varese	i.	1865	2,220	951	4½	4	7	10	
<i>d</i> Giulia	s.	1881	2,521	4,066	—	8	4	15	
<i>d</i> Vespucci	s.	1882	2,533	5,000	—	—	—	15	
<i>d</i> Savoia	s.	1883	2,850	5,000	—	6	4	15	
<i>c</i> Colombo	w.	1875	2,316	3,782	—	8	3	15	
<i>c</i> Pisani	w.	1869	1,950	952	—	6	3	9.7	
<i>c</i> Caracciolo (corvette)	w.	1869	1,661	936	—	6	6	9.2	
<i>d</i> Bansan (torpedo ram)	s.	1883	3,020	5,500	—	2	25	17.5	
<i>d</i> Etna " "	s.	1885	3,530	7,700	—	{ 6	4		17
<i>d</i> Vesuvio " "	s.	1883	3,530	7,700	—	{ 2	28			17
<i>d</i> Stromboli " "	s.	1886	3,530	7,700	—	{ 6	4	17	
<i>d</i> Pieramosca ¹ " "	s.	1887	3,745	7,700	—	{ 2	—		17
<i>d</i> Dogali " "	s.	1887	2,050	7,500	—	{ 6	4			19.6
<i>d</i> Piemonte ¹	s.	—	2,500	11,600	—	{ 6	4	22	
						{ 6	4½		22
						{ 8	4		
<i>d</i> Marco Polo ¹	s.	—	3,760	11,000	—	{ 6	1½	18.6	
<i>d</i> Lombardia ¹	s.	—	2,281	6,500	—	{ 6	4		18.5
<i>d</i> Liguria ¹	s.	—	2,281	4,500	—	{ 4	1½			18.5
<i>d</i> Umbria ¹	s.	—	2,281	6,500	—	—	—	18.5	
<i>d</i> Etruria ¹	s.	—	2,281	6,500	—	—	—		18.5

¹ In course of construction, or incomplete.² Citadel.

These ships have no side armour, but inclined armour 19 in. thick on the citadel, and 15½ in. thick round funnel hatchways. Armour on ammunition tube 19 in. thick. x y 2

The *Duilio* and *Dandolo* belong to the central citadel type, of which the *Inflexible* is the most powerful example in the British Navy, and are superior to the *Inflexible* in armament and speed, although not quite so strongly protected. The *Italia* and *Lepanto* are 400 feet long, 74 feet broad, and have a mean draught of water exceeding 30 feet. There is no vertical belt armour protecting the water-line, but instead of it a deck covered with 4- and 3-inch steel plates is built about 6 feet below water. The cost of each of them was over a million sterling.

The navy was manned in 1889 by six vice-admirals, 16 rear-admirals, 147 captains, 341 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, 30 marine guards, besides 201 engineers and machinists, 141 medical staff, 268 commissariat, 96 'del corpo Reale Equipaggi,' and 16,353 men, there being 559 officers and 37,597 men on unlimited leave or in reserve. The total of all ranks for the navy was thus 55,715.

Production or Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three:—1. The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per economia o a mano propria*); 2. That of partnership (*la colonia parziaria*); 3. That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy; in the province of Rome, the Abruzzi and Molise, Campania, Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and in Sicily and Sardinia. This system tends to become more general. The system of partnership or *colonia parziaria*, more especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. No wages are paid, profits and losses are equally divided, the families of the two partners subsisting, it may be, entirely on the common produce of the cultivation. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria; it prevails over other systems in Emilia, and is frequently found in the sub-mountain (*piede montano*) regions of Lombardy and Venetia, in the Abruzzi and Molise, in Campania and in Sicily. It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardinia, and has been entirely abandoned in the two most advanced centres of cultivation in the south, viz.:—Barese and the province of Naples. Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy. The system of rent (*affitto*) exists in Lombardy and Venetia, especially in the marsh lands, Emilia, Campania, the Abruzzi and Molise, Piedmont, and Sicily. It is little used in Umbria, the Marches, Tuscany, the province of Rome, the Basilicata, and Sardinia. In Upper Italy the agreement is usually for nine (sometimes other multiples of three) years; in Southern Italy for two, four, or six years, according to local customs.

Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

Of the total area of Italy 86.9 per cent. is productive, and 13.1 per cent. unproductive. Of the total area 12 per cent. is under forest, and 36 per cent. under culture. Agriculture is generally in a primitive condition.

The following table shows the produce of the various crops in 1888, and the averages for the five years 1879–83; in the case of tobacco and silk, instead of the averages the figures for 1887 are given.

—	Produce 1888	Average 1879-83	Area under Cultivation	Produce per Hectare	Value 1888
	Produce	Produce			
	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectares	Hectol.	Lire
Wheat . . .	36,739,208	46,567,942	4,433,741	10.50	803,296,999
(Granturco) . .	22,859,361	29,785,709	1,893,117	15.73	383,639,932
Oats . . .	4,989,855	6,636,252	444,960	11.91	47,419,202
Barley . . .	2,387,904	3,956,104	346,782	11.41	47,473,248
Rye . . .	1,285,933	1,835,967	160,666	11.42	22,031,604
Rice . . .	4,254,747	7,316,485	201,807	36.25	124,330,665
Pulse . . .	4,094,312	6,154,485	720,619	8.28	98,318,013
	Quintals	Quintals		Quintals	
Hemp . . .	644,542	848,783	119,403	7.11	72,146,555
Flax . . .	132,975	196,947	68,262	2.89	19,694,700
Potatoes . . .	6,253,843	8,861,298	150,943	58.71	39,875,841
Chestnuts . . .	3,257,017	3,891,152	407,118	9.56	81,714,192
	Hectolitres	Hectolitres		Hectol.	
Wine . . .	32,611,399	35,524,360	3,093,293	11.48	1,065,730,800
Olive oil . . .	2,270,400	3,350,143	908,072	3.69	335,014,300
	Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes		Kilogr.	
Tobacco . . .	2,156,911	4,064,978	3,590	1,132	4,064,978
Silk cocoons . .	43,899,443	1887 { 43,025,783			150,590,240
	Number	Number	Plants	No. per plant	
Acid fruits, i.e. oranges, lemons, &c. . .	3,381,228,805	3,747,259,500	15,648,616	239	74,945,190
Total . . .					3,380,316,459

¹ Estimate.

In 1881, Italy had 4,783,232 cattle, 8,596,108 sheep, 2,016,307 goats, 1,163,916 swine. In 1888 Italy exported 24,928 and imported 31,983 cattle; exported 51,669 and imported 11,951 sheep; exported 2,000 and imported 4,833 goats; exported 10,779 and imported 28,529 swine. The wool product is not, however, sufficient for consumption, the export in 1888 being only 13,086 quintals and the import 91,674 quintals.

In 1878 (the latest year for which there are statistics published), there were 2,030 silk factories in Italy, employing 15,992 men, 120,226 women, and 76,384 children, producing over 5,000,000 lbs. of raw silk. The total weight of the cocoon harvest in 1881 was 91,683 lbs.; in 1882, 70,000,000 lbs.; in 1883, 92,886,200 lbs.; in 1884, 80,000,000 lbs.; in 1885, 70,985,000 lbs.; in 1886, 91,000,000 lbs.; in 1887, 94,656,700 lbs.; in 1888, 96,786,173 lbs.

In the census of December 31, 1881, there were 5,021,826 males of 15 years of age and upwards described as engaged in agriculture. The entire agricultural population, male and female, of 15 years and upwards, was thus about 10,000,000. According to last census the number of persons of 15 years of age and upwards was to the whole population in the ratio of 678 to 1,000; thus the whole agricultural population was computed to be 14,900,000.

II. FORESTRY.

The forestry department is under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, with a council (consiglio forestale) consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the higher forestry inspectors, and a legal adviser. The executive of the department consists of inspectors of various classes and 190 guards with 25 officers (brigadiere).

The yield from the forests, including both those free from and those under the forest regulations (vincolo), is valued at about 90,000,000 lire, as follows:—

	Cubic metres	Lire
Useful timber . . .	1,374,547	17,062,006
Firewood . . .	6,289,341	20,632,380
Charcoal . . .	3,019,148	18,133,294
Secondary produce, excluding chest- nuts . . . }	Quintals 15,527,404	32,174,111
Total		88,001,791

The values of produce, agricultural, animal, and forest are thus in round numbers:—

	Lire
Cereals, fibres, wine, fruit, &c. . .	3,400 millions
Animals, wool, milk, cocoons, &c. . .	1,180 "
Forest yield . . .	90 "
Total	4,670 millions

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table gives the mineral production in 1887:—

Mineral	Mines	Tons	Lire	Employés
Iron ore	36	230,575	2,527,652	1,809
Copper and manganese ore	13	48,260	1,332,715	1,363
Zinc ore	96	93,143	6,257,060	9,010
Lead ore		38,221	6,937,951	
Silver ore	9	1,892	2,173,644	1,416
Gold ore	18	11,134	584,918	432
Antimony and other ores	7	952	111,032	388
Mercury and iron pyrites	10	18,714	1,208,765	867
Mineral fuel (anthracite, &c.)	32	327,665	2,502,860	2,870
Sulphur	364	342,215	23,694,194	26,851
Salt, graphite, boric acid, and others	59	58,366	2,616,328	2,027
Totals	644	1,171,137	49,977,119	47,063

The value of the mineral products for the years 1878-87 was:—1878, 55,078,461 lire; 1882, 73,815,252 lire; 1883, 70,518,473 lire; 1885, 58,979,950 lire; 1886, 53,591,77½ lire; 1887, 49,977,119. The quarries of Italy, especially its marble quarries, employ about 20,000 men; the annual output being valued at a million sterling.

IV. FISHERIES.

On December 31, 1888, the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 19,113, with an aggregate tonnage of 53,418. These numbers include 205 boats of 1,357 tons engaged in coral fishing. At the same

date there were 54,836 fishermen, of whom 6,670 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing. In 1888 there were engaged in deep-sea fishing 1,421 boats of 11,414 tons, with 8,484 men. Of these boats 163 of 1,059 tons were employed in coral-fishing, and 48 of 746 tons in fishing for sponges. The value of the fish caught in that year (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated at 13,744,383 lire, probably too low an estimate; the value obtained from tunney-fishing (?) was 2,178,556 lire, and from coral-fishing 1,580,364 lire, the quantity being estimated at 585,320 kilogrammes.

Commerce.

The following table shows the total special imports and exports (excluding precious metals and goods in transit) of the Kingdom in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888 :—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Lire	Lire
1884	1,319,758,099	1,071,051,375
1885	1,459,877,741	950,548,709
1886	1,456,332,578	1,028,235,668
1887	1,605,679,175	1,002,414,531
1888	1,174,601,582	891,934,539

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1888 :—

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Grain, wheat . . .	147,353,580	Silk, raw and thrown	254,085,000
Cotton, raw . . .	86,225,160	„ waste . . .	23,935,100
Coal . . .	89,076,815	„ manufactures . . .	14,603,110
Timber for building .	30,821,735	„ cocoons . . .	12,984,400
Sugar, raw . . .	14,359,905	Wine in casks . . .	54,060,600
„ refined . . .	243,360	Oil, olive . . .	62,874,240
Wool, raw . . .	23,906,260	Fruit (fresh) . . .	41,315,508
„ manufactures . . .	36,148,850	Eggs . . .	22,611,875
Machinery . . .	35,604,496	Coral, manufactured	15,124,500
Silk, unbleached, raw,		Hemp and flax, raw .	26,909,970
or twisted . . .	27,888,000	Sulphur, unrefined	
Fish, of all sorts . .	30,454,350	and refined . . .	23,150,956
Iron in bars, 1st fusion	20,138,101	Rice . . .	3,392,350
Coffee . . .	29,457,420	Cotton, raw . . .	15,282,580
Silk, manufactures of	13,348,832	Marble . . .	13,048,540
Linen and hemp yarn	11,471,217	Meat, fresh and salted	10,339,665
Hides, raw and dried	21,899,520	Skins, raw . . .	12,255,410
Cheese . . .	14,905,430	Straw plaiting . . .	8,371,200
Tobacco leaf . . .	15,394,104	Dyeing and tanning	
Cotton tissues, pure		stuffs . . .	8,365,344
or mixed—		Animals, oxen . . .	6,579,245
„ unbleached . . .	4,973,840	„ horses . . .	818,400

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Cotton bleached . . .	6,199,718	Animals, swine . . .	854,362
„ coloured & dyed . .	6,335,351	Zinc ore	9,007,400
„ printed	9,629,705	Lead ore	1,588,135
Horses	21,523,700	Grain, wheat	606,050
Cotton yarn	9,980,709	„ other	10,361,265
Oil, mineral refined . .	15,369,486		
Rice	2,165,770		
Railway materials . . .	4,241,712		
Indigo	6,024,820		
Oil, olive	3,299,625		
Silkworms' eggs on cards	4,003,500		

The commercial intercourse of Italy is mainly with the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Austria, as the following table for 1888 shows, in thousands of lire (excluding precious metals):—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
France	155,514	170,358
United Kingdom	263,953	115,380
Austria	137,493	83,849
Germany	144,856	79,988
Russia	123,784	12,275
Switzerland	58,368	213,880
United States and Canada .	76,971	61,030
Turkey, Servia, Roumania .	24,210	9,916
Belgium	35,222	29,998
Central and South America .	16,692	40,548
British possessions in Asia .	75,079	14,085
Egypt	13,962	7,850
Spain, Gibraltar, and Portugal	11,694	11,690

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table in each of the five years from 1884 to 1888:—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887 ^c	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Italy	3,167,943	3,009,499	2,773,573	3,072,074	3,418,371
Imports of British produce . . .	6,994,114	6,627,165	6,092,470	7,794,177	5,762,941

The principal articles of export from Italy to Great Britain in the year

1888 were:—Olive oil, of the value of 495,156*l.*; hemp, 449,326*l.*; oranges and lemons, 289,441*l.*; sulphur, 167,056*l.*; chemical products, 192,083*l.*; shumac, 126,881*l.*; other dyes, 153,836*l.*; wine, 101,455*l.*; almonds, 74,886*l.*; stones, 141,113*l.*; and iron ore, 43,395*l.* The value of the cotton manufactures imported from Great Britain in the year 1888 amounted to 896,068*l.*; coals, 1,313,871*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 614,904*l.*; woollen manufactures, 565,915*l.*; machinery, 658,591*l.*; refined sugar, of the value of 68,800*l.*; arms, ammunition, &c., 316,520*l.*; fish, 188,455*l.*; copper, wrought and unwrought, 100,700*l.*

In addition to the total value of imports in 1888 (exclusive of precious metals), given as 1,174,601,582 lire, the value of those imported free of duty is stated at 350,618,417 lire. The proportion of duty-free imports would thus be about 29·85 per cent.

The following table shows the re-exportation and transit, in thousands of lire, from 1884 to 1888:—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Re-exportation . . .	Lire 75,833	Lire 54,211	Lire 75,232	Lire 87,252	Lire 78,012
Transit . . .	82,412	69,867	48,418	50,046	53,116

Navigation and Shipping.

On January 1, 1889, there were on the registers of the mercantile marine 6,810 vessels, classified as follows:—

—	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
For long sea voyages . . .	632	382,723	70	115,121	706	497,844
For long coasting voyages . .	355	114,161	44	31,535	399	146,096
For short voyages, fishing, &c. .	5,553	181,049	152	28,011	5,705	209,093
Totals . . .	6,544	677,933	266	175,100	6,810	853,033
Or according to tonnage:—						
Vessels over 1,000 tons . . .	28	32,628	71	121,942	99	154,570
„ 801 to 1,000 tons . . .	80	71,187	10	8,764	90	79,951
„ 601 to 800 tons . . .	161	111,739	24	17,208	185	128,938
„ 401 to 600 tons . . .	392	192,470	22	11,043	414	203,513
„ 201 to 400 tons . . .	339	101,571	40	11,423	379	112,994
„ 101 to 200 tons . . .	321	45,623	18	2,435	339	48,058
„ 1 to 100 tons . . .	5,223	122,724	81	1,285	5,304	125,009
Totals . . .	6,544	677,933	266	175,100	6,810	853,033

In 1888 there entered Italian ports 101,638 Italian vessels of 12,718,840 tons, and 9,619 foreign vessels of 7,329,418 tons; in all 111,257 vessels of 20,048,258 tons. There cleared from Italian ports 101,314 Italian vessels of 11,757,176 tons, and 9,789 foreign vessels of 7,328,133 tons; in all 111,103 vessels of 19,185,309 tons.

At the principal Italian ports the numbers of vessels entering and clearing were:—

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Genoa . . .	5,470	2,812,508	5,764	2,853,651
Leghorn . . .	4,106	1,300,102	4,036	1,292,747
Naples . . .	4,024	1,749,949	4,019	1,753,550
Messina . . .	3,246	1,077,139	3,242	1,070,677
Palermo . . .	3,528	1,388,957	3,495	1,387,277
Venice . . .	3,026	894,563	3,001	889,859

Of the 266 Italian steam vessels, 111 of 102,794 tons belong to the 'Italian General Navigation' (Società Florio e Rubattino—Genoa and Palermo), while 29 of 31,458 tons belong to six other shipping companies, mostly of Genoa.

Internal Communications.

On June 30, 1886, there existed 9,176 kilometres of national, 30,046 kilometres of provincial, and 41,457 kilometres of obligatory communal road, in all 80,679 kilometres. This gives an average of about 28 kilometres for every 100 square kilometres of surface; the proportion being 60 in Lombardy, 40 in Venetia, 33 in Tuscany, 19 in Sicily, and 13 in Sardinia.

Statistics regarding the river and canal traffic do not exist. The Po is navigable for 543 kilometres, the Adige for 212 kilometres, the Tiber for 144 kilometres, and the Arno for 106 kilometres. There are besides upwards of 1,054 kilometres of navigable canal.

I. RAILWAYS.

A large portion of the Italian railways belong to the State, but in accordance with a law of April 27, 1885, the working of the State lines has been transferred to private enterprise. The contracts are for 60 years, but at the end of 20 and 40 years they may be terminated.

On December 31, 1887, there were 7,625 kilometres of State railway, 344 kilometres jointly State and companies', and 3,862 kilometres of companies' railway; in all 11,831 kilometres. On June 30, 1888, the total was 11,984 kilometres. On June 30, 1889, the length of the principal lines was:—Mediterranean, 4,744 kilometres; Adriatic, 5,145 kilometres; Sicilian, 700 kilometres; Sardinian, 411 kilometres; various, 1,891 kilometres; total, 12,891 kilometres.

In 1887 the total receipts were 236,266,276 lire, of which 96,132,681 lire were for passenger traffic. In the same year the expenses were 156,604,100 lire. By slow trains there were forwarded 15,051,341 tons of goods, and by fast trains 7,496,673 quintals of goods, to the value of 855,211,000 lire. The number of passengers was in all 45,518,604.

Up to October 1, 1888, there had been constructed 2,262 kilometres of tramway.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

During the year ending June 30, 1887, there were transmitted 201,317,154 letters and post-cards, to which 51,483,214 Government official letters have to be added. There were sent also 13,134,378 papers and books, 180,968,544 periodicals and other printed matter, and 5,035,985 parcels. Number of letters 1887-88, 177,534,000; post-cards, 47,572,000; printed matter and samples, 179,612,000. During 1887 the total receipts were 42,164,860 lire, and the expenses 35,581,982 lire; receipts in 1888, 43,988,108 lire, expenses 36,969,365 lire. On December 31, 1888, there were 5,333 offices.

The public telegraph service is a monopoly of the Government, certain concessions, however, being made to the railway and tramway companies. On June 30, 1888, the length of line and wire on land was:—

	Kilometres	Kilometres
Government lines	31,512	wire 90,675
Railway „	2,336	„ 27,830
Total	33,848	118,505

During the year ending June 30, 1888, there were despatched from Government and railway telegraph offices 7,217,973 telegrams inland, and there were sent or received from abroad 1,554,698 telegrams. The receipts amounted to 15,175,235 lire, and the expenses to 13,313,902 lire. Number of State offices, 2,317, other offices, 1,746.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of State notes and bank notes in circulation at the end of each year from 1881 to 1888 in thousands of lire:—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
State notes .	610,845	493,232	446,665	395,185	346,838
Bank notes .	899,097	918,452	1,031,870	1,075,743	1,074,877

Value of gold, silver, and copper coined from 1884 to 1888, exclusive of re-coinage:—

Year	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1884	322,100	322,100	—	—
1885	3,294,680	3,294,680	—	—
1886	2,275,512	1,180,160	1,095,352	—
1887	31,304,648	—	31,304,648	—
1888	2,433,950	2,433,950	—	—

There is no national bank in Italy. There are six banks authorised to issue notes. There are besides many private banking institutes. The fol-

lowing shows the state of the assets and liabilities of these six banks on December 31, 1888, in thousands of lire :—

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
	1,000 Lire		1,000 Lire
Cash and reserve . . .	523,711	Capital	315,750
Bills	673,877	Notes in circulation . .	1,074,877
Credits	240,324	Accounts current . . .	318,477
Deposits	713,880	Titles and valuables	
Various securities . . .	618,428	deposited	713,880
		Various	365,098
Total	2,800,220	Total	2,788,082

There are 641 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, with assets at the end of 1887 amounting to 713,198,288 lire, and liabilities 703,815,107 lire; 158 ordinary credit companies, with assets 2,163,669,329 lire, and liabilities 2,135,480,184 lire. Various agrarian credit companies had assets 53,150,316 lire, and liabilities 52,887,628 lire. There are 9 credit foncier companies, with assets 642,306,290 lire, and liabilities 640,759,626 lire.

Post-office savings-banks have been in operation since January 1, 1876. Private savings-banks are subject to certain statutory rules and to Government inspection. The following table shows the number of post-office, ordinary and co-operative savings-banks on December 31, 1887, with the numbers of their depositors and amount deposited at that date, and the deposits and repayments made during the year 1887 :—

—	Offices	Depositors	Deposits	In 1887	
				Deposits	Repayments
			Lire	Lire	Lire
Post-office savings-banks . .	4,237	1,570,840	210,235,164	159,417,724	146,250,100
Ordinary " " "	395	1,294,552	1,007,379,616	365,531,599	360,051,951
Co-operative " " "	619	390,449	344,971,029	394,740,887	394,211,991

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the franc changing into the lira, divided into 100 centesimi, the kilogramme into the chilogramma, the mètre into the metro, the hectare into the ettaro, and so on. The British equivalents are—

MONEY.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*; intrinsic value, 25·22½ to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Grammo</i>	=	15·434 grains troy.
" <i>Chilogramma</i>	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Quintale Metrico</i>	=	220 " "

The <i>Tonnellata</i>	= 2,200 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Litro</i> , Liquid Measure	= 0.22 imperial gallon.
" <i>Ettolitro</i> { Liquid Measure	= 22 " "
" { Dry Measure	= 2.75 " bushels.
" <i>Metro</i>	= 3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
" <i>Chilometro</i>	= 1,093 yards.
" <i>Metro Cubo</i> }	= 35.31 cubic feet.
" <i>Stero</i> }	
" <i>Ettaro</i> , or <i>Hectaro</i>	= 2.47 acres.
" <i>Square Chilometro</i>	= 0.386 square mile.
	(2.59 sq. chilo = 1 sq. mile.)

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Tornielli-Brusati de Vergano; appointed January 1890.

Secretary.—Count de Hirschel de Minerbi.

Naval Attaché.—Chevalier Captain Grenet.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool (C.G.), Aden, Bombay, Calcutta (C.G.), Cape Town, Colombo, Gibraltar, Halifax, Melbourne, Rangoon, Singapore.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., &c., born 1826; Governor-General of Canada 1872-78; Ambassador to Russia 1879-81; to Turkey 1881-84; Governor-General of India 1884-88; appointed to Italy Dec. 1, 1888.

Secretary.—Henry N. Dering.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Shide, R.A., C.B.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Sir W. Cecil Henry Donville, Bart, R.N.

There are Consular representatives at Rome, Cagliari, Florence (C.G.), Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo.



Foreign Dependencies.

Italy claims possessions in Africa on the coast of the Red Sea, extending from Capé Kasar (18° 2' N.) to the southern limit of the Sultanate of Raheita, on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 30' N.). This tract comprises Massowah and its territory (with the adjacent Dahlak archipelago), and Assab and its territory, with Beilul and Gubbi to Cape Rakhmat and Cape Sintiar. The territory of Assab, on the Red Sea, opposite Aden, has an area of 548 square miles, with a population of 6,800 (1888). The length of coast is about 670 miles, and the population, which is to a great extent nomadic, is roughly estimated at 219,600; Massowah having 16,000 inhabitants, of whom 500 are Italians (exclusive of the garrison), 700 Greeks, 50 other Europeans, and 100 Banians (Indians). Trade of Massowah in 1887 (imports and exports), by land, 158,920 lire; by sea, 12,614,447 lire; vessels entered, 2,065 (1,241 Italian) of 200,997 tons; cleared, 1871, 1,200 Italian, of 211,143 tons. There are 17 miles of railway from Massowah to Saate. During the year 1889 Keren was occupied in June, Asmara in August, and the Sultanate of Obbia, on the Somali coast, was brought within the Italian protectorate in February 1889.

In consequence of a recent treaty with the Sultan of the Mijertain

Somalis, placing the northern part of his territory under the protection of Italy, the sphere of Italian influence on the east Somali coast now reaches northwards to Cape Hafun, where it is conterminous with British protected territory. From this point it stretches southwards to the mouth of the river Jub, a few miles south of the equator, making a total coast line of about 800 geographical miles, with undefined landward limits.

In 1889 an arrangement was concluded with the King of Abyssinia, whereby the whole of that country, including Shoa, was placed under the protection of Italy.

According to Prof. Guido Cora, of Turin, the area and population of the territories under Italian influence (including Abyssinia and Shoa) are the following:—

	Area in sq. miles	Population
<i>Possessions:</i>		
Country around Massowah, with Keren and Asmara	3,100	250,000
Dahlak Archipelago	420	2,000
Assab Territory	550	6,800
<i>Protectorate:</i>		
Territory of the Habab, Bogos, Beni-Amer, &c.	18,000	200,000
Territory of the Afär or Danakil, including the Sultanate of Aussa	31,000	200,000
Somali coast (Oppia, &c.), with a tract of the interior country extending to Wadi Nogal and Mudug	90,000	300,000
Kingdom of Abyssinia (Tigré, Lasta, Amhara, Gojam, Shoa, Kaffa, Ilarrar, &c.) .	190,000	5,000,000
Total	336,070	5,958,800

ABYSSINIA AND SHO A.

The ancient Empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigré, with Lasta, in the north-east; Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre; Shoa in the south; besides the outlying territories and dependencies of the Bogos, Shoho, Mensa, Barea, Bazen (Kurama), Habab, and Beni-Amer in the north; the Shankalla in the west; the Galla and Kaffa lands beyond Shoa, and the Afär (Danakil) and Adal country occupying the lowlands between Abyssinia proper and the coast.

Throughout the historic period the supreme authority has shifted with the vicissitudes of local wars from one dynasty to another. After the overthrow of Theodor, King of Amhara, by the English in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigre, who assumed the old title of Negus Negust ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelek II., King of Shoa, became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia, which region has practically become an Italian protectorate in virtue of the treaty of May 2, 1889, confirmed and extended in October of the same year by a convention for 'mutual protection' between Menelek and Umberto I., King of Italy.

The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of mediæval Europe. The absolute authority of the Crown is checked by custom, as well as by an ancient code of laws. There are twenty-four great feudal lords, who, like the provincial governors, and even many of the village chiefs, exercise royal functions, but are responsible to the Crown for the local taxes, which are usually paid in kind.

The subjoined table gives a rough estimate of the extent and population (which differs somewhat from Professor Guido Cora's estimate) of the great political divisions of Abyssinia taken in its widest sense:—

	Area in sq. miles	Population
Tigré, Lasta, Amhara, and Gojam	80,000	2,000,000
Shoa	26,000	1,500,000
Territory of the Bogos, Mensas, Beni-Amer, &c.	28,000	100,000
Territory of the Afars and Adals (Danakil)	40,000	200,000
Territory of the Issa and other dependent Somali tribes	6,000	60,000
Galla and Kaffa lands	64,000	3,500,000
Total	244,000	7,360,000

As indicated by their Arab designation *Habash*, or 'mixed' (whence Abyssinia), the inhabitants form a heterogeneous collection of Hamites and Semites, with a considerable infusion of negro blood. The aboriginal and still predominant element is the Hamite. But throughout historic times the political ascendancy has belonged to the Semites of Tigré, Amhara, and Shoa, who emigrated from Arabia at an unknown epoch, and who still speak dialects of the Ghêz or old Ethiopic language, which is a member of the Semitic linguistic family. They call themselves Itiopiavian ('Ethiopians'). Since their conversion in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church, and are consequently Monophysites. The Abuna, or head of the Church, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echehgeh, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the religious orders, numbering about 12,000 monks. The Falashas appear to have been converted at a very early date by Jewish missionaries, and still practise many Jewish rites.

Education is restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, who instruct a limited number of children in grammar, choral singing, poetry, and the recitation of Bible texts. This education is gratuitous, and those to whom it is imparted constitute the somewhat influential class of *dabbara* or literati. There is no special class of magistrates or judges, justice being entirely administered by the provincial governors, landed proprietors, and *shum*, or petty chiefs. Besides the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, the king maintains a permanent army of *Wottoader* or 'mercenaries,' most of whom are now armed with rifles instead of the national weapons, shield and lance.

There is comparatively little land under tillage, pasturage being the chief pursuit of the people, who raise large herds of cattle, as well as sheep and goats. Wild indigo, coffee, cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, and vine thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. The forests abound in valuable trees. The chief exports are skins, ivory, butter, gums, mules, forwarded mainly through Massowah, the exchanges of which port rose from 40,000*l.* in 1861 to 280,000*l.* in 1881. British imports amounted in 1887 to 14,000*l.*, and in 1888 to 3,270*l.* Besides Maria Theresa pieces, bales of cloth and salt are still used as currency. Towns are numerous, but are all of small size, scarcely any with a population of over 5,000. The most important, politically and commercially, are: Gondar, capital of Amhara, 5,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 3,000; Aksum, ancient capital of the Ethiopian Empire, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 7,000; Licheh, present

capital of Shoa, 3,000; Debra-Tabor, Magdala, and Makallé, [occasional royal residences; Besso and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres; Amba-Mariam, 4,000; Mahdara-Mariam, 4,000.

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JAPAN.

(NIPPON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868, when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (*Hōken Seiji*) was entirely suppressed. The sovereign bears the name of Kōtei or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Honourable Gate.'

Mikado of Japan.—*Mutsuhito*, born at Kyoto, November 3, 1852; succeeded his father, Kōmei Tenno, Feb. 13, 1867; married, Feb. 9, 1869, to Princess Haruko, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Offspring.—Prince Yoshihito, born Aug. 31, 1877; Princess Masa, born Sept. 30, 1888.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list for 1889-90 amounts to 3,000,000 yen.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese Empire was that of an Absolute Monarchy. A Constitution was, however, promulgated on February 11, 1889.

By this Constitution the Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercising the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who deliberate upon important matters of State when they have been consulted by the Emperor. The Emperor can declare war,

make peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is the prerogative of the Emperor to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers is composed of (1) male members of the imperial family of the age of 20 and upwards; (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (11 princes and 28 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order (80 counts, 355 viscounts, 29 barons); (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition; (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof, of above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2), and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) not to exceed the number of other members. The entire membership of House of Peers is to be about 300.

The members of the House of Representatives number 300, a fixed number being returned from each election district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is about one member to 128,000. The qualifications of electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age; (2) fixed permanent and actual residence in the Fu or Ken for not less than a year; (3) payment of direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 15 yen for one year in the Fu or Ken, and in case of income tax for three years.

The qualifications of persons eligible for election are generally the same as those of electors, except that they must be of not less than 30 years, and need not have fixed residence in the Fu or Ken. The term of membership is four years.

Disqualified for members of the House of Representatives are officials of the Imperial Household, judges, auditors, officials connected with the collection of taxes, police officials, officials of electoral districts within their own districts, military and naval officers, and priests or ministers of religion. The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive annual salary of 4,000 yen; Vice-Presidents, 2,000 yen; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 800 yen, besides travelling expenses. No one is allowed to decline these annual allowances.

The Imperial Diet has control over the finances and the administration of justice. Voting is by secret ballot, and the system is that of *scrutin de liste*. The Diet must be assembled once every year.

Local Government.

At the head of local administration in the provinces are the governors, one of them residing in each of the 46 districts (3 *Fus* and 43 *Kens*) into which Japan is divided. In 1879 city and prefectural assemblies were created, based on the principle of election; their power is confined to fixing the estimates of the local rates, subject to the confirmation of the governors, and finally of the Minister of the Interior. Eligible to the assembly are all male citizens 25 years of age, resident in the district at least three consecutive years, and paying land tax of more than ten yen annually. The franchise is conferred on all male citizens of 20 years, residing in the district, and paying more than five yen land tax. Annually, or in every other year, governors are summoned to the Department of the Interior to deliberate upon matters of local administration. Each district is subdivided into cities (*ku*), and counties (*gun*), each with its chief magistrate (*chō*), who manages local affairs. The Island of Hokkaidō (Yezo) has a governor and a special organisation.

To further carry out the principle of decentralisation and self-government a system of local administration in *shi* (municipality), *cho* (town), and *son* (village) was established by Imperial Rescript, April 17, 1888, which came into effect April 1, 1889, and is to be applied gradually, according to the circumstances and requirements of these localities.

Area and Population.

The Empire is geographically divided into the four islands of Honshiu or Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island; and Hokkaidō (Yezo) to the north of Honshiu; besides the Liukiu, Sado, Awaji, Oki, Tsushima, and Bonin Islands. Administratively there exists a division into three 'Fu' and forty-three 'Ken,' or prefectures. There is also a political division into 85 provinces, 37 urban and 805 rural arrondissements, 12,096 towns, and 58,609 villages (1887).

The population of Japan has increased as follows since 1879 :—

Year	Population	Annual Increase per ct.	Year	Population	Annual Increase per ct.
1879	35,768,584	—	1886	38,151,217	0.75
1884	37,451,764	1.12	1887	38,507,177	0.93
1885	37,868,987	1.05	1888	39,069,007	1.46

The total area of Japan, according to the official returns of 1888, is 147,526 square miles, with a population of 39,069,007, namely 19,731,354 males and 19,337,653 females, as follows :—

—	Sq. M.	Population	Density per sq. m.	—	Sq. M.	Population	Density per sq. m.
Central Nippon	36,588	15,112,169	413	Shikoku	6,932	2,802,666	404
Northern "	30,198	5,898,191	195	Kinsiu	16,839	6,021,453	357
Western "	20,682	8,994,962	435	Hokkaido	36,287	239,566	66
Total Nippon	87,468	30,005,322	343	Grand tot.	147,526	39,069,007	265

In 1887 the population was divided among the various classes as follows:—Imperial family, 38; kwazoku, or nobles, 3,816; shizoku, or knights (formerly retainers of the daimios), 1,954,669; common people, 37,111,260. The number of foreigners in 1887 was 7,560, of which 4,209 were Chinese, 1,421 English, 711 Americans, 467 Germans, 267 French. The number of Japanese residents abroad in 1886 was 11,580.

The following table gives the statistics of the births, deaths, and marriages for the five years 1883-87:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1883	1,004,989	676,369	337,456	328,620
1884	975,252	705,126	287,743	270,126
1885	1,024,574	886,824	259,497	137,750
1886	1,050,617	938,343	315,311	112,274
1887	1,058,137	753,456	334,149	304,681

In 1886 the still-births numbered 58,350, and living illegitimate, 41,322; in 1887, the former 60,865, the latter 49,767.

The following is a list of the principal cities, with their populations in 1887:—

Tokyo .	1,165,048	Toyama .	51,914	Shizuoku .	35,699
Osaka .	432,005	Kagoshima	49,858	Takamatsu .	38,361
Kioto .	264,559	Fukuoka .	50,442	Okayama .	41,967
Nagoya .	149,756	Sakai .	43,836	Morioka .	32,646
Kanazawa .	96,639	Niigata .	44,470	Shimonoseki	33,725
Hiroshima .	81,094	Kumamoto	47,602	Matsue .	33,687
Yokohama .	115,012	Hyogo&Kobe	103,969	Kochi .	32,860
Tokushima .	59,857	Fukui .	39,182	Okinawa .	31,112
Wakayama .	56,495	Nagasaki .	40,187	Matsuyama	31,037
Sendai .	71,517	Hakodate .	47,110	Akita .	50,343

Religion.

By the new Constitution absolute freedom of religious belief and practice is secured, so long as it is not prejudicial to peace and order. The chief forms of religions are—(1) Shintoism, with 10 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects and 40 creeds. There is no State religion, and no State support. The principal Shinto temples are, however, maintained by State

for local authorities. In 1887—Shinto temples, 192,359; priests, 14,192; students, 860. Buddhist temples, 71,991; priests, 56,280; students, 19,869. There are also numerous Roman Catholics, adherents of the Greek Church, and Protestants.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The number of children of school age (6-14) on December 31, 1888, was 6,740,929. The following are the educational statistics for 1888 :—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Elementary schools	25,530	56,836	2,713,931
Lower middle „	48	561	10,177
Higher „	7	129	1,658
High girls' „	18	136	2,363
Normal „	46	587	4,899
Technical „	89	583	13,625
Special „	1,741	3,416	81,807
University „	1	124	863
Kindergarten „	67	137	4,147

The University consists of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Science, Medicine, Literature, and Engineering. It is supported by Government. The bulk of the elementary and higher schools are also supported by Government and by local rates. One of the normal schools is for high school teachers.

There are 16 libraries in Japan, with 137,208 volumes. In 1888, 9,545 books of various kinds were published. In 1888, 470 periodicals, monthly, weekly, daily, including separate brochures, were published.

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There is a Court of Cassation at Tokio, which takes cognisance of civil and criminal appeals. There are seven courts of appeal, having appellate jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases decided in the courts of first instance. There are 99 courts of first instance, one in each Fu or Ken, with branch courts in some Fns and Kens having unlimited original civil jurisdiction. As criminal courts they try and decide all lesser crimes, and also make preliminary examination of serious crimes. Courts of peace (191), established in principal towns and villages of every Fu and Ken, take cognisance of all petty offences. Once in three months criminal courts are constituted in courts of appeal, and sometimes in courts of first instance, of a president and four judges, to try serious crimes.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice, and the rest are appointed by the Minister of Justice. The following are criminal statistics for five years :—

—	1883	1884	1885	1886 ^a	1887
Serious crimes	3,101	4,437	5,636	5,940	4,397
Lesser „	102,767	94,055	103,732	96,474	79,723
Total	105,868	97,492	109,368	102,414	84,120

There are four State prisons (one temporary), 189 local prisons, reformatories at least in each Fu and Ken, also 10 military prisons, and one naval prison. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in reformatories, at the close of 1887:—Men, 60,643; women, 3,185; total, 63,828.

Pauperism.

In 1881 a law was enacted by which the Government annually sets aside 1,200,000 yen for a relief fund, 300,000 yen are minuted by the central Government, and 900,000 yen by the local governments. Landowners are besides taxed for relief rates to the amount of 900,000 yen. These funds are mainly used to relieve distress in case of famine or other unforeseen misfortune. Persons thus relieved in 1887–88 numbered 201,383, to the amount of 606,674 yen; in the previous year the number relieved was 2,921,305. The central Government also grant relief to the extremely poor, the helpless, and friendless; in 1887–88, 15,199 persons were thus relieved, to the amount of 68,650 yen, as compared with 6,018 persons and 44,800 yen in 1883–84. In 1887–88, 5,780 parentless children were being maintained. There is a workhouse in Tokio, with 142 paupers in 1888, as compared with 108 in 1884; income 1888, 13,634 yen; expenditure, 4,570 yen.

Finance.

The following shows actual revenue and expenditure for 1884–88 and estimate for 1888–89:—

—	1884–85 ^a	1885–86	1886–87	1887–88	1888–89
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue	76,658,330	62,156,569	84,020,101	88,191,445	80,755,923
Expenditure	76,651,784	61,121,407	83,487,257	80,116,122	80,747,854

^a Nine months.

The public debt of Japan stood as follows in April 1889:—Home debt: 7½ per cent., 10,000,000 yen; 7 per cent., 84,342,985 yen; 6 per cent., 47,514,280 yen; 5 per cent., 80,209,695 yen; 4 per cent., 10,571,275 yen; no interest, 7,461,453 yen; total, 240,698,688 yen. Foreign debt: 7 per cent., 6,994,504 yen. Total, 247,694,192 yen. Paper currency, 53,565,988 yen.

Against this debt, moreover, has to be set a reserve fund amounting in June 1888 to 29,706,405 yen.

The estimated revenue of Fu and Ken for 1888–89 is 20,295,047 yen, and expenditure, 21,894,066 yen. The Treasury is to grant to local governments 1,599,730 yen. The actual revenue for 1886–87 of Ku, Cho, and Son was 14,319,037 yen, and expenditure 13,672,735 yen.

The following are the budget estimates for 1889-90 (March 31):-

Revenue	Yen	Expenditure	Yen
Land tax	42,248,981	Public debt repayment	4,999,570
Income tax	1,053,491	" " interest .	15,000,430
Bank licences	382,227	Civil list and Shinto	
Stamp duties	613,063	temples	3,252,220
Tax on saké, malt, and		Cabinet, Senate, Privy	
soy	14,523,548	Council	1,059,547
Tax on tobacco	1,492,806	Ministry of For. Affairs,	
Customs	4,105,542	foreign legations, and	
Post and Telegraphs . .	3,456,556	consulate	856,054
Public Works	1,588,313	Ministry of Interior . .	1,174,800
Forests	684,496	Bridges & embankments	1,238,353
Various taxes	3,451,098	Tokio police department	382,554
Various licences	1,413,393	Provincial government	5,045,741
State property	259,990	Ministry of Finance . .	3,870,872
Miscellaneous	440,627	" War	12,097,177
Temporary revenue . . .	886,051	" Marine	5,596,000
		" Justice	3,271,240
		" Education	1,007,632
		" Agriculture	
		and Com-	
		merce	476,202
		" Post and	
		Telegraph	3,748,837
		Hokkaidô government	2,120,601
		Annuities, &c.	831,413
		Relief fund	1,200,000
		Exceptional or tempo-	
		rary:	
		Redemption of paper	
		currency	2,253,928
		Defences and forti-	
		fications	2,631,627
		Miscellaneous	4,481,515
Total	76,600,185	Total	76,596,313

Defence.

I. ARMY.

The Emperor has the supreme command of the army and navy. Since the restoration of Imperial authority and the consequent abolition of the feudal system, the army of the Empire has been organised on a uniform system on the basis of conscription. According to the present law all males of the age of 20 are liable to serve in the standing army for seven years, of which three must be spent in active service, and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve

they have to form part of the *landwehr* for another five years; and every male from 17 up to 40 years of age, who is not either in the line, the reserve, or the *landwehr*, must belong to the *landsturm*, and is liable to be called to service in times of national emergency.

The army is now composed of the Imperial Guard and six divisions. The Imperial Guard (infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers) consists of the peace footing of 313 officers, 5,511 non-commissioned officers and men, with 16 field guns and 691 horses. The six divisions consist of headquarters, 369 officers and men; infantry, 24 regiments, 2,028 officers, 39,120 men, 276 horses; cavalry, 6 regiments, 138 officers, 2,844 men, 2,754 horses; artillery, 6 regiments, 258 officers, 3,708 men, 72 field and 72 mountain guns, 1,548 horses; engineers, 6 battalions, 126 officers, 2,250 men, 36 horses; train, 6 battalions, 102 officers, 3,556 men, 1,836 horses; including miscellaneous services the total strength on the peace footing is 3,164 officers, 57,292 men, 160 guns, 7,179 horses. There are besides 3 battalions of gendarmes of 2,046 officers and men, and yeomanry 1,573 officers and men. The first-class reserve has a strength of 101,273, and second-class 146,132. There are a staff college, military college, cadet college, military school, and gunnery school, besides a school for non-commissioned officers.

All the fire-arms, ordnance, and ammunition used in the Imperial army are manufactured at the arsenals of Tokio and Osaka. The rifle now used in the army is the Murata rifle, which was invented in Japan a few years ago.

II. NAVY.

In the navy the period of active service is 4 years, and 3 years in the reserve.

Since 1883 there has been a system of voluntary enlistment for the navy established, and the navy is practically recruited by this means.

Japan is divided into five naval districts, each with an office of commander-in-chief. At present, however, there are only three such offices actually established—viz. at naval port of Yokosuka in the first district, naval port of Kure in the second, and naval port of Sasebo in the third district.

The following shows the condition of the Japanese navy at the end of 1889:—

—	Material	Launched	Tons	Indicated Horse-power	Guns: No. and tons	Knots per hour
<i>Armour-clads</i> (<i>Central battery</i>):						
Fuso . . .	Iron	1877	3,740	3,500	{ 4-15 2- 6	13
<i>Belted cruisers</i> :						
Hi-yoi . . .	Composite	1878	2,250	2,270	{ 3- 6 6- 3	13
Kongo . . .	„	1877	„	2,035	{ 3- 6 6- 3	13
Floating battery . . .	Steel	Building	—	200	{ 8-30 12- 3	3

—	Material	Launched	Tons	Indicated Horse-power	Guns : No. and tons	Knots per hour
<i>Deck-protected Cruisers:</i>						
Naniwa . .	Steel	1885	3,750	7,650	{ 1-30 6- 5	18·7
Takachiho .	"	"	"	"	"	17·8
Chryota .	"	Building	4,140	5,400	{ 1-45 11- 1½	16
Akitsusu .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hashidate .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Itsukushima .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Matsushima .	"	"	"	"	"	"

There 20 first-class torpedo boats; 10 first-class unarmed cruisers (1882-89), one of 620 tons, the others 1,360 to 1,800 tons; 6 second-class cruisers (one building); 2 despatch vessels, 8 gun-boats, 2 training ships, and a few transports and sailing vessels. There are 583 officers and 4,772 petty officers and men, besides 3,936 officers and men in barracks and in the torpedo department.

Production and Industry.

The land is cultivated chiefly by peasant proprietors, tenancy being rare. The land is thus officially divided, in acres :—Public land : Crown land, 111,678; used for Government purposes, 181,261; forests, 16,894,834; open fields, 29,150,783; miscellaneous, 330,570; total, 46,669,126 acres. Private lands: Under cultivation, 11,480,699; homesteads, 893,114; forests, 18,252,107; open fields, 2,080,208; miscellaneous, 59,045; total, 32,765,173 acres. The public lands include only those surveyed, and the private only those taxed.

The following are some agricultural statistics for 1884-88 :—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Rice (acres) . . .	6,385,840	6,401,197	6,415,570	6,462,666	6,582,548
" (bushels) . . .	150,771,834	169,523,577	184,577,318	198,512,025	191,794,164
Wheat (acres) . . .	3,641,199	3,759,599	3,890,544	3,899,082	3,973,652
" (bushels) . . .	65,042,978	59,231,523	79,572,600	78,528,681	75,841,340
Tea (in kwan ')	6,013,382	5,177,523	6,882,317	7,111,221	—
Sugar (in kwan ')	60,818,899	11,573,876	13,621,904	9,769,771	—
Silk : Cocoons (in koku ')	1,002,417	938,406	1,112,419	1,224,478	—
" raw (in kwan ')	782,088	702,421	910,825	1,042,760	—

¹ 1 kwan = 8·28 pounds avoird.

² 1 koku = 1·06 bushels.

Of other products in 1887 were—Beans, 1,142,799 acres, 16,148,234 bushels; millet, 596,421 acres, 12,778,723 bushels; sorghum, 66,873 acres, 1,382,704 bushels; buckwheat, 388,010 acres, 5,561,063 bushels.

The number of cattle in 1886 (Dec. 31) was 1,024,496; of horses, 1,537,104.

The mineral and metal products in the year 1886 (no later return) were as follows :—

—				Official Mines	Private Mines
Gold	oz.	troy	.	5,666	9,287
Silver	lbs.	"	.	15,695	74,654
Copper	tons	.	.	18	9,617
Iron	"	.	.	8,935	9,670
Lead	"	.	.	—	231
Coal	"	.	.	290,868	965,823
Antimony	"	.	.	—	474
Sulphur	"	.	.	—	6,356

Silk, cotton, and other textiles were manufactured to the value of 5,987,582 yen in 1884; 17,825,645 yen in 1886; 27,475,408 yen in 1887. Cotton yarn was manufactured in 1886 to the extent of 785,424 kwan (1 kwan = 8.28 lbs.), and in 1888, 1,584,146 kwan.

In 1887 there were 277,698 fishing-boats, and 865,189 persons wholly or partially engaged in fishing. Some of the products were:—Salt fish, 12,706,612 kwan; dried fish, 12,085,771 kwan; fish manure, 28,377,278 kwan; fish-oil, 218,842 kwan.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the commerce of Japan for five years:—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	29,661,862	29,345,385	32,099,750	41,276,331	65,416,238
Exports	33,996,984	37,150,993	47,997,954	51,517,407	64,891,678
Total	63,658,846	66,496,378	80,099,704	92,823,738	130,307,916

The commercial intercourse of Japan is mainly with the following countries and to the following values in 1887 and 1888:—

Countries	Exports to		Imports from	
	1887	1888	1887	1888
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
N. America	22,243,442	23,475,807	1,131,082	5,673,843
Great Britain	3,478,729	8,710,013	23,698,819	28,693,567
China	10,970,041	11,426,714	7,985,821	10,360,135
France	9,528,397	13,636,251	2,889,933	4,125,190
East Indies and Siam	453,472	473,102	5,010,609	7,724,788
Germany	921,723	1,617,565	1,010,915	5,260,897
Corea	551,908	707,175	1,010,374	1,041,764
Russia	202,087	288,982	19,146	235,546
Switzerland	237,708	355,915	631,092	659,607
Italy	554,976	705,989	204,594	200,133
Austria	288,735	296,054	27,074	49,766
Australia	535,082	638,395	40,308	218,713
Holland	30,308	94,484	52,491	128,290
Belgium	28,816	30,083	402,501	596,160

The foreign commerce of Japan is carried on through the open ports of Yokohama, Kóbé, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate, and Niigata. The following table shows the value of the foreign commerce for 1887 and 1888 :—

Exports	1887	1888	Imports	1887	1888
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Raw silk & cocoons, &c.	21,623,040	28,527,528	Cotton yarn . .	8,235,201	13,611,898
Tea	7,603,341	6,124,817	„ piece goods	2,054,877	3,119,148
Rice	2,255,197	7,421,333	Sugar	5,779,226	6,955,286
Coal	2,337,805	3,186,037	Wool and woollen goods	4,796,913	6,364,687
Copper	2,031,514	3,518,787	Metals	2,850,889	4,689,088
Dried fish	1,413,396	1,507,033	Petroleum	1,871,428	3,519,255
Porcelain, lacquer, bronze, &c.	2,302,209	2,281,692	Drugs	1,211,885	1,636,300
Seaweed	591,883	495,630	Dyes and paint . .	750,520	1,100,144
Camphor	1,130,596	1,017,887	Machinery, ships, &c.	3,161,732	7,065,875
Mushrooms	442,799	515,930	Beverages and provisions	1,290,542	1,365,148
Drugs & chemicals	513,316	464,572	Leather	791,832	817,486
Vegetable wax . .	340,966	411,527	Calico	2,332,564	1,169,817
Wheat and other cereals	144,809	281,813	Glass	406,622	255,030
Tobacco (leaf) . .	78,711	90,834	Tobacco	153,321	149,808
Fish oil	37,971	61,274	Other articles . .	9,006,400	13,269,416
Fans	303,542	337,579			
Silk textiles	1,466,996	1,680,437			
Other articles . . .	6,926,536	6,960,986			
Total	51,547,407	64,891,678	Total	44,276,331	65,416,238

The exports of bullion and specie in 1887 amounted to 11,539,168 yen, and imports to 8,889,423 yen.

The extent of trade with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years 1884 to 1888 :—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Japan . .	662,111	192,804	565,813	489,918	1,034,383
Imports of British produce	2,253,451	2,077,287	2,163,590 ⁷	3,534,619	3,976,832

The staple articles of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1888 were raw silk and silk waste, of the value of 384,763*l.*; earthenware, of the value of 34,208*l.*; tobacco, of the value of 16,993*l.*; drugs, 17,871*l.*; copper, 197,701*l.*; rice, 121,745*l.* The staple articles of British import into Japan consist of cotton goods and yarn, of the value of 1,823,093*l.*; woollen fabrics, of the value of 424,033*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 622,935*l.*; machinery, 495,125*l.*; chemicals, 46,421*l.* in the year 1888.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following are the shipping statistics of the Japanese ports for 1888 :—

	Cleared		Entered	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Japanese steamships .	202	210,076	206	214,165
" sailing ships .	543	17,603	532	19,030
Foreign steamships .	761	1,020,529	754	1,013,771
" sailing ships .	91	88,382	92	91,604
Total . . .	1,597	1,336,590	1,584	1,518,570

Of the total foreign ships entered, 392 of 591,207 were British; 276 of 219,491 tons German; 69 of 131,515 American; 32 of 77,587 French; 32 of 38,576 tons Norwegian; 24 of 34,485 Russian; 7 of 6,222 tons Chinese. Of the total shipping 445 vessels of 637,244 tons entered Nagasaki; 234 of 421,760 tons Yokohama; 171 of 263,063 tons Kobe.

In 1887 the merchant navy of Japan consisted of 1,148 vessels, of European build, of 120,241 tons, half being steamers, and 16,757 native craft above 50 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are 5,000 miles of State roads and 16,490 miles of provincial roads.

Railways are of two classes—(1) State railways; (2) railways owned by private companies, fourteen in number, guaranteed a certain rate of interest by Government. The following table gives the railway statistics for five years:—

	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Length, in miles .	262	355	432	595	909
Gross income, yen .	1,913,852	1,558,008	2,204,816	2,698,180	3,812,901
Expenditure, yen .	1,126,770	860,080	1,146,641	1,084,140	1,493,354
Goods carried, tons .	Not given	322,408	549,383	778,170	767,884
Passengers, number .	4,813,412	4,067,970	5,971,177	8,497,086	11,659,518

The following are the postal statistics for five years:—

Years	Letters	Newspapers and Pamphlets	Books	Parcels	Income	Expenditure	Officers
					Yen	Yen	
1887-8	116,572,888	18,248,305	1,752,727	59,266	2,669,782	1,633,588	5,502
1886-7	103,065,217	16,015,085	2,114,194	37,599	2,264,253	1,588,715	5,281
1885-6	97,851,691	15,258,071	2,554,388	39,770	1,601,842	1,804,001	6,897
1884-5	91,130,527	15,087,091	3,509,358	52,089	2,118,701	2,499,827	6,098
1883-4	88,380,775	15,226,397	3,042,642	15,580	2,273,467	2,452,402	6,166

All open ports and other important cities and towns are connected with each other and with Europe by lines of telegraph. There were telegraphs of a length of 6,164 miles in March 1887. The number of telegrams carried was 2,564,514 in the year 1887. There were 231 branch offices in Japan. Income, 731,077 yen; expenditure, 647,367 yen.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the currency circulation for five years in yen:—

—	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84
Gold coins .	58,801,780	57,824,062	56,608,690	55,991,649	55,174,881
Silver " .	78,610,905	68,380,922	58,435,178	54,419,045	48,554,374
Copper " .	11,918,051	11,683,288	11,270,932	11,005,812	10,239,348
State paper .	53,565,988	66,395,945	78,634,728	89,880,526	93,432,258

In 1887 the Nippon Ginko, or Japan Bank, had a paid-up capital of 10,000,000 yen; notes in circulation, 53,235,102; deposits, 31,885,014; loans, 27,036,525. The Kokuritsu Ginko (136), paid-up capital, 45,838,851 yen; notes in circulation, 28,565,952; deposits, 31,711,401; loans, 55,167,561. The Shokin Ginko, or Specie Bank, paid-up capital, 4,500,000 yen; deposits, 16,589,759; loans, 4,496,672.

There are 221 private banks, with capital 18,896,061 yen. In 1887 39,128 persons deposited 4,303,776 yen, and withdrew 2,575,868 yen from Kokuritsu Ginko, which does business also as savings-bank. In the same year 687,965 persons deposited 27,039,448 yen, and withdrew 8,826,166 yen from the post-offices, which act as savings-banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use throughout Japan, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Yen*, or *Dollar*, of 100 *sen*s, nominal value 4s.; actual value (1887) about 3s. 4d.

The gold yen, the unit of account, very slightly differs, as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States.

Much of the internal medium of exchange is paper currency, of which there are various denominations, corresponding to those in coins; it is now at par with silver (Sept. 1889). In the latter part of 1870 the Government established the mint at Osaka, where coins of gold, silver, and copper are manufactured. Gold coins consist of 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 *yen* pieces; of the silver coinage there are 1 *yen*, 50, 20, 10, and 5 *sen* pieces. The 'trade dollar,' about equal to the Mexican dollar in weight and fineness, is also coined there. The copper coins consist of 2 *sen*s, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{10}$ (or *rin*) *sen* pieces, the last the smallest coin in use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>kin</i>	= 160 <i>monme</i>	.	.	.	= 1·325 lb. avoirdupois.
" <i>Kwan</i>	= 1,000 "	.	.	.	= 8·281 lbs. "
" <i>Shaku</i>	.	.	.	.	= ·994 foot.
" <i>Sun</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1·193 inches.
" <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shaku</i>	.	.	.	= 6 feet 11·930 inches.
" <i>Chô</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	.	.	.	= $\frac{1}{15}$ mile 5·4229 chains.

The <i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>chô</i>	= 2.44 miles.
" <i>Ri</i> sq.	= 5.9552 sq. miles.
" <i>Chô</i> , land measure	= 2.45 acres.
" <i>Koku</i> , liquid	= 39.7033 gallons
" " dry	= 4.9629 bushels.
" <i>To</i> , liquid	= 3.9703 gallons.
" " dry	= 1.9703 peck.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Viscount Kwasé.

Secretary.—Takanori Nakada.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Itsuki.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Hugh Fraser, appointed Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, April 30, 1888.

Secretary.—Hon. W. J. G. Napier.

There are Consuls at Hakodate, Niigata, Hiogo, Osaka, Nagasaki, and Yokohama.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Japan.

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